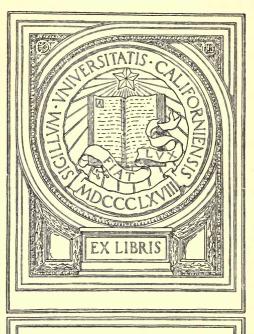


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# HOW TO FIND AND NAME WILD FLOWERS

THOMAS FOX

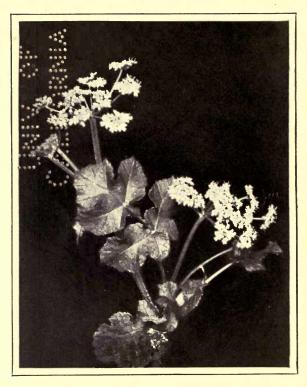
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RANDOLPH HOUSE





COW PARSNIP OR HOGWEED. (Heracleum Sphondylium.)

## HOW TO FIND AND NAME WILD FLOWERS

BEING A NEW METHOD OF OBSERVING
AND IDENTIFYING UPWARDS OF
1,200 SPECIES OF FLOWERING PLANTS IN THE
BRITISH
ISLES

BA

THOMAS FOX, F.L.S.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY F. E. HULME, F.L.S.

ILLUSTRATED BY THE AUTHOR

CASSELL & COMPANY, LIMITED LONDON, PARIS, NEW YORK, TORONTO & MELBOURNE 1908

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#### 104

#### CONTENTS

									PAGE
Introduction by	F.	EDWAI	RD E	TULME	, F.	L.S.			V
PREFACE									xi
Author's Introdu	JCTI	ON .	-	4			٠	•	1
FEBRUARY FLOWER	RS.				4-	,			16
MARCH FLOWERS					4	4			18
APRIL FLOWERS	,							e	24
MAY FLOWERS .	,				4				37
June Flowers.			-				4		65
JULY FLOWERS .							,		116
August Flowers								,	162
SEPTEMBER FLOWE	RS								174
OCTOBER FLOWERS							,		174
ARRANGEMENT: ]									
Species			٠			•			175
INDEX TO COMMON	N	MES			6	*			259
INDEX TO PART II									263

#### LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

							PAGE
Cow Parsnip or Hogw	VEED	٠	٠			Frontisp	iece
Composite Flowers				0	٠		7
LEAVES						. 9, 1	1, 13
PINNATE ROSE LEAF							15
Groundsel						To face	16
HERB ROBERT						,,	33
BUSH VETCH						33	48
SCENTLESS MAYWEED OF	r Co	RN I	FEVER	FEW		59	69
YARROW OR MILFOIL						***	76
FIELD SCABIOUS .						17	97
BLUE MEADOW CRANES	BILL					**	112
TUFTED VETCH						55	115
LARGE-FLOWERED BEE	Нем	P-NE	TTLE			"	126
YELLOW TOAD-FLAX						>>	135
HOARY RAGWORT .						**	138
GREAT HAIRY WILLOW	HER	В				>>	149
GIANT BELL FLOWER						**	156
HARE-BELL						17	165
CHICORY OR SUCCORY							172

#### INTRODUCTION

By F. EDWARD HULME, F.L.S.

THE appreciation of Nature has in these latter days made great progress. With but few exceptions our forefathers seem to have had but little sympathy with rural life, and the traveller journeying on the grand tour through Europe viewed with a feeling of repulsion the mountain passes which are now each year sought out by thousands with delight. We have, indeed, a charming picture in Chaucer's description of how, on the coming of May, he put aside his books and sallied forth to revel in the beauty of Spring, the joyous singing of the birds, the uprising of the daisies in the meadows outside the city, and all the wealth of interest around him. A Ruysdael would paint the rushing torrent or the forest shades; a Van Huysum depict the brilliant triumphs of the florist's skill. But these were conspicuous exceptions: ordinarily, Nature was either represented as of gloomy terror, forbidding in its aspect; or so emasculated and brought into line with popular prepossessions, that a mountain background became little more than a County Council park, with well-ordered winding paths fringed by neatly trained trees.

It has been laid down as an altogether self-evident

axiom that the proper study of mankind is man, and the dogma has been propounded so persistently that to doubt it would seem little short of heresy, but, as a matter of fact, man in his relation to what lies outside humanity is at least as important a study.

The great world of Nature may be viewed from many standpoints. The utilitarian finds in its study much that ministers to his needs-healing balms. food, raiment, the wherewithal to build him a shelter. Hence our old herbalists, men of the stamp of Gerard or Parkinson, are careful to justify their books to their readers by the demonstration of "the vertues" of the plants they deal with. This state of mind, however, by no means covers the whole field: man is not wholly material, and, thanks to the splendid advocacy of Ruskin and others, a wider outlook has been given to us, and one is no longer tied and bound by the necessity for bringing all things to the selfish standard of what material good will accrue to us if the contemplation of the starry host of heaven, the glory of the sunset, the painting of the insect's wing, the delicate pencilling of the petals of the roadside blossom, appeal to us.

The work to which we have been asked to write these few opening words is yet one more of the numerous works that happily nowadays point out the delight of a study of Nature, and it is evident that the special ground it takes, the means of identifying the plants we encounter in our rambles, is a very valuable one. There

are few to whom the dandelion or daisy are unknown, we should surmise—though it is sad to think that in the midst of our crowded cities grow up thousands to whom the commonest detail of country life is a sealed book, and even outside a horizon so circumscribed dwell other thousands who neither know nor care-but there must be few indeed who have not found, sooner or later, as they gathered rich floral spoil in a ramble through the woods, across the breezy moorland, and by the banks of some placid stream, the difficulty of assigning names to all their treasures. The power of appreciating the beauty and interest of the wayside weed, the hedgerow garland, is much; but the beauty is no less, and the interest the more, if we can in addition recognise our plant as an old friend, can welcome it by name, can have a clue whereby we may search out in the writings of authorities its life history: a means of identification which we can in all confidence employ in detailing our good fortune to those who will sympathise with us in our discovery.

Many beginners are afraid of scientific terms, but science after all only means knowledge, and no one, surely, need be afraid of that, while the word botany is but derived from the Greek word for a plant. If there are any who, alarmed in taking up the present book that they are going to be inveigled unawares into the study of the science of botany, and prefer to consider that they are being induced to learn something of the plants around

them, the object of the book will be equally well obtained. There is no doubt that botanical studies can be made to look uncommonly dry to the uninitiated, and that some of the terms are of portentous length, but all the terms that it is essential for the amateur to know can be readily mastered. Some little knowledge of botanical terms is necessary, but we may fairly assume that all plant lovers are willing to acquire this knowledge. Failing this simple botanical outfit, the tyro is quickly at sea, reading description after description comfortless. Every pursuit has its technicalities, every trade its working tools.

We remember to have seen an excellent little book in which all the facts of plant structure were explained in ordinary language, but this necessitated a great deal of roundabout diction that might have been prevented had a few technical terms been mastered, and as these terms are found in every other book that the student desires to consult it is the better policy to master them once for all. It would, for instance, be a most hopeless state of things to be entirely willing to take a course of lessons in carpentry on the distinct understanding that such words as gimlet and chisel were not on any excuse of convenience to be employed.

The love of Nature is its own exceeding great reward. The old tale of "Eyes and No-Eyes" is still we suppose current, but we may now happily look forward to a time when the latter individual will be no more, and

when the tale consequently will have lost its point and its warning be rendered needless; when the days that Carlyle did but see in a vision, when astronomy and natural history should be taught in every school, shall be realised, and the glorious domain of Nature thrown freely open to all comers. All who are of the brotherhood, allied in this common sympathy, will welcome whatever brings nearer this ideal.

"For many years it has been one of my most constant regrets that no schoolmaster of mine had a knowledge of natural history, so far at least as to have taught me the grasses that grow by the wayside, and the little winged and wingless neighbours that are continually meeting me with a salutation that I cannot answer as things are."—THOMAS CARLYLE.

#### PREFACE

This little volume is intended for the use of those who, possessing little or no botanical knowledge, desire to know

the names of our British wild flowers.

It is planned to enable the earnest novice or the young enthusiast to make pleasant practical progress in the pursuit of Nature-knowledge. While, necessarily, superficial attraction cannot be its chief feature, it endeavours to avoid equally the dry-as-dust technicalism on the one hand and the scrappy, ephemeral, almost futile method on the other.

It is hoped that it will supply at least a portion of that solid basis of facts upon which only can principles

be either formulated, tested, or understood.

So much has the study of Nature been neglected, and even discouraged, in the past, that the wish expressed by Carlyle voices the sentiments of thousands, who feel, as he did, that Man has many interests in common with the rest of Nature, is indeed constantly appealed to by her, and that through the study of Nature and her works that profound longing for knowledge inherent in the human mind, can be best met and satisfied.

I have very vivid recollections of the time, many years ago, when as a beginner in Field Botany, desirous of a closer acquaintance with the feast of Nature, I went, together with an able and highly-valued friend, on an excursion to a delightfully secluded botanist's hunting-ground in North Derbyshire. The day was almost a perfect one, and the joy of hunting for various kinds of plants, many of which we had never met before, seemed only to be marred by the difficulties encountered and the time spent in naming the treasures discovered.

Whilst my companion, plant in one hand and "Flora" in the other, patiently proceeded, with the help of a

has to count the number of stamens, carpels, etc., before he can hope to eventually name the plant. Now, this is quite a difficult matter for a beginner, there being innumerable pitfalls in his way; and as Greek and Latin names are used from the first, and the minute structures to be examined require a considerable amount of previous knowledge in order to be understood, the novice is generally discouraged from the very beginning.

3. He may adopt what is known as the Natural System, certainly the most scientific and reliable method. But, unfortunately, it pre-supposes an extensive knowledge of minute botanical structure—external and internal—combined with a close familiarity with Latin and Greek terms, and requires a very free use of time and an unlimited

amount of patience.

4. Now, certain simple external characteristics of our British wild plants can be made of considerable service as determining factors in their identification. Through a long process of evolution each species of plant has acquired (1) a habit of flowering at one particular season, (2) a pretty constant scheme of colouring, (3) a fairly fixed size of flower, (4) a particular and distinctive form, and (5) a habitat suited to its needs. Adding to these the extremely varied structure of the different species in flower, leaf, stem, and root, and the distinctive properties of the plant, we have a wealth of material which, if adequately made use of, gives us a very efficient and conspicuously easy method for naming our British wild flowers. It is hoped that this may fairly claim to be the most natural of artificial methods for identifying wild flowers.

The 1,223 species of British wild flowers are divided into nine sections, according to the time of commencing to flower. This is a convenient arrangement (especially useful also in the seasonal or successional study of Nature), as it breaks up the mass into smaller portions, increasing gradually in size and complexity.

The flowers of each month are then dealt with in a more strictly analytic manner. Sub-sections include all

flowers of a similar colour. Divisions of these place them in order according to the diameter of the flower, and then each species is fully described according to its own particular features. Common names only are given at first, but easy reference can be made to the scientific name, genus and order, etc., in Part II., according to the usual Natural System of Botanical Classification.

Thus the learner can easily, by graded steps, in a few minutes—indeed, by the roadside—get at least a clue, and generally more, to the name of any plant he may come across, and can verify his conclusions at leisure.

The present plan has been carefully and thoroughly tested in school whilst in an incomplete state, and is now greatly enlarged so as to include every flowering plant it is possible for the rambler to find growing apparently wild in our islands. The grasses, sedges, horsetails, ferns, etc., are not included, of course, partly on account of their inconspicuous colouring, and partly because they are not popularly regarded as being flowering plants at all, and, moreover, are much too difficult for a beginner to hope to identify.

The chief aims of this work, then, may be stated as

follows :--

To enable a beginner to easily name our wild flowers.
 To provide a complete nature-student's botanical

calendar.

 To prepare the beginner for the use of a scientific "Flora."

4. To develop the powers of close observation, careful contrast, and absolute verification.

Of the great educational value and importance of Nature study for young and old alike, there is now, fortunately, little need to speak; the "Nature" movement, though still comparatively young, is rapidly bringing about a greater recognition of its importance in modern education. The Board of Education's "Suggestions for Teachers" contains abundant and remarkable testimony on this point. Certain it is that no more attractive,

interesting, or valuable means for the production of healthy mental occupation and training can be named at the

present time.

In compiling this little handbook I have relied principally on my own observations, records, and measurements made during a period of fifteen years; but in every doubtful case I have taken as my authority Hooker's "Student's Flora."

I strongly advise the beginner to record at least the date and place for every plant he names. With regard to the vexed question of rare plants, I hold that it is quite possible to find the name without uprooting the plant. If it is really necessary to carry away any portion at all, a single flower from the inflorescence will be quite sufficient.

If this handbook assists other beginners, wandering over a path on which at first the writer often stumbled, the aims and purposes of the work will have been accomplished.

Bradwell, June, 1906.

T. F.

### HOW TO FIND AND NAME WILD FLOWERS.

#### AUTHOR'S INTRODUCTION.

#### A .- HOW TO USE THE LISTS.

1. If possible, observe several specimens of the kind of plant to be named, and select an average specimen.

Turn to Part I. and find the list for the month in which your specimens commenced to flower. You will notice that the February list is a very short one, as the season is very young, the ground cold, insects scarce, and few plants find it advantageous or even possible to bloom at this time. The March list is rather longer, and the succeeding ones gradually increase in length, until June is reached,

when we have the longest of all.

It is necessary to bear in mind the part of our Islands in which you are collecting, for this makes some difference in the flowering time of a species. The lists have been compiled so as to give the average time of commencing to flower throughout the British Isles, so that if your locality be near Yorkshire (which is fairly central) you should find the times or dates—stated approximately in Part II.—to be fairly accurate in most cases, and in an average season. If, however, your district be in the South of England, or near the sea-coast, you will find that one to three weeks earlier than the times given will be a suitable guide to the monthly division to consult. The farther northwards, of course, the later the flowers as a rule, unless, again, the locality be near the sea.

Another point to bear in mind is the height above the sea-level, for specimens growing on the mountains usually flower later than those growing at a lower level. Again, a sheltered nook or a south aspect, which gets a greater share of the sun's rays than the surrounding land, will

also have some influence on the flowering period. Incidentally, it may be remarked that the kind of soil also affects the likelihood of finding a plant in any neighbourhood, as well as its relative abundance. Some plants will only thrive on chalk or lime, some on shale, some on peat, others on sandy coasts near the salt water, and others on rocky mountain tops. Indeed, an intelligent knowledge of plant-life is only to be attained by due consideration of the many influences which affect the life-history of a species.

2. According to the usual or general colour of your flower, refer to the portion of the lists in which you may reasonably expect to find it described. Some few species of plants may bear flowers of several colours. For instance, in some places Milkwort will be found bearing only white flowers, but elsewhere you may find it to have only blue flowers; in a third locality it may bear only pinkish flowers, while, again, another district will produce both red and white, or red and blue flowers. Fortunately, there is no other plant which gives so much trouble in the matter of detection by colour as the Milkwort. Others which vary somewhat are:—

Wood Anemone, white (or pinkish-purple). Blackberry or Bramble, white (or pink). Yarrow or Milfoil, white (or pink). Red Pimpernel, scarlet (or deep blue). Comfrey, cream (pinkish or purplish). Wallflower, yellow (orange or brownish-red). Forget-me-not, blue (white or flesh).

There are a few plants which produce white flowers growing amongst those of the usual colour, such as:—

Sweet Violet, bluish (or white).

Dog Violet, bluish (or white).

Bluebell, bluish (or white).

Harebell, bluish (or white).

Field Speedwell, pale blue (or white).

Primrose, pale yellow (or white or lilac):

Early Purple Orchis, red-purple (or white).

Green-winged Meadow Orchis, red-purple (or white).

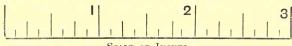
Lesser Periwinkle, bluish (or white).
Bugle, bluish (or pinkish or white).
Spotted Orchis, lilac (or white).
Wild Roses, rose-pink (or white).
Thistles, red-purple (or white).
Hemp-Nettle, pale yellow and purple (or white).
Herb-Robert, pink (or white).
Willow-herb, pinkish (or white).
Cornflower, blue (or dark purple).

But the ordinary colour in these cases is decided by the colour of the majority amongst which they grow.

3. According to the average size of the flower, refer to the division in which you may reasonably expect to find it described. In order to do this, measure across the mouth of the flower, taking the greatest diameter as the guide. It is essential to fix on the average size of any particular kind of flower, for sometimes a very large, well-nurtured specimen or a very small starved and stunted one might lead you to assume that such was the usual size of the species.

The following Scale of Sizes is used throughout:

Very large flowers, from 2 in. to 4 in. across. Large flowers, from 1 in. to 2 in. across. Medium flowers, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. to 1 in. across. Small flowers, from  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. to  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. across. Very small flowers, from  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. to  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. across. Minute flowers, less than  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. across.



Scale of Inches.

4. Compare the description given with the specimen in hand, taking care to observe not only the flowers, but also the stem, leaves, and other parts of the whole plant. For this purpose a short outline of the general elementary structure of flowers, leaves, and stems, etc., is given in this portion of the book.

#### IDENTIFYING WILD FLOWERS.

5. If the description seems to agree well with the specimen, turn up the corresponding number in Part II.. and pursue the work still further for the purpose of verification. The number given after the scientific name is an indication of the extent of its distribution in our Islands. Thus, the number 118 means that the plant grows in all the 118 counties in the British Isles, and that it is a plant probably common in those districts; while the number 10, for instance, indicates that it occurs only in 10 of those counties, and is therefore a plant growing in a restricted area, and is probably rare in those districts. In the place of these numbers the sign indicates that the plant is not a native of these Islands: its distribution, therefore, is variable and its permanency uncertain. The special areas in which each plant species is found, and the approximate date of appearance, are also given as further guides. The dates given are intended to form the groundwork for the student's observation and records. His own special district will provide its own set of dates, approximating to the dates given as a guide for beginners. Those species which are figured in Hulme's "Familiar Wild Flowers" are marked "F. W. F.," and the numbers following refer to the volume and page in that work. The essential features of each family of plants are given at the head of the order to which the plant belongs. If your plant be found to agree with these descriptions and details, you may then decide to give it not only the common name in Part I., but also its scientific name in Part II., and assign it to its proper family, etc.

If you have access to a work with coloured illustrations, you are then easily able to still further confirm your conclusions, as well as to obtain supplementary information about the plant.

#### B.—ABOUT FLOWERS.

1. Simple or Single Flowers (as distinguished from Composites, such as the Dandelion, Daisy, Coltsfoot, and \* Published by Messrs, Cassell & Co.

Thistle) generally have four whorls or sets of parts, although there are some species with one or more of these

whorls missing or suppressed—e.g. Hazel, Willow.

In the centre is the *pistil*, or *ovary*, which may be composed of one (e.g. Primrose) or more (e.g. Celandine) pieces. It is, however, never composed of tube-shaped structures, though often made up of separate carpels, which may burst when ripe (e.g. Marsh Marigold).

Stamens form a whorl, in some way surrounding the pistil, and these again are never tube-shaped. The dust-like pollen grains come from the anthers of the stamens. In the *Primrose* the stamens are fixed on the petals or corolla, and in this way surround the central pistil.

Petals are usually large, brightly-coloured, rather thin and conspicuous. They form a whorl fixed around, and generally fitted in below, the stamens. The petals

together form the corolla.

Sepals are usually greenish in colour. They form, when present, the outermost ring or whorl, are fixed on below or outside the petals, and are together known as the calyx, because they form a sort of cup-shape when united.

Some flowers have no pistil or ovary, others no stamens, while some have no sepals, others no petals, and a few are destitute of both sepals and petals. There must always be present, however, either pistil or stamens, or both, as they are of more importance to a plant than either petals or sepals.

Simple flowers are of many different shapes and structures, but only two kinds need special mention here. Many flowers (e.g. Primrose) have their petals so joined together as to form a corolla in one piece. In this flower the number of petals composing the corolla is evidently five, but in many others the shape of the corolla gives no idea of the number of petals.

Lipped flowers have their petals so joined as to form a corolla (generally in one piece, and more or less tubular), which is divided at the mouth into an upper and a lower lip, each of which may be again divided so as to assume a great variety of forms. In the White Dead-Nettle the lips are open or gaping, while in the Snapdragon and Toadflax the lips are closed, forming a sort of mask. In the Orchidaceæ there is a lower lip-petal, often surmounted by a hood of several petals and sepals, and resembling an

upper lip.

An *umbel* is a somewhat flat flower-cluster in which several flower-stalks or pedicels appear to start from the same point on the main stalk, and are nearly of the same length. Umbel-bearing plants generally have small flowers, each with five petals, the flowers being rather crowded and forming a more or less level-topped cluster. A small number of umbel-bearers have flowers with six petals, and such belong to the Lily and Narcissus orders, etc. An umbel is said to be *simple* when each of its branches or rays bears a single flower. The Primrose order has umbels of this kind. A *compound* umbel is one whose branches bear each a further umbel at the extremity. Measurements of the individual flower, the simple or partial umbel, and the compound umbel, are given in each case, but such are only to be taken as approximate.

A spike is composed of flowers without separate stalks fixed close on and along the main stalk or axis.

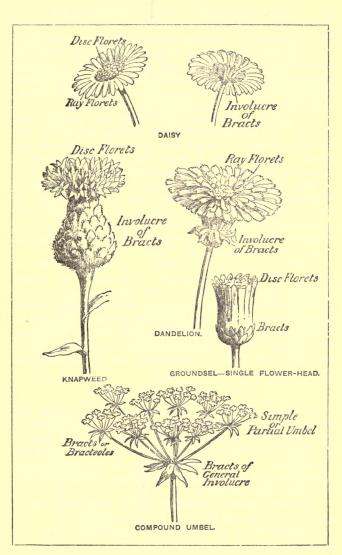
A raceme is composed of flowers, each with a little stalk or pedicel, fixed along the main stalk or axis. When the flowers forming a spike or a raceme are crowded very closely together, the resulting cluster has somewhat the appearance of a Composite, whilst being essentially different. The Clover "head," for instance, is composed of entirely separate flowers in this way, each tiny flower, however, having ten stamens, whilst true Composites never have more than five.

A panicle is composed of flowers which are mostly on

side branches growing along the main axis or stalk.

A corymb is a flat-topped panicle, formed by the lengthening of the outer and lower branches of the main axis or stalk.

2. Composite flowers are composed generally of very small, stalkless flowers called "florets," crowded very tightly together, or massed in "heads." The centre of a Composite flower differs materially from the centre of a Simple flower.



COMPOSITE FLOWERS.

The Dandelion is a common example of one type of Composites, each yellow strap-shaped ray being a flower in itself with pistils and stamens, and producing a fruit or seed below. The whole mass of florets is called a "head of flowers" or a Capitulum, having a ring of green bracts, called an involucre, underneath the flower-head.

In the Knapweed all the florets are tubular and 5-cleft. Its central florets have stamens and pistils, but its outer florets are larger and have neither stamens nor pistils. The involucre is large, oval, and is composed of

rather large, fringed, and imbricated bracts.

The Daisy is a common example of a second type of Composites. In it the yellow inner part or "eye" is composed of many tube-shaped florets or flowers, and each white strap-shaped piece is also a floret, though of a different shape, the whole whorl of them forming the

"rays" of the compound "head" of flowers.

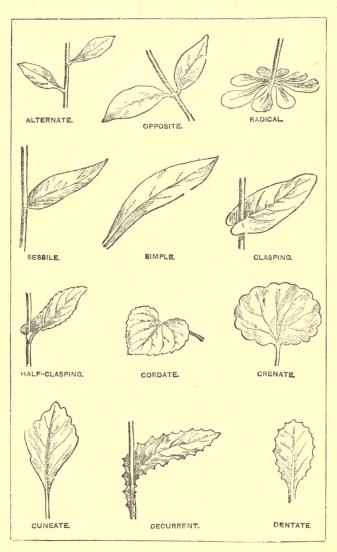
In the Groundsel, the Thistle, and the Butter-bur is found a very similar structure. They have tiny florets crowded together in "heads" and surrounded below by a number of green bracts forming an involucre, which serves to contain the florets and the fruits or seeds, and also to protect them. In measuring Composite flowers, the whole of a single "head" or capitulum is taken as the basis, each floret or flower being usually too inaccessible and minute for measurement.

#### C .- ABOUT LEAVES.

It is essential that in the examination of a plant the leaves from various parts of the stem should be observed. The gradations in size and shape from base to apex of the shoot are often considerable, and may lead to wrong conclusions. An average leaf, both in size and shape, taken from about the middle of the stem, will be found the best from which to work.

Alternate leaves proceed one only from each node, one on one side and the next above or below it.

Opposite leaves are those which proceed two from the same node on opposite sides of the stem.



LEAVES.

Radical leaves are fixed on the stem close to the root, sometimes lying on or near the ground, and may be either stalked or stalkless. When radical leaves are rather short. flat to the ground, and radiate from the base of the stem of the plant, they form a Rosette.

Sessile leaves are such as have a blade without a distinct stalk. They may spring either from the root or

from the stem.

1. About Simple Leaves.—A simple leaf is one whose leaf-blade has no distinct or separate divisions, but is in one piece.

Acute leaves have their apex tapering to a point or

forming an acute angle.

Acuminate leaves are suddenly narrowed near the

apex, which forms a more or less narrow point.

A clasping (or amplexicaul) leaf is a sessile one whose base nearly surrounds the stem. A half-clasping (or semiamplexicaul) leaf is a sessile one whose base clasps about half of the circumference of the stem.

Cordate leaves are those which are somewhat heartshaped. A leaf may be cordate at the base, whatever its length or breadth, but truly heart-shaped leaves are broadly ovate and acute with rounded auricles (or little ears) at the base.

Connate leaves are two leaves joined at their bases so as

to look like one leaf, through which the stem passes.

Crenate leaves have regular and blunt or rounded portions on the margin in place of pointed teeth, etc.

Cuneate leaves are broadest above the middle, and

taper towards the base, which is pointed.

A Decurrent leaf is a sessile one whose leaf-blade continues downwards along the side or sides of the stem.

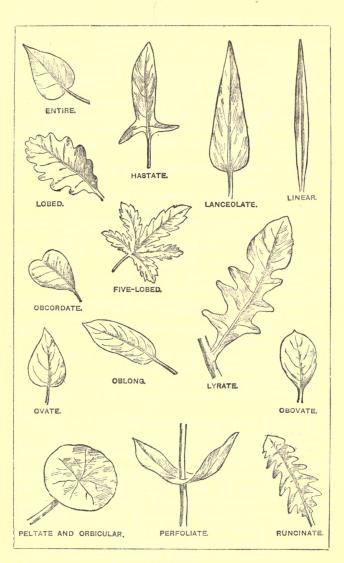
Dentate or toothed leaves have their edge or margin only cut a little way in, forming a resemblance to teeth.

An Entire leaf has the margin or edge of the leaf-blade

wholly free from indentations.

Hastate leaves have two pointed auricles or lobes at the base, fixed nearly at right angles to the midrib.

Lanceolate leaves are three or four times as long as



LEAVES.

broad, tapering from near the base towards the pointed apex.

Linear leaves are long and narrow, the length being at

least four or five times the breadth.

Lobed or cleft leaves are deeply indented or divided, but so that the incisions do not reach the midrib or petiole.

Lobed or sinuate leaves have deep cuts in their margin, so as to make several more or less separate pieces or segments.

Lyrate leaves are pinnatifid or lobed leaves with the

end lobe the largest.

An Obcordate leaf is inversely heart-shaped and has its broadest end farthest from the stem.

Oblong leaves have a similar breadth throughout, except

near the base and the apex.

Obovate leaves are scarcely twice as long as broad, and rather broader towards the apex.

Obtuse leaves have their apex forming a very obtuse

angle, and so have a blunt or rounded end.

Orbicular leaves are those having a nearly circular outline.

Oval or elliptical leaves are about half as broad as long, and widest in the middle.

Ovate leaves are scarcely twice as long as broad, and rather broader towards the base.

Palmate leaves are those which have about five lobes, the midribs of which meet at one point at the base of the blade.

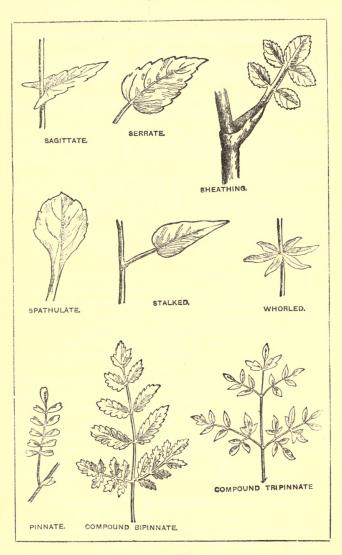
Peltate leaves are generally roundish, and have the stalk fixed near the centre of a complete, undivided disc.

A Perfoliate leaf surrounds the stem so that the stem

passes through the blade.

Pinnatifid leaves are simple leaves, with the segments or lobes arranged like the leaflets in a pinnate leaf; the segments, however, are not cut to the midrib, and so cannot be removed without tearing the leaf-blade structure. Bipinnatifid leaves are simple pinnatifid leaves, the divisions of which are also pinnatifid.

Reniform leaves are broader than long, broadly cordate



LEAVES.

14

at the base, with rounded auricles, so as to resemble a kidney in outline.

Runcinate leaves are pinnatifid or lobed leaves with the divisions pointing downwards or backwards towards the root.

Sagittate leaves have two pointed auricles or lobes at the base, pointing downwards.

A sheathing leaf has its base pro'onged down and around the stem, forming an open or closed sheath around it.

Serrate leaves have teeth which are regular and pointed like the teeth of a saw.

inke the teeth of a saw

Spathulate leaves have a short, broad part near the apex, and a long, narrow, tapering part towards the base.

A stalked leaf is one whose blade is connected to the

stem by a stalk.

Whorled leaves proceed several from the same node, and are also arranged regularly around the stem at

that point.

2. About Compound Leaves.—A compound leaf is one having distinct divisions of the leaf-blade, each of which is separately inserted on the common leaf-stalk or on the midrib. These single, separate divisions of a compound leaf are called *leaflets*, being devoid of stipules and buds. They may themselves be either whole or divided.

Digitate leaves have several leaflets diverging from one

point on a common stalk.

Pinnate leaves are composed of entirely separate leaflets arranged on opposite sides of a leaf-stalk; they are, therefore, compound leaves, and have only stipules and buds at the base of the main stalk or petiole. Bipinnate leaves are pinnate leaves the divisions of which are also pinnate. Tripinnate leaves are pinnate leaves in which the primary divisions or pinnæ are themselves bipinnate.

A Quinate leaf has five leaflets starting from one point

on a common stalk.

Ternate leaves are those having only three leaflets starting from the same point on a common stalk.

Trifoliolate leaves have only three leaflets starting from

or near the same point on the main stalk.

#### ABBREVIATIONS USED IN THIS WORK.

c. Common. The species is found in most parts of the Islands, and is likely to be met with pretty often in every district.

v.c. Very common. This indicates that the species is found in all parts of the British Isles, and is also abundant in almost every district.

L. Local. The species is found only in certain areas (specified by name in Part II.), and is not abundant even

in those districts.

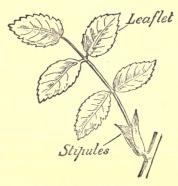
R. Rare. The species is restricted both as to distribu-

tion and abundance in any district.

R.A. Rare alien. This is a convenient term to denote a foreigner which crops up here and there, disappearing and reappearing partly through the agency of man.

DIAM. Diameter. IN. Inches. FT. Feet. F.W.F. "Familiar Wild Flowers," see p. 4.

E. East. N. North. s. South. w. West.



PINNATE ROSE-LEAF

#### Part I.

#### FEBRUARY FLOWERS.

Medium.

#### White.

Snowdrop.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flower solitary, hanging; sepals 3, white; petals 3, white with green; stamens 6; leaves 2, linear, about 6 in. long and  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. wide; woods; 5-10 in. (L.)\*

1152†

Small.

Strawberry-leaved Cinquefoil or Barren Strawberry.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{8}\) in. or more; flowers rayed, short-stalked; sepals 10; petals 5, notched; stamens many; leaves of 3 obovate leaflets, each \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; plant hairy; banks; 1-6 in. (v.c.) 385

Chickweed.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers rayed; stem hairy in alternate lines; sepals 5; petals 5, cloven as if 10; stamens 5-10; leaves egg-shaped, pointed,  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; roadsides; 3-15 in. (v.c.)

Minute.

Shepherd's Purse.—Diam. nearly \$\frac{1}{8}\$ in.; flowers clustered; many triangular seed-cases or fruits below; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4 long and 2 short; root leaves in a rosette, pinnatifid; stem leaves sessile, oblong, toothed, arrow-shaped at base; roadsides; 4-18 in. (v.c.) 68

#### Small, Whitish with Lilac.

Winter Heliotrope.—Each flower head  $\frac{2}{3}$  in. diam.; many heads on a thickish stalk; sweetly scented; florets

- \* Abbreviations used in Part I.: L. = Local; V.C. = Very Common; C. = Common; R. = Rare; R.A. = Rare Alien; Diam. = Diameter; in. = inches; ft. = feet.
- † The figures correspond with those in Part II., where the generic and specific names, etc., of the flower are given.

16



GROUNDSEL (Senecio vulgaris.)

 tubular, minute; petals 5, joined; leaves roundish, 4-10 in.; plantations and roadsides, mostly near the sea; 6-12 in. (R.A.)

Medium. Yellow.

Winter Aconite.—Diam. about 1 in.; flower solitary, resembles a buttercup; sepals 5-8 large, yellow; petals smaller than the stamens; stamens many; leaves roundish, lobed, or cut; plantations; 2-6 in. (R.)

Gorse or Furze.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers pea-flower shaped; plant very spiny; sepals 2, yellow; petals 5; stamens 10; leaves small; heaths; 2-10 ft. (v.c.)

Very Small.

Groundsel.—Heads cylindrical; diam: 3/16 in.; length 1/2 in.; flowers not rayed, fluffy in fruit; florets minute, each 5-pointed; leaves lobed and cut; waste places; 5-18 in. (v.c.)

Large. Yellowish Green.

Hazel (tree), catkin.—Length 2 in.; each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. with stamens only 8; pistil flowers crimson,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., growing on twigs, before leaves appear; (see Crimson); hedges; 4-15 ft. (v.c.)

Small. Green.

Spurge Laurel.—Diam. ½ in.; length § in.; flowers hidden among large evergreen leaves, which are lanceolate and 3 or 4 in.; stem mostly bare; petals 4, joined; stamens 8; woods; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Very Small. Crimson.

Hazel (tree).—Pistil flowers; diam: \frac{1}{8} in.; stigmas crimson, rayed; other parts greenish, bud-like, sessile; producing nuts in autumn; (see Yellowish Green); hedges; 4-15 ft. (v.c.)

### MARCH FLOWERS.

Large.

#### White.

Wood Anemone.—Diam. 1½ in.; flower solitary, often pinkish purple at back, with a whorl of 3 leaf-like bracts below; sepals white, large, 6, separate; petals 0; stamens many; leaves with 3 cut divisions, radical; woods; 4-8 in. (v.c.)

#### Medium.

Daisy.—Heads diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; florets of 2 kinds; ray florets flat, white; centre or disc florets yellow, 5-pointed; leaves radical, obovate, 1-3 in.; fields; 2-8 in. (v.c.) 724

Spring Snowflake.—Diam. \(\frac{5}{8}\) in.; flowers resemble snowdrops, 1 or 2 together; sepals 3, marked green; petals 3; stamens 6; leaves linear, numerous, 8-12 in.; spathe or flower case 2-pointed; copses; 8-14 in. (R.)

#### Small.

Blackthorn or Sloe (bush).—Diam. ½ in.; flowers on bare twigs often; plant spiny; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; hedges; 3-8 ft. (c.)

Bristol Rock-Cress.—Diam. ½ in.; plant rather rough; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4 long and 2 short; radical leaves spathulate, lobed; stem leaves sessile, half-clasping; flowers creamy white; rocky places; 5-10 in. (R.) 97

### Very Small.

Little Mouse-ear Chickweed.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 5, twice as long as petals; petals 5, slightly notched; stamens 10; leaves elliptical,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; banks and walls; 1-6 in. (c.)

Common Whitlow-grass.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers on tiny plants; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4 long and 2 short;

leaves all radical, in a rosette, oblong-lanceolate, about  $\frac{3}{2}$  in.; banks; 1-6 in. (c.)

Linear-leaved Speedwell.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers sessile in spike-like racemes; sepals 4; petals 4, joined; stamens 2; leaves nearly oblong,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; upper ones sessile; stem erect; cultivated ground; 6 in. (R.A.)

Minute.

Hairy Bitter-cress.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers clustered, with long, narrow, erect seed pods around; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4 or 6; root leaves pinnate; leaflets roundish,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., sharp tasted; damp waysides; 3-12 in. (v.c.)

Rock Hutchinsia.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers clustered, with many tiny, oval, flat pods below; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4 and 2; leaves  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 1 in., pinnatifid; rocks; 2-5 in. (L.)

#### Medium.

#### Whitish.

Columna's Trichonema.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers solitary, drooping, with purple veins and yellow centre; sepals with petals 6, alike; stamens 3; leaves radical, thread-like, furrowed, 5 in.; pastures; 4-5 in. (R.) 1145 Small.

White Butter-bur.—Diam. of heads 1 in.; flowers creamy whitish; florets all tubular minute, each with 5 points; heads about 12, terminal, loose; leaves roundish-cordate, much-toothed, 3-10 in.; damp, shady places; 8-12 in. (R.A.)

Very Small.

Butcher's Broom.—Diam. nearly ¼ in.; flowers greenish white, fixed on centres of rigid, spiny leaves; sepals 0; petals 6, joined; stamens 3; heaths; 1-4 ft. (R.) 1179

Large.

### Yellow.

Dandelion.—Diam. 13 in.; flower heads rayed, with many strap-shaped florets; no disc present; flower stalks hollow, milky; leaves radical, deeply cut, the sharp lobes pointing backwards, 4-8 in.; waysides; 6-12 in. (v.c.) 646

Marsh Marigold.—Diam. 13 in. or more; flower deep yellow, buttercup-like; sepals 5 or more, roundish; petals 0; stamens many; leaves roundish, kidney-shaped, 2-5 in. across; marshy places; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

Medium.

Coltsfoot.—Heads diam. 1 in.; flowers with disc florets and many narrow ray florets, all yellow; flower stalk with small, brownish bracts; leaves appear later on; fields; 4-10 in. (v.c.)

Lesser Celandine.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers like buttercup, but with 8 or 9 narrower petals; sepals 3; stamens many; leaves cordate, 1-2 in., mostly radical; damp places; 3-8 in. (v.c.)

Yellow Gagea.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers 4 to 8 in an umbel; petals with sepals 6, yellow, greenish underneath; stamens 6; 1 radical, linear leaf, 5-15 in.; 1 to 3 bracts below flowers; woods; 4-8 in. (R.)

Small.

Wood Spurge.—Flower clusters  $\frac{3}{6}$  in.; flowers and leaves golden green; 2 bracts below flowers, connate, orbicular,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., yellow; stem 6-20 in., very stout, leafy; with 5-10 rays in an umbel having a whorl of leaves below; leaves obovate-lanceolate, 2-3 in.; plant with milky juice; woods; 8-20 in. (L.)

Very Small.

Yellow Alpine Whitlow-grass.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers clustered, bright yellow; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves ½ in., shiny, rigid, rosetted; walls; 2-5 in. (R.)

Common Golden Saxifrage.—Diam. \$\frac{1}{8}\$ in.; flowers in flat-topped clusters, gold and green; leaves opposite, roundish, nearly \$\frac{3}{4}\$ in. across; sepals 4; petals 0; stamens 8; wet places; 2-6 in. (c.)

487

Terk

Alternate-leaved Golden Saxifrage.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers in flat-topped clusters, gold and green; leaves alternate, roundish, nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. across; sepals 4; petals 0; stamens 8; wet places; 2-6 in. (L.)

Large. Greenish.

Green Hellebore.—Diam. 1½ in.; flowers pale green, rayed; stem few-flowered; sepals 5 large; petals 9-12 minute; stamens many; root leaves digitate, with 5-7 long, narrow, serrate leaflets; woods; 12-18 in. (L.) 30

Medium.

Stinking Hellebore.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; stem many-flowered; flowers drooping, cup-shaped; sepals 5 large; petals small; stamens many; leaves palmate or pedate, with 5-7 long leaflets, outer ones recurved; woods; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Small.

Moschatel.—Diam. of heads  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; each of the 5 clustered flowers  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. diam.; sepals 3; petals 4 or 5; stamens 8 or 10; plant slender; root leaves triangular-ovate, cut into 3-lobed leaflets, each  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; hedges; 3-6 in. (v.c.)

Very Small.

Mistletoe.—Diam.  $\frac{s}{16}$  in.; flowers clustered without stalks; stamens on different plants from pistils; petals 4; leaves oblong, 2 in.; on trees; 1-3 ft. (L.) 562

Dog's Mercury.—Staminate flowers diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; yellowish green in a slender raceme, 2 in. long; sepals 3; stamens 8 to 20. Pistillate flowers diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., greenish, on separate plants; sepals 3; styles 2; leaves nearly ovate, crenate-serrate. 1-3 in. long; hedges and woods; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

Yew (tree).—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; stamen flowers in catkins  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. long; pistillate flowers solitary; flowers under branches; leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in., narrow, evergreen; woods; 10-50 ft. (L.)

Very Large. Greenish and Blue Black.

Snake's-head Iris.—Diam. 2 in.; perianth 6, outer 3 blue-black, inner 3 green; stamens 3; stigmas 3, like petals; stem 1-flowered; leaves long, narrow, 4-edged; Penzance and Cork; 9 in. (R.)

## Small. Purplish Pink.

Mezereon.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers tubular on bare branches before the narrow-obovate 2-in. leaves, sweet-scented; perianth 4-lobed; stamens 8; woods; 1-5 ft. (R.)

Red Dead-nettle.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers 2-lipped in whorls; upper leaves cordate-crenate, crowded, nearly 1 in.; sepals 5, joined; corolla-tube longer than calvx; stamens 4; waysides; 6-12 in. (v.c.) 912

Cut-leaved Dead-nettle.—Diam. ½ in.; length nearly ½ in.; flowers 2-lipped in whorls; leaves deeply cut, cordate, 1 in.; sepals 5, joined; corolla-tube shorter than calyx; stamens 4; waysides; 6-8 in. (c.) 913

# Large. Violet Purple.

Purple Spring Crocus. — Diam. 1½ in.; length 2 in. or more; sepals with petals 6, large; stamens 3; flowers before linear leaves appear; meadows; 2-6 in. (R.) 1146

### Medium. Bluish.

Lesser Periwinkle.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers wheel-shaped with a closed tube; sepals 5; petals 5, joined; stamens 5; leaves oval, 1 in., smooth, evergreen; woods; 3-12 in. (L.)

Sweet Violet.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers scented, on long stalks; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal, lower one with a spur; stamens 5; leaves cordate, 2-3 in.; banks; 3-6 in. (c.)

Dog Violet.—Diam. \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; flowers not scented, on long stalks; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal, lower one spurred; stamens 5; leaves cordate, 1 in., smooth; woods, etc.; 2-6 in. (v.c.)

Very Small.

Ivy-leaved Speedwell.—Diam. ¼ in.; flowers pale blue, solitary in leaf axil; leaves  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., broadly ovate with 5 lobes; sepals 4; petals 4, joined; stamens 2; walls, etc.; 6-18 in. (c.)

Field Speedwell.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers blue with white, solitary in leaf axils; leaves ovate-cordate, coarsely serrate,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. long; sepals 4; petals 4, joined; stamens 2; waste places; 4–8 in. (v.c.)

Large.

Reddish Brown.

Alder (tree).—Catkins 2 in. long; each flower in catkin, minute, and with 4 stamens; pistillate catkins separate, woody,  $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long; leaves later, obovate, 2–4 in.; watery places; 20–40 ft. (v.c.)

Small.

### Brownish.

Wych Elm (tree).—Clusters nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. on bare twigs; sepals or petals 4 or 5; stamens 5; leaves later, 3-6 in., ovate-oblong, much serrated; 30-100 ft. (c.)

Common Elm (tree).—Clusters nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers  $\frac{1}{3}$  in. on bare twigs; sepals or petals 4 or 5; stamens 4 or 5; leaves later, 2-3 in., less toothed than Wych Elm; woods; 30-120 ft. (c.)

Very Small.

Field Woodrush.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers in clusters; a small grass-like plant; stem and linear leaves with hairs; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; stigmas 3; heaths; 4-10 in. (v.c.)

Large.

### Dark Brown.

Aspen (tree).—Flowers minute in catkins 2½ in., appearing before leaves; stamens 4-12 in each flower; stigmas 2-4-lobed; leaves nearly round with wavy margin; stalks flat; watery places; 20-80 ft. (L.) 1090

## APRIL FLOWERS.

Large.

#### White.

Poet's Narcissus.—Diam. nearly 2 in.; flowers solitary, rayed, with small, central, orange-tipped cup; sepals or petals 6; leaves linear, 9-16 in.; stamens 6; plantations. (R.A.)

Drooping Star of Bethlehem.—Diam. nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers several on a stalk; sepals or petals 6, each greenstriped at back; stamens 6; leaves 12-20 in., radical, linear; copses; 6-15 in. (R.)

Wild Pear (tree). — Diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers 5-10 together; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; leaves oval,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; styles long, separate; woods; 15-40 ft. (L.)

Medium.

Broad-leaved Garlic.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. or over; flowers pure white, 15-30 in a flat-topped umbel, from a greenish spathe; plant strongly onion-scented; sepals or petals 6, narrow; stamens 6; leaves 4-8 in.; ovate-lanceolate; woods; 6-15 in. (v.c.)

Greater Stitchwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers sating white; sepals 5; petals 5, deeply 2-cleft; stamens 10; stem weak, among bushes; leaves 2 in., sessile, opposite, stiff, lanceolate, pointed; hedges; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Wood Sorrel.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers solitary, bell-shaped; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaves in 3 heart-shaped folding parts; flowers veined purple; hedges; 3-6 in. (v.c.)

Wild Cherry (tree).—Diam. \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; flowers in almost sessile umbels; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; young leaves with halves folded together; leaves oblong-obovate; woods; 10-30 ft. (c.)

368

Triangular-stalked Garlic.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers bell-shaped, all to one side of stalk; sepals or petals 6; stamens 6; leaves linear, 6 in.; hedges; 10-18 in. (R.)

Mossy Saxifrage.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers creamy white, buds pinkish, drooping; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaves, forming cushions, 3-5-cleft, lobes narrow, pointed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; shady places; 3-12 in. (L.)

Wild Service (tree).—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers many in corymbs; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; leaves 3 in., oblong-ovate, with 6-10 deep, sharp lobes; woods; small tree. (L.)

White Dead nettle.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers 2-lipped, gaping; 6-10 in a whorl; sepals 5; petals forming a tube; stamens 4; leaves 2 in., cordate, toothed; waysides; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

Field Mouse-ear Chickweed.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers with 5 cloven petals, twice as long as sepals; sepals 5, with glands; stamens 10; leaves linear-lanceolate; 5-8 in. (c.)

Small.

Umbelliferous Jagged Chickweed.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers, in umbels of 5, bent back after flowering; sepals 5; petals 5, toothed; stamens 3-5; leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 in., oblong; stem sticky; old walls; 4-8 in. (R.)

Common Scurvy-grass.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers clustered; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves fleshy, nearly heart-shaped, 1 in.; fruit roundish; shores and mountains; 4-15 in.; trailing. (L.)

Common Mouse-ear Chickweed.—Diam. ¼ in.; flowers in panicles; sepals 5; petals 5, cloven; stamens 10; stem hairy, sticky; leaves lanceolate, ¾ in.; dry places; 6-10 in. (v.c.)

Garlic Mustard.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers clustered; sepals 4; petals 4, roundish; stamens 6; leaves 1-3 in., heart-shaped, shiny, veiny, with large broad teeth; bruised plant rather disagreeable; hedges;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (v.c.)

Very Small.

Broad-leaved Mouse-ear Chickweed.—Diam. 3 in.;

flowers in dense panicles; plant hairy, sticky; sepals 5, with some hairs gland-tipped; petals 5, notched; leaves oval,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; dry places; 6-10 in. (c.)

Rue-leaved Saxifrage.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers with 5 roundish petals; sepals 5, joined; stem small, reddish; leaves 3-forked,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; stamens 10; walls; 2-5 in. (c.)

Broad-leaved Woodruff.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; corolla bell-shaped, 4-lobed; stamens 4; flowers clustered, terminal; leaves 4 in a whorl, elliptical, 3-veined, 1 in.; stem 4-angled; shrubberies, etc.; 1 ft. (R.A.) 590

Wild Beaked Parsley.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., with 5 petals and 5 stamens; each simple umbel  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbel 2-4 in.; leaves fern-like, twice or thrice pinnate, 5-10 in.; fruit narrow, smooth; waysides; 1-4 ft. (v.c.)

Minute.

Speedwell-leaved Whitlow-grass.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves rough, egg-shaped, toothed,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., clasping stem; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; lime rocks; 6-12 in. (R.)

Smooth Field-pepperwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves hoary or downy, upper arrow-shaped at base, 1 to 2 in.; plant branched and woody at base; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6, with violet anthers; fields; 6-15 in. (c.)

Naked-stalked Teesdalia.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves all radical 1-2 in., pinnatifid, close to the ground, with broad spreading lobes; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4, unequal; stamens 4 or 6; fruit roundish; dry banks; 2-4 in. (R.)

Perfoliate Penny-cress.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; stem leaves cordate, clasping the stem, 1 in.; pods small, obcordate,  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; lime rocks; 4-6 in. (R.)

Alpine Hutchinsia.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; petals 4, twice as long as the 4 sepals which fall off; stamens 6; stem naked, leaves pinnate; fruiting stalk long; rocks, Ingleboro'; 2-4 in. (R.)

Medium.

#### Whitish.

Large-flowered Bitter-cress.—Diam. ½ in.; leaves light green, pinnate, about 2 in.; root leaflets roundish, upper leaves toothed; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6, with purple anthers; wet places; 9-20 in. (L.)

Tooth-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or over; plant with scales, but no green leaves, tinged purplish; stem erect, thick, among dead leaves, with about 8 flowers; flowers 2-lipped; woods; 4-10 in. (R.)

Large.

## Yellow.

Wild Tulip.—Diam. 13/4 in.; flower solitary, drooping, fragrant; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; leaves linear, 6-10 in.; chalk pits; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Pale Narcissus.—Diam. 13 in., flower stalk being a 2-flowered spathe; flowers pale with a cup; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; leaves linear, 10-18 in.; sandy fields; 9-15 in. (R.A.)

Primrose.—Diam. 1½ in.; flower pale, wheel-shaped with tube; sepals 5, joined; petals 5, joined; stamens 5 on petals; flower stalk 3-8 in.; leaves wrinkled, radical, narrow-obovate, 3-6 in.; copses; 4-8 in. (v.c.) 963

Goat Willow or Palm.—Catkins 1½ in. long, each with many staminate flowers; buds silvery; pistillate catkins greenish on separate plants; leaves later, oval; woods; 10-30 ft. (c.)

Medium.

Wallflower.—Diam. 3 in.; flowers scented, often reddish brown; leaves narrow, 2-4 in.; sepals 4, coloured; petals 4; stamens 6; walls and cliffs; 6-12 in. (L.) 118

Yellow Archangel or Dead-nettle.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla tube-shaped and 2-lipped, lower lip marked reddish; stamens 4; leaves ovate, pointed, 1-2 in.; woods; 6-18 in. (c.)

Goldilocks.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; a species of buttercup; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens many; root leaves smooth, roundish, lobed, about 1 in.; stem leaves sessile, with about 8 narrow parts in a whorl; thickets; 6-10 in. (L.) 18

Oxlip.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers pale yellow in an umbel of 10-20, each more open than Cowslip; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed; leaves radical, 3-6 in.; stamens 5; copses; 4-12 in. (L.)

Cowslip.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers cup-shaped with tube, drooping, 6-20 in an umbel; sepals 5, long; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; leaves radical, 2-4 in.; pastures; 6-12 in. (v.c.)

Small.

Spring Cinquefoil.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers 2 or 3 together; sepals 5 large, 5 small; petals 5 roundish; stamens many; plant prostrate; root leaves with about 5 leaflets, serrated; hilly pastures; 3-6 in. (R.)

Yellow Fig-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers swollen, oval, mouth narrow; sepals 5; petals 4, joined; stamens 4; leaves oval, 2-3 in.; plant hairy; waysides; 1-3 ft. (R.)

Very Small.

Toothed Medick.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers 2 or 3 together, pea-flower shaped; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 3, cordate, toothed,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; fruit spiny; fields; 6-24 in.; prostrate. (L.)

Minute.

Yellow and Blue Scorpion-grass.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers usually yellow first, then dull bluish; sepals 5; petals 5, joined; stamens 5; leaves linear-oblong,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; meadows; 3-10 in. (v.c.)

Cross-wort Bedstraw.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers in little clusters; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4; leaves 4 in a whorl, hairy,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., elliptical; waysides; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

## Small. Yellowish Green.

Mousetail.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length 1 in.; flowers erect, lengthening in fruit to about  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves radical, linear,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5, narrow; stamens many; cornfields; 2-6 in. (L.)

Black Currant.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers in hanging racemes; plant strongly scented, without spines, woody; sepals 5; petals 5, minute; stamens 5; leaves  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., angled with 5-7 pointed lobes; hedges; 3-5 ft. (R.) 456

Red Currant.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers in hanging racemes; sepals 5, spreading; petals 5, minute; stamens 5; leaves 3 in., with 3-5 angles and crenate lobes; hedges; 3-5 ft.
(R.)

Very Small.

Box.—Diameter nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers in small clusters, sessile; perianth 4-cleft; stamens 4; styles 3; leaves oval-oblong,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., opposite, evergreen; chalk hills; 3-12 ft. (L.)

Mountain Currant.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers, some staminate, some pistillate, in erect racemes; sepals 5, smooth; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in., broadly ovate, 3-5 lobed; woods; 2-4 ft. (R.)

Alexanders.—Diam. of each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; simple umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; stamens 5; petals 5; leaves with large sheathing stalks; stem leaves with 3 serrate-ovate leaflets, each  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in.; stem stout, 2-4 ft.; waysides. (L.)

Very Large. Greenish.

Cuckoo-pint.—Length of green spathe 5 or 6 in.; breadth 2 or 3 in.; flowers hidden on a purple clublike spike inside the folded spathe; leaves 4-6 in., arrowshaped, radical, shiny, often spotted; woods; 8-24 in. (c.)

Medium.

Common Birch (tree).—Staminate catkins 1 in. long or more, hanging; pistillate ½ in., nearly erect; stamens 2; styles 2, slender; leaves nearly ovate, pointed, serrate, wide-angled at base, 2 in.; woods; 20-50 ft. (c.) 1086

Beech (tree).—Diam. of staminate heads ½ in.; pistillate ½ in.; stamens many; styles 3, linear; leaves silky when young, folded fan-like, 2½ in., ovate; woods; 20-100 ft. (c.)

30

Oak (tree).—Length of staminate catkins  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; pistillate flowers separate, produce acorns; stamens 10; styles 3; leaves nearly obovate, margin wavy, 3-6 in.; woods; 40-100 ft. (c.) 1080 Small.

Wild Gooseberry.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers in hanging racemes; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; shoots with 1, 2, or 3 sharp spines under leaf-buds; leaves roundish, 3-5-lobed, 1-2 in.; hedges; 2-4 ft. (c.)

### Medium. Yellowish Green and Brown:

Early Spider Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers with deepbrown lip and yellow marks; sepals 3, greenish yellow; petals 3, unequal, 2 small linear and 1 large and lip-like; leaves oblong, 2-3 in.; stem erect, 4-9 in.; chalk. (R.) 1134

#### Brownish.

Very Large. (Leaf stalks flat, long, slender.)

Black Poplar (tree).—Staminate flowers minute in catkins 2 or 3 in. long; pistillate shorter on separate plants; stamens 12-20, red purple; stigmas 2; flowers before leaves; river banks, etc.; 40-60 ft. (L.)

Gray Poplar (tree).—Staminate flowers minute in catkins 2 in.; pistillate shorter on separate plants; stamens 6-10; stigmas purple, 3-4-lobed; flowers before leaves; woods; 50-100 ft. (L.)

White Poplar or Abele (tree).—Staminate flowers minute in catkins 2 in.; stamens 6-10; stigmas yellow in 2 parts; leaves white beneath, ovate-cordate, 2 in.; woods; 50-100 ft. (L.)

Small.

Broad-leaved Hairy Woodrush.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers chestnut brown, many; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; leaves slightly hairy, linear, nearly ½ in. broad; fruit obtuse; woods; 6-12 in. (c.)

Very Small.

Narrow-leaved Hairy Woodrush.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers brown, many; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; leaves

linear,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. broad; fruit pointed; woods; 6-12 in. 1221

Ash (tree).—Each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. diam.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers in clusters, purplish at first, then brownish; sepals and petals 0; stamens 2; buds large, black; leaves pinnate, each leaflet 2 in.; woods; 20-60 ft. (v.c.) 779

## Very Small. Brownish Purple.

Black Crowberry.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads of staminate flowers  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., sessile, hidden among the small evergreen leaves; perianth of 6 scales; stamens 3 or 4; heaths; 6-18 in. (L.)

## Medium. Brownish Purple and Pinkish.

Water Avens.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers drooping, bell-shaped; sepals 10, 5 large and 5 small, purple-brown; petals 5, broad, pinkish yellow; stamens many; root leaves roundish at end; damp places; 6-18 in. (c.) 373

# Very Small: Reddish Green.

Sheep's-sorrel.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers many, hanging; sepals 6; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; leaves hastate, 1-2 in., stalked, with 2 spreading lobes at the base; pastures; 3-12 in. (v.c.)

Bilberry.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. at mouth; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or more; flowers bell-shaped, drooping; calyx 4-toothed; corolla 4-toothed; stamens 8; stem angular; leaves ovate-serrate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; heaths; 6-18 in. (L.)

### Medium. Red or Pink.

Red Campion.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers rosy pink; sepals 5, joined, hairy; petals 5, separate, cloven; stamens 10 (if present); styles 5 (if present); leaves sessile-ovate,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in.; hedges; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Herb Robert.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; stems often reddish, jointed, brittle; sepals 5; petals 5, with white rays; stamens 10; leaves fern-like, hairy; waysides and walls; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

Small.

Soft Cranesbill.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; plant soft with short hairs; sepals 5; petals 5, separate, pink-purple, notched; stamens 10; leaves 1-2 in., round, with narrow slits towards centre; waysides; 6-15 in.; nearly prostrate. (L.)

Shining Cranesbill.—Diam. ½ in. or more; stems often reddish, jointed, brittle; sepals 5; petals 5, separate, not notched; stamens 10; leaves 1-2 in., round, shiny, with narrow slits towards centre; walls and rocks; 6-12 in. (L.)

Very Small.

Irish Heath.—Diam. at mouth  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers bell-shaped; sepals 4; petals 4; joined; stamens 8; leaves 4 in a whorl, narrow, evergreen; Ireland; 2-5 ft. (L.)

Large. Reddish Purple.

Snake's-head or Fritillary.—Diam. 1\frac{1}{8} in.; length 1\frac{1}{4} in.; flowers dull purple, bell-shaped, hanging, solitary, with small whitish square dots; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; stigmas 3; leaves linear, 3-8 in.; pastures; 6-12 in. (R.)

Medium.

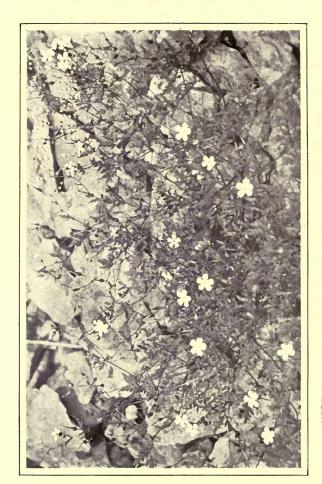
Early Purple Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers deep redpurple, gaping, dotted; sepals 3, not green; petals, 2 like the sepals and 1 lipped, 3-lobed, broad, below the mouth; tube or spur  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; ovary twisted, below the flower; leaves narrow-oblong, usually spotted, 2-5 in.; pastures; 6-12 in. (c.)

Solid-rooted Corydalis.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers in a terminal raceme, tubular, closed at mouth, horizontal; sepals 2; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves much divided, with stout stalks; root thick; stem stout, 6-10 in.; thickets. (R.)

Spotted Dead-nettle.—Diam. \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; length \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; flowers sessile, red-purple, in whorls of 4-6; leaves

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HERB ROBERT. (Geranium Robertianum.)

cordate, about 2 in., with a white blotch; calyx 5-toothed; corolla lipped; stamens 4; waysides; 6-18 in. (L.) 910

Purple Mountain Saxifrage.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers solitary; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; stem low, tufted; leaves ovate, ½ in., opposite, fringed; mountains; 4-8 in. (R.)

Small.

Common Fumitory.—Diam.  $\frac{8}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers tubular, horizontal, closed at mouth, in a raceme; sepals 2; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves much divided, lobes  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; cornfields; 3-12 in. (c.)

Narrow-leaved Lungwort.—Diam. § in.; buds pink; flowers pinkish purple, turning to bright blue; calyx 5-lobed; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5, on corolla; root-leaves 6-8 in., lanceolate, often spotted pale green; thickets; 12-18 in. (R.)

# Large. Bluish Purple.

Pasque-flower.—Diam. 1\frac{3}{8} in.; flowers solitary, silky outside, with 3 leafy bracts below; sepals 6; petals 0; stamens many; leaves much cut into linear segments; chalk hills; 4-8 in. (R.)

Medium.

Common Lungwort.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers changing colour from pink to pale purple; calyx 5-lobed; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5, on corolla; leaves ovate, always blotched with pale green, 2-6 in.; thickets; 8-18 in. (L.) 952 Small.

Ground Ivy.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers lipped, violet, in whorls of 3-6; calyx 5-cleft; stamens 4; leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in., kidney-shaped, deeply crenate; stem trailing, 6-24 in.; waysides. (v.c.)

## Medium. Lilac or Pale Purple.

Bulbiferous Coral-root.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers cross-shaped; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; root thick white; leaves lanceolate, lower pinnate with leaflets  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; upper leaves bulb-bearing; hedges; 1-2 ft. (R.) 91

Cuckoo-flower.—Diam. § in.; flowers lilac, cross-shaped; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves pinnate, dark, narrow; moist places; 6-18 in. (v.c.) 93

Marsh Violet.—Diam. § in.; flowers lilac with dark veins; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal, lower one spurred at back; stamens 5; leaves cordate, ½-2 in., smooth; marshy places; 2-6 in. (L.)

Butter-bur.—Diam. of heads \( \frac{3}{6} \) in.; length \( \frac{1}{2} \) in.; many heads on a thick lengthening stalk; flowers minute; corolla 5-toothed; stamens 5 whitish; enormous leaves later, 1-4 ft. across, rhubarb-like; river banks; \( \frac{1}{2} - 4 \) ft. (c.)

Small.

Spring Vetch.—Diam. ½ in.; length ¾ in.; flowers peaflower shaped, solitary, sessile, bright lilac-purple; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaves ¾ in., pinnate, of 4-6 leaflets; pastures; 6-8 in. (L.)

Minute.

Field Madder.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers close-set, cross-shaped; petals 4, joined; stamens 4; leaves 4-6 in a whorl, 1 in., oblong-lanceolate; cornfields; 3-12 in. (c.)

Lamb's-lettuce or Corn-salad.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers in clusters  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. across; corolla 5-cleft, pale lilac, resembles white glass; fruit with 3 minute teeth; leaves linear-oblong, 1-3 in.; waysides; 3-12 in. (L.)

Keeled Corn-salad. — Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers in clusters  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. across; resembles Lamb's-lettuce; leaves strap-shaped, 1-3 in.; fruit with 1 tooth; way-sides; 3-12 in. (R.)

# Large. Blue or Bluish.

Blue Mountain Anemone.—Diam. 1\frac{3}{8} in.; flower solitary with a 3-leaved involucre below; sepals or petals 12 or more; leaves thrice ternate, lobed and cut; stamens many; woods; 4-8 in. (R.)

Great Periwinkle.—Diam. 13 in.; flowers solitary, wheel-shaped, with a central cup or hollow; sepals 5;

corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; leaves ovate; thickets; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Medium.

Spring Gentian.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers solitary, clearblue, sessile; calyx 5-lobed; corolla with 5 ovate lobes; stamens 5; leaves ovate-oblong; mountains; 1-2 in. (R.)

Hairy Violet.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; leaves heart-shaped, hairy, 1-3 in.; flowers not scented; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal, lower one spurred; chalk or lime pastures; 2-6 in. (L.)

Blue-bell or Wild Hyacinth.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers 5-20 in a raceme, each bell-shaped, but 6 separate petals or sepals; stamens 6; leaves linear, 6-15 in.; woods; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

Narrow-leaved Lungwort.—Diam. 3 in. (See Reddish Purple.) (R.)

Small.

Buxbaum's Speedwell.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers solitary, axillary, bright blue; sepals 4; petals 4, joined; stamens 2; flower stalks long; leaves oblong or ovate-cordate, ½-1¼ in.; waste places; 6-12 in. (L.)

Spring Squill.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers bright blue, crowded, fragrant; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; leaves 3-8 in. long, ½ in. or more broad; coast pastures; 4-6 in. (L.)

Blunt-fingered Speedwell.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers few, dark blue; sepals 4; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 2; leaves nearly ½ in., fingered, with 3-7 lobes; heaths; 3-6 in. (L.)

Very Small.

Wall Speedwell.—Diam.  $\frac{8}{16}$  in.; flowers in terminal spikes or clusters, light blue, nearly hidden; sepals 4; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 2; leaves ovate-cordate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., crenate-serrate, stalked; walls; 4-12 in. (c.) 828

Gray Field-speedwell.—Diam. <sup>8</sup>/<sub>16</sub> in.; flowers solitary, bright blue, axillary; sepals 4; petals 4, joined; stamens

2; leaves nearly 1 in., broadly ovate-cordate, coarsely serrate; waysides; 4-12 in. (L.)

Spring Speedwell.—Diam. \$\frac{1}{8}\$ in.; flowers crowded in terminal spikes or clusters, pale blue; sepals 4; petals 4, joined; stamens 2; leaves \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in., lobed or pinnatifid, crowded; heaths; 2-4 in. (L.)

Early Field Scorpion-grass.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers blue, in clusters, nearly hidden; sepals 5; petals 5, joined; stamens 5, on corolla; leaves linear-oblong,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; dry banks; 3-10 in. (L.)

## MAY FLOWERS.

Large.

#### White.

Common Medlar (tree). — Diam. 1½ in.; flower stalk ½ in. long; calyx 5-cleft, large; petals 5; stamens many; leaves lanceolate, 3-4 in.; plant spinous; hedges; 15 ft. (L.)

White or Evening Campion.—Diam. 1½ in.; flowers open mostly at night; calyx 5-toothed; petals 5; stamens 10; plant hairy; root leaves 3-6 in., obovate; stem leaves oval, 2 in.; fields; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Star of Bethlehem.—Diam. 1½ in. flowers; rayed, 6-10 in a corymb; sepals with petals 6, white, narrow; leaves radical, linear, 6-8 in.; copses; 6-12 in. (R.)

Narrow-leaved Helleborine.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers in few-flowered spikes; sepals 3; petals 3, 1 forming a lip; leaves ovate-lanceolate, 4-8 in.; woods; 6-18 in. (L.)

Medium.

White Meadow Saxifrage.—Diam. 3 in.; flowers nearly Puess cup-shaped; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; pistils 2; leaves kidney-shaped and lobed, 1 in.; meadows; 6-15 in.; plant rather slender. (c.)

Hautboy Strawberry.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{2}\) in.; plant larger than Wood Strawberry; sepals 10; petals 5; stamens many; short flower stalk with spreading hairs; leaves of 3 ovate leaflets; woods; 3-10 in. (R.)

Strawberry-leaved Rock Cinquefoil.—Diam. 2 in.; flowers few; sepals 10; petals 5; stamens many; leaves with 3 or 5 oblong leaflets, each 2 in.; mountains; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Red or Wild Cherry (tree).—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers in almost sessile umbels; calyx 5-cleft; petals 5; stamens many; leaves ovate-oblong, dark blue-green, 3-5 in.; bark red; woods; 3-8 ft. (c.)

Wood Strawberry.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers creamy white; calyx 10-cleft; petals 5; stamens many; short flower stalk with close-pressed hairs; fruit drooping, red; leaves of 3 ovate leaflets; woods; 2-6 in. (v.c.)

Tufted Alpine Saxifrage.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers cupshaped; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaves densely tufted, wedge-shaped, 3-5-lobed, ½ in.; Scottish mountains; 2-4 in. (L.)

Hawthorn or May (tree).—Diam. ½ in.; flowers in level clusters, after leaves; bush thorny; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many, pink; leaves wedge-shaped at base, deeply cut, 1-2 in.; hedges; 10-20 ft. (v.c.)

White Beam (tree).—Diam. ½ in.; flowers clustered; petals 5; stamens many; leaves 2-6 in., variable, lobed, coarsely serrate, woolly beneath; woods; 4-40 ft. (L.) 417

Broad-leaved Alpine Mouse-ear Chickweed.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers often solitary; sepals 5; petals 5, cloven; stamens 10; leaves ovate, 1 in.; mountains; 3-5 in. (R.)

Glaucous Stitchwort.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers few; sepals 5; petals 5, deeply cloven; stamens 10; stem nearly erect, 4-angled; leaves very narrow, sessile, 1-2 in.; marshes; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Bird Cherry (tree).—Diam. ½ in.; flowers creamy-white in hanging racemes 2-4 in. long; sepals 5 small; petals 5 roundish; stamens many; leaves oval, 3 in.; woods; 6-20 ft. (c.)

Small.

Lesser Stitchwort.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; stem smooth, 4-angled; sepals 5; petals 5, deeply cleft, as long as the 3-nerved sepals; stamens 10; styles 3; leaves linear; hedges; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Wood Stitchwort.—Diam. \( \frac{3}{8} \) in.; leaves ovate or cordate. 1-2 in.; sepals 5; petals 5, deeply cloven, longer

than sepals; stamens 10: styles 3: damp woods; 1-2 ft.
(L.)

Fringed Sandwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves oblong, spoon-shaped; flowers nearly solitary; sepals 5; petals 5, spoon-shaped; stamens 10; Irish mountains; 2-6 in. (L.)

Spring Sandwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. and very narrow; flowers star-like; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; dry, sandy places; 2-4 in. (L.)

Lily of the Valley.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers bell-shaped, drooping, scented, 4-10 in a raceme; leaves broad, 4 in.; perianth 6-lobed; stamens 6; woods; 5-8 in. (L.)

English Scurvy-grass.—Diam.  $\frac{2}{8}$  in.; flowers clustered in corymbs; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves 1-2 in., heart or kidney-shaped, smooth, fleshy; riverbanks; 10-18 in. (L.)

Baneberry.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves 2 or 3 times pinnate; leaflets  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem triangular; sepals 4; petals 4 minute; stamens many; copses; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Mud Crowfoot.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers rayed, lying on muddy places; sepals 5; petals 5, narrow; stamens many; leaves roundish,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; leaf-lobes narrowest at base; 4-8 in. (c.)

Holly (tree).—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers in clusters on branches; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4; leaves spiny, ovate, evergreen, shiny; hedges; 10-30 ft. (c.) 777

Two-leaved May Lily.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers 8-10, fragrant, in racemes; perianth of 4 free pieces; stamens 4; root leaves cordate; stem leaves 2 or 3; woods; 4-8 in. (R.)

Common Water-cress.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers clustered; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves pinnate, end leaflet round and large, about 1 in.; brooks;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long. (c.)

Ivy-leaved Crowfoot.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{18}$  in.; flowers rayed, lying on muddy places; sepals 5; petals 5, narrow; stamens many; leaves roundish,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; leaf-lobes widest at base; 4-8 in. (c.)

Very Small.

Sweet Woodruff.—Diam. ¼ in.; flowers cross-shaped, tragrant, in clusters; petals 4, joined; stamens 4; upper leaves 7-9 in a whorl, lanceolate, 1 in.; woods; 6-10 in. (c.)

Sea Purslane.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers in forks of the stem; leaves ovate, sessile, fleshy, fixed in 4 rows; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; creeping, 4-8 in.; sea-shores.

Erect Moenchia.—Diam. ¼ in.; flowers large for size of plant; sepals 4, sharp-pointed; petals 4; stamens 4; styles 4; leaves stiff; waysides; 2-6 in. (L.)

Four-cleft Mouse-ear Chickweed.—Diam. ¼ in.; root leaves obovate-lanceolate; sepals 4, sticky; petals 4, notched; stamens 4; sandy places; 6-12 in. (L.) 218

Narrow-leaved Pepperwort.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; plant much-branched, wiry; root leaves cut; stem leaves linear; petals 4; stamens 6; salt marshes; 6-12 in. (L.) 77

Horse-radish.—Diam. nearly ¼ in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; stem leaves 6 in. long and ¾ in. broad, lanceolate; root long, thick, tapering; ditches and waste places; 2-3 ft. (R.)

Three-nerved Sandwort.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers solitary; leaves ovate, acute, § in.; sepals 5, 3-nerved; petals 5, entire; stamens 10; damp places; 5-12 in. (c.)

Thyme-leaved Sandwort.—Diam: \$\frac{9}{16}\$ in.; leaves ovate, pointed, sessile, roughish, nearly \$\frac{1}{4}\$ in.; stem forked, downy; sepals 5; petals 5, entire; stamens 10; way-sides; 2-6 in. (c.)

Chalk Milkwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; root leaves obovate in a rosette; stem leaves lanceolate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 3 green and 2 coloured; petals 3; stamens 8; downs; 2-6 in. (r.)

Common Milkwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; leaves narrow, lanceolate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers in racemes; sepals 3 small, green, and 2 large, coloured; petals 3; stamens 8; heaths, etc.; 2-10 in. (v.c.) (Often blue or red.)

Whitlow Pepperwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; stem wavy, leafy; leaves oblong, clasping the stem; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; banks; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Hairy Rock-cress.—Diam. \$\frac{8}{16}\$ in.; root leaves in a flat rosette, dark green, obovate; stem leaves sessile, half-clasping; all roughish; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; top drooping; walls; 8-20 in: (c.) 99

Bog Stitchwort.—Diam. § in.; stem slender, nearly smooth; leaves ovate-lanceolate, small; sepals 5; petals 5, deeply cloven; stamens 10; styles 3; boggy places; 3-12 in. (c.)

Fine-leaved Sandwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; stem slender, much branched; leaves awl-shaped; sepals 5, twice as long as the 5 entire petals; stamens 10; fields; 4-6 in. (L.)

Annual Small-flowered Pearlwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; stems slightly hairy, erect; leaves fringed, awl-shaped,  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals minute or 0; stamens 4; styles 4; dry banks; 4–8 in. (L.)

Fringed Pearlwort.—Diam. 1 in.; stems creeping; leaves awl-shaped, sharp-pointed, 1 in., fringed; sepals 4, pressed to the fruit; petals minute or 0; stamens 4; styles 4; waysides; 1-4 in. (L.)

Sweet Cicely.—Diam. of single flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; simple umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves bright pale green, fern-like, large; plant strongly scented; ripe fruit nearly 1 in. long; waste places;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 ft. (c.) 557

Alpine Penny Cress.—Diam. in:; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; root leaves obovate; stem leaves arrowshaped; pods large, flat; pastures; 6-10 in. (R.) 67

Thale Cress.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves few, nearly all radical, oblong, hairy; plant slender; pod angular, \(\frac{5}{8}\) in.; dry places; 6-10 in.

(c.)

Perfoliate Claytonia.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; flowers few, with 2 leaves forming a basin below; sepals 2; petals 5; stamens 5; root leaves ovate; waste places; 3-10 in. (R.)

Common Beaked Parsley .- Diam. flowers 1 in.; umbels

½ in.; compound umbels 1½ in., on the side of the stem; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves fern-like; fruit bristly; waysides; 2-3 ft. (c.)

Field Penny Cress.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; petals 4; sepals 4; stamens 6; leaves oblong, arrow-shaped at base; fruit flat, silvery,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., roundish; fields; 1-2 ft. (c.) 65

Minute.

Common Earth-nut.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; large umbels  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., drooping; petals 5; stamens 5; leaf-segments hair-like; plant slender, smooth; fields; 8-20 in. (v.c.)

Garden Chervil or Beaked Parsley.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in., sessile; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves fern-like; fruit smooth; hedges; 12-18 in. (R.)

Three-lobed Laserwort.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; petals 5; stamens 5; root leaves with long stalks, 3-lobed, cut; stem leaves ternate; waste places; 3 ft. (R.A.) 560

Water Blinks.—Diam. over  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; calyx 2-leaved; petals 5, unequal, 3 smaller than the others; leaves opposite, spoon-shaped; wet places; 1-4 in. (c.)

Honewort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; compound umbels  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; leaves thrice pinnate and shiny, leaflets very narrow; stamens and pistils on separate plants; limestone; 3-8 in. (R.)

Common Pepperwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves downy, upper arrow-shaped at base; fruit roundish, rough; fields; 10-12 in. (L.)

Narrow-leaved Bitter-cress.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves pinnate, 2-4 in., stipules fringed; fruits many, long, linear; rocky places; 6-24 in. (L.)

### Medium. Whitish.

Large White Helleborine.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; leaves broadly ovate or lanceolate; flowers sessile in few-flowered spikes; sepals with petals 6, unequal; woods; 6-18 in. (L.) 1107

White Bryony.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; corolla wheel-shaped, 5-lobed; calyx 5-toothed; stamens 3 or pistils 3, but not both together; leaves 5-lobed, 4 in., rough; stem angled, with tendrils; hedges; 1-3 ft. (c.)

445

Small.

Mountain Ash or Rowan (tree).—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers resemble hawthorn, but not so white, and leaves pinnate with 6-8 pairs of leaflets; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; woods. (c.)

Berry-bearing Cucubalus.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; calyx 5-cleft; petals 5; stamens 10; flowers solitary, drooping; leaves opposite, ovate, 1 in.; stem straggling, hairy; fruit a black shining berry; waste places; 2-3 ft. (R.A.)

Common Comfrey.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers tubular, closed within; corolla 5-cleft; stem stout, broadly winged above; leaves rough, ovate-lanceolate, 3-10 in.; moist places; 2-3 ft. (c.)

Angular Solomon's Seal.—Diam. ¼ in.; length  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; leaves alternate, oblong, with 1-3 flowers to each; flowers widest in middle of length, hanging; petals with sepals 6; stamens 6; stem arched, angular; woods; 6-12 in. (R.)

Very Small.

Upright Fly Honeysuckle.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers tubular, sessile in pairs, axillary; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5; leaves opposite, ovate; thickets; 2-5 ft. (R.)

Common Solomon's Seal.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves oblong, with 1 to 3 flowers each, hanging, narrowest in middle of tube; petals with sepals 6; stamens 6; stem leafy, round; woods;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (R.) 1183

Wayfaring-tree.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{1}{4} \) in.; flowers clustered in flat-topped cymes; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; leaves ovate, 3 in., heart-shaped at base, very downy beneath; branches yellowish, mealy; copses; 5-20 ft. (L.) 566

Tower-mustard or Smooth Rock-cress.—Diam. ¼ in.; flowers yellowish white; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6;

stem leaves sessile, clasping the stem, smooth; banks; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Hare's-ear Treacle-mustard.—Diameter nearly ½ in.; sepals 4; petals 4, creamy; stamens 6; leaves whitish, smooth, entire, heart-shaped, clasping the stem; fields, etc.; 6-24 in. (L.)

Corn Gromwell.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; calyx deeply 5-cleft; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5; stem erect, branched, solitary; leaves linear-oblong; waysides; 10-16 in. (c.) 939

Underground Trefoil.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or more; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers about 4 in axillary heads or clusters, erect, then bent down, and rooting; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaflets 3, obcordate, small; pastures; 4-18 in. (R.)

Procumbent Pearlwort.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 4; petals 4, shorter than sepals; stamens 4; styles 4; stems slender, prostrate, smooth; leaves awl-shaped, nearly ½ in.; dry places; 1-3 in. (v.c.)

Minute.

Sea Samphire.—Flower diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; umbels  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves divided, leaflets linear; plant fleshy and glabrous; searocks; 6-10 in. (L.)

Rough-rigid Trefoil.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; heads of flowers sessile, ovoid,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length of heads  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5, spreading; petals 5; leaflets 3, obovate; plant hairy; fields; 4-10 in. (c.)

Mossy Tillæa.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers solitary, tipped red, nearly sessile; sepals 3; petals 3; stamens 3; carpels 3; leaves small, opposite, blunt, oblong, thick; stem reddish; heaths; 1-2 in. (L.)

Wood Sanicle.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; petals 5; leaves radical, glossy, roundish, 2 in., with about 5 deep lobes; woods; 6-12 in. (c.)

Large. Whitish Mostly.

Crab Apple (tree).—Diam. 1½ in.; flowers in sessile umbels marked pink or crimson; sepals 5; petals 54

roundish; stamens many; leaves ovate,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., serrate; woods; 10-25 ft. (c.)

Burnet-leaved Rose.—Diam. 14 in.; flowers creamy white with pink on buds and petals; sepals 5, simple; petals 5; stamens many; leaflets smooth, small, serrate; prickles many, crowded, unequal, straight; heaths; 1-4 ft. (L.)

Perfoliate Honeysuckle.—Diam.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers in terminal sessile heads or clusters, tubular; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5, long; upper leaves and bracts united (connate) at the base; woods; twining. (R.) 568

Water Crowfoot.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers white with yellow centre; sepals 5; petals 5, yellow at base; stamens many; floating leaves roundish, 1 in.; water leaves with hair-like divisions sometimes very long; water; 1-10 ft. (c.)

#### Medium.

Bastard Balm or Wild Balm.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; length  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers lipped, with rose colour; calyx 2- or 3-lobed; corolla with a tube; stamens 4; leaves large, hairy ovate, serrated; flowers in whorls of 2-6; copses; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Buckbean or Marsh Trefoil.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers with many white hairs, pink in bud and tips; leaves of 3 leaflets, each oblong, 2 in., thickish; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; bogs; 3-9 in. (L.) 796

Wild Radish.—Diam. 2 in.; flowers whitish straw with purple veins; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; root leaves rough, lyrate; fruit jointed or lumpy; fields; 8-24 in. (L.)

Summer Snowflake.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers marked green, hanging, 2-6 together; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; leaves linear, 10-14 in.; stem 2-edged; meadows; 1-2 ft. (R.)

#### Small.

Eyebright.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{6}\) in.; flowers white with purple lines and yellow spot; sepals 4; corolla lipped; stamens 4;

stems branched, wiry; leaves \( \frac{3}{8} \) in., sessile, deeply serrate; heaths; 2-10 in. (c.)

Dwarf Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{18}$  in.; flowers in a dense, erect spike; 3 sepals and 2 petals dark purple and green, lip petal larger, white and spotted, 3-lobed; leaves narrow-oblong, pointed, unspotted; pastures; 4-5 in. (L.) 1114

Star-fruit.—Diam. <sup>5</sup>/<sub>18</sub> in.; flowers with yellow centre; sepals 3; petals 3; stamens 6; leaves floating, oblong, 2 in.; fruit 6 to 8 carpels, rayed; ditches; 4-6 in. (R.) 1195

Wood Bitter-vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{18}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers in 1-sided clusters, cream with purple streaks; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 7-10 pairs, no tendrils; stem prostrate, 1-2 ft.; rocky places. (L.) 342

White Dutch Clover.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; heads or clusters roundish,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers scarcely pinkish, and brown when fading; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaves of 3 obovate leaflets; fields; creeping, 3-12 in. (v.c.)

Pinkish Dutch Clover.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; heads or clusters  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers more pink than white; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 3 obovate; stem partly erect; fields; 6-24 in. (v.c.) 311

Minute.

Black Bear-berry.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers white with a purplish tinge; sepals 5; corolla egg-shaped, 5-pointed; stamens 10; leaves obovate, small, wrinkled, serrate, not evergreen; mountains; 3-4 in. (L.)

Common Bird's-foot.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; length greater; heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., with 3-6 flowers creamy white with crimson veins; sepals 5; petals 5; leaflets 6-14 pairs, close-set, oblong,  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; dry places; 6-18 in., prostrate. (L.)

Large. Pale Yellow.

Mouse-ear Hawkweed.—Heads diam. 1 in., reddish beneath solitary, rayed with many strap-shaped florets like Dandelion; no disc; leaves close to ground, obovate, 1 in., with long upright hairs; banks; 2-10 in. (v.c.)

Medium.

Yellow Mountain Pansy.—Diam. about 1 in.; sepals 5; petals 5, separate, unequal; stamens 5, short; leaves oblong-crenate, 1-2 in., with leafy stipules at base; moors and hills; 4-10 in. (c.)

Wild Cabbage or Sea Cabbage.—Diam. 3 in. or more; flowers lemon yellow; sepals 4, erect; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves fleshy, lobed, waved, smooth, glaucous, lower ones 1 ft. or more; upper sessile and oblong; sea-cliffs; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Isle of Man Cabbage.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers lemon-colour, streaked purple; sepals 4, erect; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves cut into distant, toothed, spreading segments; upper leaves linear; pods 4-angled; shores; 6-20 in. (L.)

Hairy Cinquefoil.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 10; petals 5; stamens many; stem hairy, erect; leaflets 5-7, toothedserrate; root leaflets obovate, wedge-shaped; stem leaflets linear; roadsides; 1 ft. (R.)

Small.

Corn Crowfoot.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or more; sepals 5, spreading; petals 5; stamens many; stem erect; fruit spiny; leaves pale, smooth, deeply cut, segments narrow; cornfields; stem 6-24 in., solitary. (c.)

Barberry.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers in hanging racemes; sepals 6, coloured; petals 6; stamens 6; leaves obovate, 1 in., sharply serrate, with about 3 spines below each leaf; hedges; shrub, 4-6 ft. (L.)

Tower Rock-cress.—Diam. ½ in. or over; leaves clasping the stem, lanceolate; flowers with bracts at base; fruit pods 4 in., slender, curved downwards; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; walls; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Very Small.

Celery-leaved Crowfoot.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; leaves smooth, of 3 rather narrow parts; sepals 5, hairy, bent down; petals 5; stamens many; fruit heads oblong; ditches; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Very Large. Yellow.

Yellow Flag or Iris.—Diam. about 3 in.; leaves sword-shaped, 2-4 ft. and 1 in. broad; petals 3, erect, in centre; sepals 3 larger, turned down; stigmas 3 petaloid; stamens 3; wet places; 2-4 ft. (c.)

Plantain-leaved Leopard's-bane.—Diam. 21 in.; stem leaves alternate, clasping the stem, lanceolate; flower heads solitary with ray and disc; woods; 2-3 ft. (R.) 717 Large.

Great Leopard's Bane.—Diam.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. or more; flower-heads rayed, about 4 on each stem; root-leaves cordate, toothed, long-stalked; upper leaves with two clasping ears at the base; damp woods; 2-3 ft. (R).

Mountain Globe Flower.—Diam. 1½ in.; lower leaves of 5 parts lobed and cut; stem and leaves smooth; flowers ball-shaped; sepals about 10, large; petals about 10, minute; stamens many; copses; 6-18 in. (R.)

Bulbous Crowfoot or Buttercup.—Diam. 1\frac{1}{8} in.; leaves of 3 parts, each part trifid; flower stalk furrowed; root bulbous; sepals 5 hairy, bent down; petals 5; stamens many; pastures; 8-15 in. (v.c.)

21

Medium.

Upright or Common Buttercup.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; leaves of 3 lobes, each lobe trifid; flower stalk round; sepals 5, spreading; petals 5; stamens many; fields; 1-3 ft. (v.c.) 19

Creeping Crowfoot or Buttercup.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; leaves of 3 parts, each part trifid; flower stalk furrowed; stem creeping; sepals 5, spreading; petals 5; stamens many; pastures; 6-12 in. (v.c.)

Broom.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; leaves of 3 separate leaflets, each  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., nearly ovate; upper leaves simple; branches angled, straight, switch-like; calyx 5-toothed; petals 5, unequal; flowers pea-flower shaped; stamens 10; banks; 2-10 ft. (c.)

Chervil-leaved Buttercup.—Diam. 7 in.; stem erect, simple, with silky hairs, 1-flowered; root fibres thick; leaves divided; sepals 5, spreading; fields; 5-10 in. (R.)



BUSH VETCH. (Vicia sepium.)

 Greater Celandine.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; plant juice orange-yellow; leaves pinnate; flowers in loose umbels; fruit linear; sepals 2; petals 4, separate; stamens many; shady places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Hybrid Geum.—Diam. \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; flowers pale orange-yellow, nearly erect; sepals 5 large and 5 small, not reflexed in fruit; petals 5, obovate; fruit with long hair-like bent styles hooked at end; lower leaves pinnate with a large end leaflet; hedges; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Field Flea-wort.—Heads diam. ½ in. or more; flowers in umbels, ray and disc both yellow; root leaves oblong, 1½ in., nearly entire; stem leaves few, narrow, tapering; plant shaggy; stem simple; downs; 4-12 in. (L.) 715

Charlock.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; stem and leaves bristly; leaves toothed or lyrate, 1-3 in.; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4; stamens 6; fields; 1-2 ft. (v.c.) 127

#### Small.

Yellow Pimpernel or Wood Loosestrife.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; leaves 1 in., ovate, acute, nearly sessile; flowers solitary, axillary; sepals 5, joined; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; stem creeping, 2-12 in.; woods, etc. (c.) 974

Needle-greenweed or Petty-whin.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{6}$  in. or over; branches spiny; leaves nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., narrow, smooth; flowers solitary, axillary, curly; sepals 5, joined; petals 5, unequal, spreading; stamens 10; heaths; 6-24 in. (c.)

Hairy Greenweed.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{8}\) in.; stem prostrate, much branched and bent; leaves \(\frac{1}{4}\) in., narrow, not pointed, sometimes obovate, silky beneath; sepals 5, joined; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; heaths; 6-12 in. (R.) 289

Turnip.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; root fleshy or oblong; root leaves large, rough, and lyrate; upper leaves cordate and clasping the stem; sepals 4, erect; petals 4; stamens 6; waysides; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Rape.—Diam.  $\frac{2}{8}$  in.; root oblong; leaves large, all smooth, glaucous, lower ones lyrate; fruit pods spreading; sepals 4, erect; petals 4; stamens 6; waysides; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Yellow Rocket.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; stem erect, grooved; plant shiny and smooth; lower leaves lyrate, end lobe nearly round; upper leaves obovate, toothed, all dark green; waysides and damp places;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (c.)

Tufted Horse-shoe Vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; stem prostrate, smooth; flowers 6-10 in a cluster; calyx 5-toothed; petals 5, unequal, standard with brownish veins; leaves pinnate, leaflets  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers rather pale; pastures; 6-18 in. (c.)

Tormentil.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers cross-shaped; sepals 8; petals 4; stamens many; stem slender, creeping; root leaves stalked, leaflets 3 or rarely 5, each  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., wedge-shaped; heaths; 3–10 in. (v.c.)

Hoary Rock-rose.—Diam. ½ in. or over; leaves ovateoblong; opposite; very hoary beneath, and hairy above; stem procumbent, shrubby; sepals 3, and 2 very small; petals 5 thin, and soon falling; stamens many; rocks; 6-8 in. (R.)

Small-flowered Crowfoot.—Diam. ¼ in.; stem slender, low; leaves kidney-shaped, lobed, hairy; flower stalk furrowed; sepals 5, bent down; petals 5; stamens many; cornfields; 3-18 in. (R.)

Yellow Cow-wheat.—Diam. ¼ in.; length ½ in.; corolla 4 times as long as calyx; leaves lanceolate; flowers in pairs; sepals 4; corolla 2-lipped; copses; 6-15 in.; (c.)

Common Yellow Rattle.—Diam. ½ in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; stem erect; leaves stiff, opposite, lanceolate, serrate; calyx much swollen, 4-toothed; corolla 2-lipped; damp fields; 4-18 in. (v.c.)

Bushy Yellow Rattle.—Diam. ½ in. at mouth; below mouth § in. wide; length § in.; purple spot on upper lipend; flowers in crowded spikes; leaves narrow, serrate; bracts yellow; cornfields; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Yellow Corydalis.—Diam. ¼ in. at mouth; length nearly ¾ in.; leaves prettily twice-pinnate and lobed; stems brittle, angular; sepals 2; petals 4, forming a horizontal tube; near old walls; 6-10 in. (R.) 58

Very Small.

Yellow Bugle or Ground Pine.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; stem reddish-purple, sticky, stem leaves with 3 linear parts; plant hairy; flowers in pairs shorter than leaves; sepals 5, joined; corolla 2-lipped, upper lip short; stamens 4; fields; 3-6 in. (R.)

Spotted Medick.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves ternate with stipules, leaflets obcordate with a purple spot; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; pastures; 6-20 in. (c.)

Early Winter Cress.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; root leaves lyrate, upper deeply cut into narrow segments; fruit long 4-angled; stem angular; sepals 4; petals 4; waysides; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Minute.

Little Bur-medick.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaflets 3, obovate, downy; flowers 2-4 together; fruits twisted, prickly; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; fields; 6-10 in. (R.)

Black Medick or Nonsuch.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; leaflets 3 obovate, finely toothed; flowers in dense, oblong heads; ripe fruit kidney-shaped, black; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; waysides; 6-24 in. (c.)

Hop Trefoil.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. diam.; length nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers in roundish heads; leaves stalked, ternate; fruit hop-like; sepals 5; petals 5; pastures, etc.; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

# Very Small. Greenish Yellow.

Irish Spurge.—Diam. \$\frac{3}{16}\$ in.; flowers in clusters on 5 branches, unlike most flowers in structure; leaves broad, oval; fruit warted, shiny; flower-glands purple and kidney-shaped; plant with milky juice; thickets; 1-2 ft. (L.)

1059

Portland Spurge.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers in clusters on a 5-branched umbel, each branch 2-cleft; leaves obovate,  $\frac{3}{2}$  in. long, leathery; flower-glands with 2 long points; fruit rough at the angles; plant with milky juice; stem and leaves reddish; shores; 6-18 in. (L.)

Marsh Sun Spurge.—Diam. 3 in.; stem leafy throughout; leaves broad-lanceolate; umbel of 5 branches, each divided again; fruit warted, hairy; plant milky; shady places; 2-4 ft. (R.)

Coral-like Hairy Spurge.—Diam. 1/8 in. or more; leaves lanceolate, woolly; fruit nearly smooth, woolly; umbel of 5 branches, each divided again; plant milky; hedges; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Scotch Fir or Pine (tree).—Diam. staminate flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; pistillate flowers in cones  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; leaves needle-shaped in pairs; mountains; 50-100 ft. (L.) 1094

Very Large. Greenish.

Spanish Chestnut (tree).—Diam. of flowers ¼ in.; staminate catkin 4-6 in. long; leaves oblong-lanceolate, sharply serrated, 6-10 in. long; pistillate flowers ½ in.; fruit large, prickly; parks; 50-100 ft. (R.A.) 1083

Hornbeam (tree).—Diam. of flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; staminate catkins 2-3 in. long; pistillate smaller; leaves nearly ovate, doubly serrate, hairy beneath; fruit enclosed in a large leafy bract; woods; 20-60 ft. (L.)

Large.

Herb Paris.—Diam. 1½ in.; stem with a whorl of 4 ovate net-veined leaves; sepals 4, green, long and narrow; petals 4, linear, yellow; stamens 8; woods; 6-12 in. (R.)

Small.

Common Twayblade.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{16}$  in.; stem with 2 ovate, opposite, ribbed leaves, each about 3 or 4 in. long; flowers in a long, narrow, loose spike; flowers lipped, lower lip long, divided; slopes;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.)

Spindle Tree.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers greenish-cream; branches 4-angled; leaves opposite, nearly ovate; fruit crimson and orange; sepals 4; petals 4, narrow; stamens 4; woods; 5-20 ft. (L.)

Common Maple (tree).—Diam. ½ in. or more; leaves with 5 blunt lobes; flowers in erect racemes; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 8 hedges; 10-20 ft. (c.) 255

Sycamore (tree).—Diam. ½ in.; leaves 5-lobed, crenate; flowers in hanging racemes; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 8; woods; 30-50 ft. (c.)

Common Buckthorn.—Diam. 1 in.; leaves ovateserrate; plant thorny; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4; thickets; shrub, 5-10 ft. (c.)

Alder Buckthorn.—Diam. ½ in.; leaves obovate, entire; plant not thorny; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; thickets; 5-10 ft. (c.)

Sea Buckthorn.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; staminate flowers in clusters  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; pistillate on separate plants, solitary; a thorny shrub with very narrow, silvery leaves; berries orange coloured; sepals or petals 2; stamens 4; shores; 1-10 ft. (L.)

Dwarf Birch.—Catkins  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. long; leaves roundish, crenate,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., dark green; flowers of 2 kinds; stamens 2; fruit winged; mountains; 1-3 ft. (L.) 1087

Very Small.

Common Lady's Mantle.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers in dense clusters; calyx 8-cleft in 2 rows; petals 0; stamens 1-4; leaves kidney-shaped, fan-like, with 7-9 lobes, serrated; pastures; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

Black Bryony.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. or more; leaves heart-shaped, pointed, very shiny, dark green; stem slender, twining; flowers of 2 kinds; perianth 6-cleft; stamens 6; hedges; 4-10 ft. (c.)

Minute.

Seaside Arrow-grass.—Diam. 1/8 in.; spike or raceme of flowers narrow, 2 in. long or more; leaves radical, linear, fleshy; perianth 6-cleft; stamens 6; salt marshes; 10-12 in. (L.)

Field Lady's Mantle or Parsley Piert.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; leaves small, rather hairy, 3-parted, lobes deeply cut; flowers in sessile heads; calyx 8-cleft; petals 0; stamens 1-4; banks; 2-6 in. (c.)

Vernal Water Starwort.—Diam. 1/16 in.; leaves in pairs joined at base; flowers in axils of leaves; no sepals or petals; stamens 1; ditches and pools; floating. (c.) 438

Common Juniper.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; leaves linear, pointed, 3 in a whorl,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long; stamen flowers in roundish catkins; pistillate roundish, fleshy; fruit blue-black; downs; 1-5 ft. (L.)

Alternate-leaved Water Milfoil.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; flowers in whorls forming a slender spike; stem 2-6 ft., much branched; leaves very finely divided, 4 in a whorl; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; ponds; floating. (R.) 437

## Medium. Greenish and Rose.

Great Brown-winged Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; the largest Orchis; flowers in a dense spike, each green and purplish, with a rosy, obcordate divided lip, spotted purple; sepals 3; petals 3; leaves oblong, blunt, glossy, 4 in.; downs; 1-3 ft., stout, erect. (R.)

# Small. Greenish Mostly.

Asarabacca.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flower solitary, dull greenish-purple, bell-shaped, 3-lobed; stamens 12; leaves reniform, in pairs; evergreen; woods; creeping. (R.)

# Very Small. Brownish Green.

Greater or Broad-leaved Plantain.—Flowers diam. \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; spike of flowers grass-like, about 4-8 in. long and \( \frac{3}{8} \) in. wide; leaves all radical, 2-9 in., broadly ovate, ribbed; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4, rather long; waysides; 8-20 in. (v.c.)

#### Blackish, with White and Brown.

Ribwort Plantain.—Flowers diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; spike of flowers about 1 in. long and \(\frac{5}{8}\) in. wide; flowers in an oval grass-like spike with a long 5-ribbed stalk; leaves 3-6 in., narrow, tapering, strongly ribbed; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4, very long and whitish; spike black in bud, whiter afterwards; waysides; 3-15 in. (v.c.)

## Very Large. Yellow, with Brown.

Lady's-slipper Orchis.—Diam. 2½ in.; sepals 3, and petals 2 deep rich brown, and lip petal yellow, 1½ in., large, inflated; leaves oblong, ribbed; woods; 12-18 in. (R.)

#### Medium.

Clove-scented Broom-rape.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; length 1 in.; flowers in a loose spike, yellowish red-brown or brownish-purple; a leafless parasite; sepals 4, bifid; corolla lipped; stamens 4; hedges; 6-12 in. (R.) 870

Fly Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers distant, in a spike; sepals 3, yellowish-green; petals 3, unequal, lip petal bright red-brown with a blue patch; leaves few, linear-oblong; pastures; erect, 6-12 in. (L.)

Great Broom-rape.—Diam. ½ in.; length  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers lipped, yellow and purplish-brown; sepals 4, each 1-3-nerved, long; corolla gaping, 2-lipped; stamens 4; stem brown, without green leaves; copses; 1-1½ ft. (L.) 869

# Very Small. Pale Brown.

Great Hairy Wood-rush.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; leaves mostly radical, about 8 in. long, ½ in. broad, with few long hairs; flowers many in a large cyme; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; woods; 10-24 in. (c.)

# Medium. Pale Pinkish.

Water-violet.—Diam. nearly \(\frac{3}{4}\) in:; leaves finely divided, under water; flowers in whorls on an erect, leafless stalk, centre yellow; calyx 5-cleft; petals 5, joined; stamens 5; pools; floating. (L.) 970

#### Small.

Sandwort-like Claytonia.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; root leaves ovate pointed; stem leaves roundish, sessile; stem brittle; flowers in cymes; sepals 2; petals 5; stamens 5; waste places; 6-15 in. (L.)

Very Small.

Great Bilberry or Bog Whortleberry.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or more; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; stem not angular; leaves obovate, strongly veined; flowers bell-shaped; calyx 4-5-toothed; corolla 4-5-toothed; stamens 8-10; mountain bogs; 6-10 in. (L.)

Minute.

Marsh Pennywort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers about 5, in simple umbels  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; stem creeping on bogs; leaves round, peltate, crenate; petals 5. (c.) 494

Knotted Hedge Parsley.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in ; flowers in small, simple, sessile umbels opposite a leaf; leaves fernlike; stem prostrate; fruit bristly; waysides; \(\delta-18\) in (c.)

Very Large. Red or Pink.

Pæony.—Diam. 4 in.; flowers red, or pink, or white; leaves large, twice ternate, glabrous, segments ovate, entire; sepals 5, unequal; petals 5-10; stamens many; Steep Holmes, Severn; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Common Red Poppy.—Diam.  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 2, falling off; petals 4, scarlet; stamens many; flower stalk with hairs spreading; fruit smooth, globose; leaves pinnatifid, sessile; cornfields; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Long Smooth-headed Poppy.—Diam. 2 in. or over; sepals 2, falling off; petals 4, scarlet; flower stalk with hairs close pressed; fruit smooth, oblong; leaves pinnatifid; cornfields; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Large.

Long Prickly-headed Poppy.—Diam. 1½ in.; sepals 2; petals 4, rather narrow; flowers pale scarlet-red; fruit rough, club-shaped; leaves bipinnatifid; waste places; 6-10 in. (c.)

Round Prickly-headed Poppy.—Diam. 1½ in.; flowers purplish-scarlet, with black centre; sepals 2; petals 4; leaves much cut; fruit round, bristly; fields; 10-18 in. (L.)

Ragged Robin.—Diam. 1 in.; stem erect, slender, narrow; leaves very narrow; sepals 5, joined; petals 5, each with 4 long parts; wet places; 1-2 ft. (v.c.) 183

Medium.

Marsh Lousewort.—Diam. § in.; length 1 in.; flowers lipped, dull pink; leaves 1-3 in., linear-oblong, pinnate; calyx reddish green, ovoid, ribbed, hairy; stamens 4; marshes; 6-18 in. (c.)

Field Lousewort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers lipped, rose-pink; leaves about 1 in., pinnate, segments acute; calyx angled, smooth; stamens 4; wet pastures; 3-10 in. (v.c.)

Small.

Thrift or Sea-pink.—Diam. § in.; flowers pink, in roundish heads nearly 1 in. diam.; leaves radical, linear, crowded; calyx 5-cleft; petals 5; stamens 5; cliffs and shores; 3-10 in. (L.)

Scarlet Pimpernel.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers wheel-shaped, crimson-scarlet or deep blue; leaves ovate, sessile, nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5, joined; stamens 5; waysides; creeping, 3-12 in. (c.)

Tuberous Bitter Vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers crimson, fading to bluish, pea-flower shaped; petals 5; leaflets 2-4 pairs, oval; tendrils 0; flowers 2-6, in long-stalked racemes; heaths; 6-12 in. (v.c.) 361

Crimson Vetch or Grass Vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves (petioles really) linear, 3-6 in. long; flowers solitary, crimson; tendrils 0; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; copses; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Common Vetch (slender variety).—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers bright crimson, 1 or 2 together, sessile; stem slender; leaflets narrow; sepals 5, 2 upper shortest; petals 5; dry sandy places; 4-12 in. (L.) 348

Jagged-leaved Cranesbill.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves roundish, much divided, segments narrow; stems hairy; sepals 5, with long points; petals 5, notched; stamens 10; fruit long-beaked; waysides; 9-24 in. (c.)

Very Small.

Cotoneaster.—Diam. ½ in.; a shrub with ovate leaves, 1 in., hairy beneath; flowers pink; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; Great Orme's Head; 1-2 ft. (R.) 413

Striated Corn Catchfly.—Diam. ½ in.; stem erect, forked; leaves narrow, downy; flowers reddish; calyx 5-cleft with 30 furrows; petals 5, cloven; stamens 10; fields; 6-12 in.
(L.)

Red Spur-valerian.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers very narrow, many, in clusters, rosy coral-red; leaves ovate-lanceolate; stamen 1; walls and rocks; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Common Milkwort.—Diam. 3 in.; length 5 in. (See

White, Very Small.)

Common Sorrel-dock.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers reddish with greenish; stamens and pistils on different plants; plant acid tasted; leaves oblong, slightly arrow-shaped; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; fruit triangular; meadows; 8-24 in. (v.c.)

Red Bear-berry.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; leaves obovate, entire, evergreen; flowers in clusters; flowers rose; calyx 5-cleft; corolla egg-shaped, 5-cleft; stamens 10; mountains; 4-6 in. (L.)

Marsh Andromeda.—Diam. 1 in.; length 1 in.; a leafy, evergreen shrub; stems slender; leaves narrow, pointed; flowers flesh, drooping; calyx 5-cleft; corolla eggshaped, 5-cleft; stamens 10; peat bogs; 6-12 in. (R.) 764

Trailing Azalea.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; a trailing, tangled shrub; leaves stiff, smooth,  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., deep green, margins rolled back; flowers flesh, 2 or 3 together; calyx 5; corolla 5, bell-shaped; stamens 5; mountains; trailing. (R.)

Small Marsh Valerian.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers purplish-pink, whiter inside; plant erect; stem leaves cut; root leaves ovate; stamens and pistils in separate plants; stamens 3; marshes; 3-8 in. (L.) 593

Sea Stork's-bill.—Diam. \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; leaves \( \frac{1}{4} \) in., simple oblong, with crenate lobes; sepals 5; petals 5, pale pink, often wanting; stamens 5; shores; 6-18 in. (L.) 271

Large.

## Red Purple.

Purple Goat's-beard or Salsify.—Florets all strap-shaped, in heads 1 in. diameter; long bracts round the head, about 10; leaves long, tapering to an acute point; flower stalk swollen upwards; moist meadows; 1-2 ft. (R.) 608

Medium.

Monkey Orchis.—Diam. \(\frac{2}{4}\) in.; flowers lipped; lip petal with 4 deep segments, white and crimson-purple; 3 sepals and other 2 petals, pale purple-spotted; leaves large, oblong, smooth, unspotted; chalk hills; 1-1\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft. (R.)

Loose-flowered Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; leaves not spotted, lanceolate; spike of lipped flowers loose; flowers bright red-purple, lip 3-lobed, side lobes very large; sepals 3; petals 3; Hartlepool, Channel Islands; 1-2 ft. (R.) 1118

Military Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; leaves large, oblong, smooth, unspotted; 3 sepals and 2 petals, purple; lip pale and dotted, with 4 lobes; chalk hills; 12-18 in. (R.) 1116

Marsh Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; leaves usually spotted, smooth, lanceolate; flowers in a dense spike, dull purple; lip spotted, hardly 3-lobed; meadows; 1–3 ft. (L.) 1119

Alpine Barrenwort.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 4; petals 4; each with a scale at the base; stamens 4; stem-leaf solitary, but consisting of 9 (3 ternate) heart-shaped leaflets; woods; 6-12 in.

Green-winged Meadow Orchis.—Diam. ½ in.; leaves small and narrow, smooth, not spotted; sepals 3, side ones with greenish veins; petals 3, lip 3-lobed, spotted; stem erect; pastures; 6-12 in. (L.)

Common Vetch.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers nearly sessile, in pairs, pale purplish and crimson-purple; calyx 5-toothed; petals 5, unequal; leaflets 5-6 pairs, and a tendril; fields; 6-24 in. (c.)

Small.

Alpine Erinus.—Diam. 3 in.; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed, nearly regular; stamens 4; leaves spoon-shaped, 1 in., crenate at the end; flowers in a raceme; mountains; 3-6 in. (R.A.)

Henbit Dead-nettle.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers lipped, deep rose-purple, in whorls; calyx very hairy, 5-toothed; stamens 4; stem 4-angled; leaves roundish, deeply crenate; fields; 4-10 in. (c.)

Corn Woundwort.—Diam. ½ in.; length ½ in.; flowers lipped, pale red-purple, with white markings, corolla scarcely longer than calyx; stem square, weak, trailing; leaves ovate, not pointed; flowers in an interrupted spike; fields; 6-18 in. (c.)

Sand Garlic.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., flowers in a roundish, loose head  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. across; stem leafy below; leaves long, linear; flowers reddish-purple; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; woods; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Common Purple Clover.—Flowers red-purple, sessile, each  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. diam., length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., in roundish heads  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. by  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; leaves of 3 ovate leaflets; calyx hairy, 5-toothed; petals 5, unequal; meadows; 6-18 in. (c.)

Zigzag Trefoil.—Flowers red-purple, sessile, each ½ in. diam.; length ½ in.; in roundish heads 1½ in. by 1½ in.; leaflets 3, ovate; calyx not hairy, except 5 teeth; stem straggling, zigzag; petals 5, unequal; meadows; 6-18 in. (c.)

Very Small.

Rampant Fumitory.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers red-purple, spurred, tipped darker, tubular; leaves twice pinnate, segments small; sepals 2; petals 4; fields; climbing; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Sea Pearlwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; stem nearly erect, 2-6 in.; leaves fleshy, linear, blunt; sepals 4; petals 0 or 4; stamens 4; plant reddish; sea-coast. (L.)

Small-flowered Fumitory.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers pale purple, spurred, tubular; leaves twice pinnate, segments small; sepals 2; petals 4; fields; 3-10 in. (c.)

# Very Large. Bluish Purple.

Violet Horned Poppy.—Diam. 2 in.; flowers violetblue; petals 4; stamens many; sepals 2, falling off; leaves rough, 3 times pinnatifid, segments linear; chalky fields; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Large.

Columbine.—Diam. 1½ in.; flowers hanging; petals 5, each with an incurved spur; sepals 5, petal-like; stamens many; leaves twice ternate, lobes rounded; shady places; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Hoary Shrubby Stock.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers light purple; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; stem shrubby, leaves hoary with down, narrow, entire; sea-cliffs; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Medium.

Large-flowered Butterwort.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; length 1 in.; flowers violet, lipped, irregular with a spur; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 2; leaves yellowish, radical, slimy; bogs; 4-8 in. (R.)

Dusky Cranesbill.—Diam. 3 in.; flowers dark, dingy purple; petals 5; sepals 5; stamens 10; fruit long-beaked; leaves roundish, lobed, lobes cut and serrate; thickets; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Small.

Bush Vetch.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length over ½ in.; flowers dull, pale purple, about 4 in a nearly sessile raceme; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 5-8 pairs ovate; hedges; 1-3 ft. (v.c.)

Tea-plant (Duke of Argyll's).—Diam. § in.; flowers purple, turning yellowish, corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5; stem straggling, drooping; leaves narrow, lanceolate, 1-3 in.; 6-12 ft. (L.)

Very Small.

Seaside Smooth Gromwell.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; length over 1 in.; flowers purplish-blue, dotted yellow, pinkish in bud; sepals 5; petals 5, joined; stamens 5; leaves ovate, pointed, rough with hard dots, fleshy, with powdery bloom; shores; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Wild Sage or Clary.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers lipped dull violet in whorls of  $6_1$  in long, hairy

spikes; sepals 5; stamens 2; leaves oblong; chalky downs; stem square; 1-2 ft. (c.) 879

## Medium. Bluish Purple and Yellow.

Wild Pansy.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers erect, facing outwards; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 5; leaves ovate, oblong, lyrate, crenate; stipules leaf-like,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. broad; lower petal largest, with a spur; waysides; 4-10 in. (v.c.) 148

Curtis's Violet.—Diam. nearly \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; rootstock woody, creeping; branches stout; stem rough, angular; petals 5, unequal, scarcely longer than 5 sepals; lower petal largest, with a spur; leaves ovate, oblong, lyrate, crenate; stipules leaf-like, large; shores; 3-10 in. (L.)

## Very Small.

Ivy-leaved Toadflax.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves kidney-shaped, 5-lobed, smooth, rather fleshy,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in.; flower stalk long and slender; flowers lipped, spurred, and closed; yellowish at mouth; sepals 5; stamens 4; walls; 6-18 in.; creeping. (c.)

Least Toadflax.—Diam. 1 in.; length nearly 1 in.; leaves linear-oblong; flowers lipped, spurred, pale purple and whitish-yellow, on long stalks; sepals 5; stamens 4; cornfields; 3-6 in.; erect. (L.)

#### Medium.

### Lilac.

Dame's Violet.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves ovate-lanceolate, toothed, about 2 in.; flowers fragrant in the evening; fruit pod 4-angled; stem stiff, erect; hilly pastures; 1-3 ft. (L.)

## Small. Bluish.

Germander Speedwell.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers bright blue in long, axillary clusters; petals 4, unequal, lower narrowest; sepals 4; stamens 2; leaves ovate-cordate, sessile, deeply serrated; stem with hairs in 2 lines, shifting at each pair of leaves; banks; 8-20 in. (v.c.) 827

Common Bugle.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers bluish, with veins, upper lip short; in whorls crowded into

a spike; stem unbranched, erect, smooth, square; stem leaves oblong, sessile; sepals 5; stamens 4; damp places; 6-12 in. (v.c.)

Evergreen Alkanet.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{5}\) in.; flowers brilliant blue; petals 5, joined, equal; stamens 5; calyx 5-cleft; plant stout, bristly; leaves egg-shaped; waysides; 1-2 ft.

(L.)

947

Scarlet Pimpernel (Blue variety) - Diam. 3 in. (See

Red or Pink, Small.)

Wood Scorpion-grass.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers blue; petals 5, joined, equal; stamens 5; sepals 5, with spreading bristles; leaves oblong, lanceolate; stem with spreading hairs; dry woods; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Brooklime.—Diam. <sup>5</sup>/<sub>16</sub> in.; flowers in axillary racemes, deep blue; petals 4; sepals 4; stamens 2; plant smooth, fleshy, or succulent; leaves oval, thickish; ditches; 6-24 in. (v.c.)

Very Small.

Mountain Speedwell.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers light blue in axillary clusters with few flowers; stem hairy all round; leaves stalked ovate-cordate; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 2; woods; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Pyramid-shaped Bugle.—Diam. ½ in.; length ½ in.; flowers bluish-purple, lipped, upper lip short; in whorls forming a 4-sided close, leafy spike; sepals 5; stamens 4; stem solitary; stem leaves oblong, sessile; plant hairy; mountains; 4-12 in. (L.)

Thyme-leaved Speedwell.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers lilacblue veined darker; in terminal many-flowered spikes or clusters; leaves egg-shaped, smooth, slightly notched; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 2; waysides; 3-10 in. (v.c.)

Common Speedwell.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers pale blue in axillary clusters; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 2; stems stiffish; rough with short hairs; leaves elliptical, serrated; dry fields; 2-10 in. (v.c.)

Tufted Water Scorpion-grass.—Diam. 3 in ; flowers sky-blue with yellow disc; leaves shiny, nearly oblong;

petals 5; calyx of 5 triangular lobes; stamens 5; hairs of calyx and stem close pressed; wet places; 6-18 in. (c.) 932

Common Milkwort.—Diam. 3 in.; length 5 in. (See

White, Very Small.)

Starch Grape Hyacinth.—Diam. over  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{9}{16}$  in.; flowers dark blue, bell-shaped, in a terminal cluster or close spike; perianth 6-toothed; stamens 6; leaves linear, 4-10 in.; fields; 6-12 in. (R.)

Common Echinospermum.—Diam. \$\frac{1}{8}\$ in.; flowers nearly sessile, deep blue; sepals 5; corolla 5-cleft, bell-shaped, larger than calyx; stamens 4; leaves lanceolate, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ in. or more; plant roughish, prickly; fruit prickly; waste places; 3-12 in. (R.A.)

Minute.

Field Woodruff.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers blue in clusters, surrounded by long fringed bracts; sepals 4, very small; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; leaves 6-10 in a whorl, very slender, linear-lanceolate; cornfields; stem erect, square, 4-8 in. (R.A.) 591

# JUNE FLOWERS.

Very Large.

White.

White Water Lily.—Diam. 4 in.; flowers expanded on water; sepals 4; petals many; stamens many; leaves roundish, cordate, 6-10 in.; ponds; 3-10 ft. (c.) 40

Great Bindweed.—Diam. 2 in.; a hedge climber; corolla bell-shaped, 5-angled; stamens 5; 2 large bracts enclosing 5 sepals; leaves about 4 in., arrow-shaped; hedges; 3-8 ft. (c.)

Large.

Great White Ox-eye Daisy.—Diam. of heads nearly 2 in.; ray florets white, disc yellow; leaves lower spoon-shaped, upper oblong sessile; fields and banks; 1-2½ ft. (v.c.)

Corn Chamomile.—Diam. of heads  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.; ray florets white, disc yellow; leaves deeply cut, segments  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., white with down; head-bracts scaly; receptacle convex; cornfields; erect, branched, 1-2 ft. (c.)

Scentless Mayweed.—Diam. of heads 13 in.; rays white, disc yellowish-green; leaves twice pinnatifid, with hair-like segments; disc nearly flat; waste places; 6-20 in. (v.c.)

White Dryas or Mountain Avens.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers with 8 petals; sepals 8-10, equal; stamens many; fruit feathery; leaves \(\frac{3}{2}\) in., ovate, white beneath; mountains; 1-3 in. (R.)

Medium.

Stinking Chamomile.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; offensive smelling; ray florets white; disc yellow; plant not downy; leaves deeply cut, segments very narrow; receptacle convex; fields; 8-16 in. (c.)

F

Sea Campion.—Diam. 1 in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; petals 5, slightly cleft; calyx inflated, 5-toothed; stamens 10; leaves oblong, tapering; shores and cliffs; 3-6 in. (L.) 170

Nottingham Catchfiy.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; root leaves oblong, 3 in.; flowers fragrant, expanding in the evening; calyx 5-toothed, not inflated; petals 5, deeply cloven; rocks; 2-3 ft. (r.)

White Rock-rose.—Diam. \( \frac{3}{2} \) in.; leaves hoary on both sides, with stipules; sepals \( \frac{3}{2} \); petals \( \frac{5}{2} \), soon falling; stamens many; stem shrubby; downs; \( \frac{3}{2} - 10 \) in. (R.) 141

Wild Chamomile.—Diam. of heads \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; ray short, white, disc yellowish; leaves twice pinnatifid, with very narrow segments; receptacle very conical; waysides; 12-18 in. (c.)

European Chickweed Winter-green.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers on slender stalks; stamens 7; calyx 7-cleft; petals 7; leaves 5-6 in a whorl, each 2 in.; woods; 4-6 in. (L.)

Guelder Rose.—Diam. of outer flowers  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; inner ones  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., creamy white; flowers in umbel-like cymes 3 in. across; leaves 2-3 in., 3-lobed, serrate; hedges; 6-8 ft. (c.)

Hairy Alpine Mouse-ear Chickweed.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; leaves white and silky, ovate; flowers few; sepals 5; petals 5, 2-cleft, twice length of sepals; stamens 5 or 10; rocks; 3-5 in. (L.)

Bladder Campion.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; plant whitish and smooth; leaves oblong; calyx 5-cleft, bladder-like, veined; petals 5, deeply cloven; pastures; 1-3 ft. (v.c.)

#### Small.

Black Nightshade.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; leaves egg-shaped, wavy, bluntly toothed; flowers drooping, in umbels; petals 5, spreading, wheel-shaped; stamens 5, large, cone-shaped; plant smelling disagreeably; waste places; 6-24 in. (L.)

Wild Cornel or Dogwood.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; a shrubby plant; leaves opposite, egg-shaped, pointed;

flowers in clusters, dull white; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4; hedges; 5-7 ft. (c.) 492

Starry Saxifrage.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers few in a cluster; leaves nearly sessile, wedge-shaped, serrate, in a rosette; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; mountains; 3-8 in. (a.)

Wood Vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers with blue veins, about 12 in a raceme; flower stalks long; tendrils branched; leaves pinnate, parts many; sepals 5; petals 5; rocky places; climber, 2-5 ft. (c.) 343

Virginian Stock.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers cross-shaped; sepals 4; petals 4, white or lilac; stamens 6; grown in gardens; sea-shores, Kent; 3-10 in. (R.A.)

Sea Kale.—Diam. ½ in.; leaves fleshy, 6-10 in.; smooth, whitish, broadly ovate-cordate, waved, toothed; flowers in clusters; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; spreading; shores; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Cow Parsnip or Hogweed.—Diam. each outer flower  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; small umbels 1 in., compound umbels 4 in. or more; leaves large, coarse, rough, hairy, pinnate; leaflets cut; stem furrowed, stout; sepals 5; petals 5, each 2 or more lobed or horned; stamens 5; umbels flat-topped; fields; 2-5 ft. (v.c.)

Norwegian Sandwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves oblong, tapering towards the base, fleshy, smooth; sepals 5, egg-shaped; petals 5; creeping; Shetland, etc.; 2-4 in. (L.)

Privet.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{3}{8} \) in.; length nearly \( \frac{1}{4} \) in.; a small tree or bush; leaves evergreen, opposite, narrow-oval; flowers in dense panicles, sickly-smelling; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 2; thickets; 4-10 ft. (c.) 778

Corn Spurrey.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{18}$  in.; leaves linear-cylindrical, in whorls; sepals 5; petals 5 entire; stamens 5 to 10; styles 5; cornfields; 6-12 in.; plant hairy. (c.) 194

English Stonecrop.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; stem bent down, much branched; leaves fleshy, thick,  $\frac{8}{16}$  in., almost globular; flowers white or pink; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; rocks; 2-3 in. (c.)

Yarrow or Milfoil.—Diam. of flower-heads 15 in.;

clusters flat-topped, 2 or 3 in. across; ray florets white or pink; disc whitish-yellow; leaves alternate, feathery, twice pinnatifid, not flat, and woolly; fields, etc.; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

Kidney-shaped Saxifrage.—Diam. 1 in.; leaves roundish or kidney-shaped, toothed, hairy; stems slender; leaf stalks channelled; sepals 5; petals 5, separate; stamens 10; mountains; 6-12 in. (R.) 474

Shrubby Mignonette.—Diam. ½ in.; leaves pinnate, wavy, whitish; sepals 5-6, each 3-parted; petals 5-6, each 3-parted; stamens 12-14; stigmas 4; shores; 1-2 ft. (c)

#### Very Small.

Mountain Flax.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; stems very slender, smooth, branched; leaves small, nearly ½ in., oblong; flower-buds drooping; sepals 5, separate; petals 5; stamens 5; heaths; 2-10 in. (v.c.)

Twisted-podded Whitlow Grass.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; erect, rough with starry hairs; stem leaves oblong, clasping the stem; root leaves  $\frac{7}{8}$  in., in a rosette; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; rocks; 4-12 in. (R.)

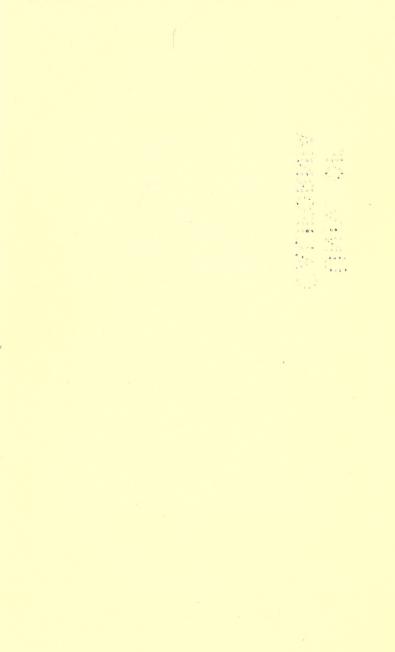
Smooth Heath Bedstraw.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; petals 4, joined; stamens 4; stem 4-angled, smooth, prostrate; flowers in clusters; leaves 6 in a whorl, narrow, obovate; downs; 4-10 in. (v.c.)

Upright Bedstraw.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; petals 4, joined; stamens 4; stem 4-angled; flowers in slender panicles; leaves 6-8 in a whorl, linear-lanceolate with prickles pointing forward; hedges, etc.; 1-2 ft. (R.) 578

Bog Sandwort.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in. or over; stem loosely tufted; flowers solitary, long-stalked; sepals 5; petals 5 entire; stamens 10; leaves awl-shaped; sepals as long as petals; Teesdale; 2-3 in. (R.)

Brookweed or Water Pimpernel.—Diam. \( \frac{1}{8} \) in. or over; root leaves obovate in a rosette; stem leaves alternate, 1 or 2 in., oval; calyx 5-cleft; petals 5; stamens 5; watery places; 8-18 in. (L.)

Cross-leaved Bedstraw. - Diam. 1/8 in.; leaves 4 in a





SCENTLESS MAYWEED OR CORN FEVERFEW.

(Matricaria inodora,)

whorl, smooth, lanceolate; petals 4, joined; stamens 4; stem 4-angled; moist rocks; 1-2 ft. (L.) 581

Common Cress.—Diam. § in.; leaves much divided; sepals 4, short; petals 4, short; stamens 2, 4, or 6; fruit nearly round, very flat, notched; rubbish heaps; 6-12 in. (R.A.)

Alpine Pearlwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves opposite, awlshaped, tip awned; plant tufted, rather glandular and hairy; sepals 5; petals 5, rather longer than blunt sepals; stamens 10; flower stalks solitary and very long; dry places; 1-4 in. (c.)

Common Wart-cress.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 4, short; petals 4; stamens 2, 4, or 6; leaves twice pinnate, segments linear, with disagreeable odour; flowers in short racemes, opposite a leaf; fruit-pouch 2-lobed, rough; way-sides; prostrate, 3-10 in. (c.)

Rough-fruited Corn Bedstraw.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves rough, 6-8 in a whorl, lanceolate; flowers 3 in an axillary cluster; fruit large, with hooked bristles; fields; 1-3 ft. (L.)

#### Minute.

Goose-grass or Cleavers.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; cymes 3-flowered; stems straggling, long, rough, matted; leaves 6-8 in a whorl, rough, lanceolate, with short, hooked prickles bent back; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; hedges; 1-5 ft. (v.c.)

Rough Chervil.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; leaves ferny, bipinnate; stem slender, spotted purple, grooved, rough, and hairy; bracts several, fringed and turned down; petals 5; stamens 5; waysides; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Broad-leaved Hog's-fennel.—Diam. each flower nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves twice ternate; leaflets broadly egg-shaped, cut and serrated; bracts narrow; petals 5; stamens 5; moist meadows; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Seaside Prickly Samphire or Sea Parsnip.—Diam. each flower nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{3}{3}$  in.; compound umbels

14 in.; leaves pinnate, leaflets cut, with spiny entire awlshaped segments; petals 5; stamens 5; fruit heads prickly; shores; 1-2 ft. (L.) 537

Sulphur-wort.—Diam. each flower nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; root leaves twice pinnate; stem leaves pinnate; leaflets linear, pointed; plant tubular; bracts many; marshes; 1-3 ft. (R.) 526

Common Caraway.—Diam. each flower nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; bracts 0 or 1; leaflets cut into slender segments; petals 5; stamens 5; seeds scented; waste places; 1-2 ft. (R.) 511

Hemlock.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; leaves thrice pinnate, leaflets lanceolate, cut into sharp segments; stem hollow, smooth, spotted with purplish-brown; petals 5; stamens 5; waysides; 2-4 ft. (c.)

Tuberous Caraway.—Diam. each flower nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.;

Tuberous Caraway.—Diam. each flower nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbel  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in.; bracts many, very slender; leaves thrice pinnate; leaflets very slender; petals 5; stamens 5; chalky fields; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Callous-fruited Water-dropwort.—Diam. each flower nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; root leaves twice pinnate; stem leaves only pinnate, shorter than their stalks; bracts many; fruit not prickly; pastures; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Shepherd's Needle or Venus's Comb.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; umbels (simple generally)  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves tripinnate; fruit not prickly, but very long, 2 in., slender; petals 5; stamens 5; cornfields; 4-12 in. (c.) 552

Spreading Hedge Parsley.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves ferny; leaflets narrow; petals 5; stamens 5; fruit-spines hooked; cornfields; 4-12 in. (c.)

Least Marsh Wort.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbels only two-rayed,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; compound umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; stem creeping; lower leaves, with hair-like segments; upper ones pinnate, cut; petals 5; stamens 5; marshy places; 3-12 in. (c.)

Large.

### White, with Pinkish.

Cloudberry.—Diam. 1 in.; leaves simple, lobed, serrate; flowers white, tinted rose, solitary, terminal; calyx 5-cleft; petals 5; stamens many; stem erect; 6-10 in.; mountains. (L.)

Medium.

Mountain Lloydia.—Diam. ½ in. or over; leaves very narrow, linear, 6-10 in.; stem leafy, slender, 1 to 2 flowered; sepals with petals 6, veined purplish; stamens 6; mountains; 2-8 in. (R.)

Variegated Simethis.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals with petals 6, white inside, purplish at the back; stamens 6; leaves grassy, radical, 6-18 in., ½ in. diam.; fir-woods; 4-12 in. (8.)

Small.

Mountain Everlasting or Cat's Foot.—Diam. of heads  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers not rayed, in small heads, pinkish-white; root leaves spathulate, woolly beneath; stem leaves linear-lanceolate, close-pressed; bracts scaly; florets 5-cleft; mountains; 3-8 in. (c.)

Alpine Rock-cress.—Diam. 4 in.; sepals 4, short; petals 4, spreading; stamens 6; flowers white or purplishpink; root leaves spathulate; stem leaves sessile; mountains; 3-6 in. (L.)

Lesser Winter-green.—Diam. ½ in.; leaves roundovate; flowers in racemes, drooping, globose, white, tinged pink; calyx 5-cleft; corolla 5-lobed, bell-shaped; stamens 10; woods; 8-12 in. (c.)

London Pride. — Diam. ¼ in.; leaves roundishobovate crenate, in a rosette; flowers in panicles, white spotted pinkish; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; mountains; 6-15 in. (L.)

Common Enchanter's Nightshade.—Diam. ½ in. upwards;  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. sideways; petals 2, obcordate, cleft; sepals 2, bent back; stamens 2; fruit with hooked bristles; leaves ovate; stem hairy; woods; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Very Small.

Wild Carrot.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in; compound umbels 2 in.; flowers often in hollow pinkish umbels, sometimes white; leaves ferny, tripinnate; bracts large and cut; plant scented; coasts and pastures; 1-2 ft. (c.) 546

Fenugreek.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; stem smooth, prostrate, closely matted; leaflets 3, obcordate; flowers white or pink, 1 or 2 together, short-stalked; sepals 5; petals 5; pastures; 2-8 in. (L.)

Clover Dodder.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over, sessile, with a bract; corolla tube cylindric, lobes spreading; stem thread-like, slender, reddish; leaves none; sepals 4 or 5; petals 4 or 5; stamens 4 or 5, exserted; grows on clover; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Great Hartwort.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., about 7 in number, stiff, crowded; compound umbel  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; leaves pinnate; leaflets about 2 pairs, cut,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., oblong; bracts short; petals 5; stamens 5; way-sides; 1-4 ft. (L.)

Minute.

Small Bur Parsley.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or more; small umbel  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; compound umbels 1 in.; leaves 3 or 4 in., twice or thrice pinnate, segments small; stem erect, solid, roughish; branches spreading; bracteoles linear; petals 5; stamens 5; fruit with hooked spines; cornfields; 6-18 in. (L.)

# Very Small. Greenish White and Pink.

Knot Grass or Knotweed.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; stem branched, prostrate; leaves  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or more, narrow, elliptical, nearly sessile; flowers short-stalked, clustered in the axils; perianth 5; stamens 8; styles 3; fruit triangular; waste places; 6-30 in. (v.c.)

## Medium. Greenish White.

Lesser Butterfly Orchis.—Diam. 5 in.; length nearly 1 in.; stem erect, smooth; leaves 2, ovate, parallel veined,

smooth; sepals with petals 6, one lipped and spurred; spur long; sepals spreading; meadows; 6-18 in. (c.) 1125

Spiked Star of Bethlehem.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers in an erect raceme, without leaves; leaves all radical, linear; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; copses;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to 2 ft. (R.)

Wild Raspberry.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; leaves of 3 or 5 ovate leaflets, each 2 in., white beneath; flowers drooping; stem shrubby; sepals 5; petals 5, short; stamens many; woods; 2-5 ft. (v.c.)

Stone Bramble.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; stem prostrate, flowering shoots erect, flowers clustered, few; sepals 5, spreading; petals 5, whitish, erect; stamens many; leaves of 3 roundish leaflets, each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; prickles very few and small; copses; 6-18 in. (c.)

Common Elder (tree).—Diam. ½ in.; flowers in umbellooking flat-topped cymes 4 in., with 5 main branches; leaves pinnate, leaflets ovate-serrate; calyx 5-cleft; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; woods; 10-20 ft. (c.) 563

Very Small.

Lint-leaved Bastard Toadflax.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; leaves narrow, linear-lanceolate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., pointed; flowers solitary, axillary, white inside, greenish outside; sepals 5; stamens 5; downs; 6-12 in. (R.)

Gout-weed.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; stem stout, grooved, hollow; bracts none; root leaves triternate, on long stalks; petals 5; stamens 5; damp places; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Great Ammi.—Flowers diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; small umbels \(\frac{5}{8}\) in.; compound umbels \(2\frac{1}{2}\) in.; petals 5; stamens 5; seed convex or flat in front; leaves pinnate, sharply serrate, finely cut; leaflets of lower leaves obovate; upper linear; waste places; 2 ft. (R.A.) 561

Narrow-leaved Solomon's Seal.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; length \(\frac{3}{6}\) in.; leaves soft, lanceolate, parallel-veined, in whorls of from 3 to 6; stem erect, angular; flowers bell-shaped,

drooping, narrow in middle; sepals with petals 6, joined; stamens 6; woods;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (R.)

Erect Bastard Toadflax.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{3}$  in.; leaves linear, 1-nerved, fleshy; stem erect, branched; flowers in spiked racemes, sessile, with 3 bracts; sepals 5; stamens 5; downs; 6-12 in. (R.)

Hoary Plantain.—Diam. each flower § in.; spikes 2-4 in. long, 1 in. broad; stamens very noticeable, long, white, very numerous; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4; leaves radical, broad, oval, strongly ribbed, 2-4 in.; pastures; 6-18 in. (c.)

Minute.

Four-leaved Allseed.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in. or over; stem small, prostrate, branched; lower leaves \(\frac{1}{2}\) in., in whorls of 4; upper in pairs; sepals 5; petals 5 small; stamens 3; shores; 3-6 in. (L.)

Wall Bedstraw.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or more; stem slender, rough with prickles pointing backwards; leaves  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., about 6 in a whorl, lanceolate, bristles on margin pointing forward; flowers in little clusters; petals 4; stamens 4; sandy places; 6-12 in. (L.)

Wild Celery.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; small umbels  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem furrowed and branched; leaves shining, pinnate generally; lower leaves on long stalks; leaflets large, cut or lobed; petals 5; stamens 5; bracts 0; marshes; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Hidden or Suffocated Trefoil.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., sessile, ovoid; leaflets 3 obcordate  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., toothed; leaf stalk long, 2 in.; sepals 5; petals 5; shores; 1-3 in. (L.)

Autumnal Water-Starwort.—Diam. \( \frac{1}{16} \) in.; leaves in pairs, united at base; flowers in axils of leaves; stems long, slender, rooting in water; upper leaves floating, starformed; sepals and petals absent; stamen 1, or ovary 1; ponds; 2-4 ft. (L.)

## Small. Green.

Caper Spurge.—Diam. 4 in. or more; flowers unusually formed; plant with milky sap; leaves opposite, sessile,

2-6 in., deep green with whitish bloom, often purplish; bracts large, pointed; fruit round, nearly ½ in.; stamens many; thickets; 2-4 ft. (L.)

Very Small.

Marsh Isnardia.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{3}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{3}$  in.; leaves opposite, ovate, pointed, shortly stalked; stem low, rooting, smooth; flowers solitary, nearly sessile; sepals 4; petals 0; stamens 4; boggy pools; 6-10 in. (R.) 431 Minute.

Common Marestail.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. (not to be confused with the Horsetail, or Equisetum, a non-flowering plant); leaves many, linear, 6-8 in a whorl; stem stout, erect, jointed; flowers sessile; sepals and petals 0; stamen 1; style 1; ponds; 6-18 in. (c.)

Smooth-fruited Corn Bedstraw.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; resembles Goose-grass, but flowers more numerous; petals 4; stamens 4; leaves 6-8 in a whorl, narrow, lanceolate, with prickles on margin; fruit  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; waysides; 2-4 ft. (L.)

Very Small. Greenish.

Wall Pennywort.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length ¾ in.; leaves round, peltate, fleshy, 1 or 2 in.; stem erect, with a raceme of hanging flowers; sepals 5; corolla bell-shaped, 5-toothed; stamens 10; walls; 6-12 in. (c.)

Wild Beet.—Diam.  $\frac{8}{16}$  in.; leaves fleshy, glossy; lower broad, stem leaves small lanceolate; flowers in long, loose, leafy spikes; stem angular; perianth 5-cleft; stamens 5; shores; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Green Musk Orchis.—Diam. \$\frac{1}{8}\$ in. or more; root leaves 2, oblong, acute; flowers in a slender spike, smelling of musk; sepals 3; petals 3, narrower and longer, lower one lipped, narrow and 3-lobed; pastures; 4-6 in. (r.)

1131

Seaside Plantain.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; spike of flowers  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., variable; leaves linear, fleshy, 2-8 in.; stalk not furrowed; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4; shores and mountains; 3-10 in. (L.)

Annual Knawel.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; flowers solitary in the lower axils, or in cymes; sepals 5; petals 0; stamens 1, 2, 5, or 10; leaves small, awl-shaped, \(\frac{3}{8}\) in.; stem slender, green, erect or spreading; fields; 2-8 in. (c.)

454

Minute.

Marsh Arrow-grass.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers in a very narrow spike 2 in. or more; a grass-looking plant; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; leaves radical, linear, 4-10 in., fleshy; marshes; 6-18 in. (c.)

Buck's-horn Plantain.—Diam. each flower \(\frac{1}{16}\) in. or over; spike of flowers 1 in. or more, variable; leaves linear, cut, 1-ribbed; stalk not furrowed; sepals 4; petals 4;

stamens 4; dry places; 2-8 in. (L.)

Spiked Water Milfoil.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; greenish-white; spike protruding from water 1-4 in.; stamen flowers: sepals 4, petals 2 or 4, stamens 8; pistil flowers: sepals 4 small, petals small or 0; styles 4; leaves whorled in fours, feathery, under water; ponds; 1-3 ft. (c.) 436

Common Hornwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; leaves close-packed in a cylindrical horn-like spike, bristle-like, whorled, and repeatedly forked; plant entirely under water; flowers of 2 kinds; sepals many; petals 0; stamens 12-20; streams; stem slender, 1-3 ft. (L.) 440

Greenish Goose-grass or Cleavers.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; stems straggling, very long, rough, matted; leaves 6-8 in a whorl, rough, lanceolate, with short, hooked, reflexed prickles; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; cymes 3-9 flowered; fruit rough with hooked bristles; fields; 1-4 ft. (R.) 583

# Very Large. Yellowish Green.

Italian Cuckoo-pint.—Diam. of leafy spathe 2 in. or more; length 6 in. or more; flowers very small on a clubshaped, yellow spadix inside, length 2 in. or more; leaves radical, large, triangular, base lobes wide apart, appearing before winter; copses; 10-20 in. (R.A.) 1203

Medium.

Green Man-orchis.—Diam. \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; lip petal \( \frac{1}{2} \) in., yellow, narrow, edges red; 3 sepals and 2 petals forming a hood;



YARROW OR MILFOIL. (Achillea Millefolium.)

flowers in a loose spike; leaves oblong-lanceolate, parallelveined; pastures; 6-12 in. (R.)

Small.

Common Lime (tree).—Diam. 3 in. or more; flowers in a cyme growing from a large (2 in.), oblong, leaf-like, yellowish bract; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; leaves cordate-serrate, unequal-sided; plantations; 20-60 ft. (L.) 240

Broad-leaved Lime (tree).—Diam. 3 in.; flowers growing from a large (2 in.), oblong, leaf-like, yellowish bract; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; twigs hairy; leaves downy beneath, cordate-serrate, unequal-sided; woods; 30-90 241 ft. (L.)

Sun Spurge.-Diam. 1 in.; stamens and pistils in separate flowers on the same plant; stem with 5 umbelbranches, each forked; leaves and bracts membranous, no stipules, obovate, alternate, wedge-shaped, serrated upwards; fruit 3-lobed, smooth; plant with milky sap; waste places; 6-18 in. (c.) 1057

Very Small.

Spanish Catchfly.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; petals 5, narrow, entire; calyx 5-toothed, not swollen; stamens 10; styles 3; stem sticky, erect; leaves spathulate; stamens and pistils in separate plants; fields; 1-3 ft. (R.)

Wild Mignonette.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; sepals 6; petals 6, very unequal; stamens about 18; leaves 3-cleft, lower pinnatifid; flowers in short spikes; fields; 1-2 ft. (c.) 138

Roman Nettle.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; clusters about in.; leaves opposite, ovate-cordate, 2 in.; plant stinging; flowers of 2 kinds, larger than Common Nettle; perianth 4-parted; stamens 4; waysides; 1-2 ft. (R.A.)

Wild Madder.—Diam. 3 in.; flowers in short panicles; calyx small or 0; corolla nearly bell-shaped, 5-lobed; stamens 5; plant stiff, shining, very spiny with short, curved prickles; leaves 11 in., oblong, 4-6 in a whorl; rigid; stony places; 6-24 in. (L.)

Mossy Cyphel.—Diam. 3 in. or more; flowers solitary; sepals 5, each 3-nerved; petals 0 or 5 minute; stamens 10; leaves densely crowded, linear, 3-sided,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; mountains; 1-2 in. (R.)

Alpine Lady's Mantle.—Diam.  $\frac{s}{16}$  in.; leaves white and satiny beneath, with 5-7 oblong, blunt leaflets, serrated at the end; sepals 8; petals 0; stamens 4; mountains; 3-9 in. (L.)

Dyer's-weed or Dyer's-rocket.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 3-5, unequal; stamens about 22; flowers in spike-like racemes; leaves long, linear, lanceolate, undivided; waste places; 2-3 ft. (c.)

Sweet-flag.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; spike or spadix dense,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. diam.; length  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. or more; perianth 6; stamens 6; plant fragrant; leaves 3-6 ft., 1 in. broad, midrib thick; marshes; 3-6 ft. (L.)

Spignel, Meu, or Bald-money.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbel  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; compound umbel 2 in.; plant with strong, pleasant odour; leaves feathery, long, twice pinnate; leaflets with hair-like segments; bracts numerous; petals 5; stamens 5; pastures; 6-18 in. (L.)

Common Parsley.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves shining, thrice pinnate; leaflets wedge-shaped, 3-cleft and toothed; upper leaflets narrow; bracts thread-like; walls; 1-2 ft. (L.)

#### Minute.

Good King Henry.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers in leafless spikes 1-4 in.; sepals 5; petals 0; stamens 5; stem stout, angled; leaves about 3 in., triangular, arrowshaped; waysides; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Great Nettle.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers of 2 kinds; stamen flowers in loose panicles; pistil flowers dense; leaves about 3 in., ovate-cordate, serrate; sepals 4; stamens 4; waysides; 1-4 ft. (v.c.)

Branched Bur-weed.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; heads  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers of 2 kinds in dense globular heads; perianth 3; stamens 3; stem erect, branched; leaves narrow, 3-sided, 2-4 ft.; ditches; 2-4 ft. (c.)

Flixweed.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves much cut and finely divided; fruit pods narrow,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long; fields; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Small.

## Dull Greenish.

Frog-orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{16}$  in.; sepals 3, forming a hood; petals 3, lower one lipped, spurred, cleft; flowers in short spikes, brownish-green; leaves several, narrow-oblong, parallel-veined, smooth; pastures; 4–8 in. (c.) 1127

Very Small.

Water Figwort.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length nearly ½ in.; flowers greenish tipped brown-purple, roundish, inflated; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped, 5-lobed; stamens 4; leaves oblong, lanceolate, serrate, 3-8 in.; stem 4-winged; marshes; 2-4 ft. (c.)

Knotted Figwort.—Diam. nearly ¼ in.; length ¼ in.; flowers greenish and purplish, inflated; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped, 5-lobed; stamens 4; leaves ovate-cordate, serrate, 2-4 in.; stem 4-sided; moist places; 1-3 ft<sub>0</sub> (v.c.)

Heart-leaved Tway-blade.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; 3 sepals and 2 petals, olive-brown; lip petal dirty yellow-green, 2-cleft; flowers few in a narrow, loose raceme; leaves ovate-cordate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., sessile; stem angled; moors; 4-8 in. (R.)

Broad-leaved Pondweed.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers in a spike  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., protruding from water; perianth 4; stamens 4; leaves mostly floating, oblong, oval, leathery, about 1-3 in.; pools; 1-5 ft. (v.c.)

Salad Burnet.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. diam.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers in heads, on long bending stalks; upper flowers in each head have crimson pistils, lower with long drooping stamens; sepals 4; petals 0; stamens numerous; stem long, slender, wavy; flower heads distant and few; leaves prettily pinnate, leaflets toothed  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; plant smells and tastes of cucumber; heaths; 6-18 in. (c.)

Minute.

Wall Pellitory.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers hairy, clustered in axils of leaves; leaves oval, hairy, reddish,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -2 in.; perianth 4; stamens 4; walls; 3-12 in. (c.)

Very Large. Creamy White.

Trailing Rose.—Diam. 2 in.; flowers scentless, in a corymb of about 4; branches long, trailing, rather slender, purplish, with stout hooked prickles; sepals 5, nearly entire, purplish; petals 5; stamens many; hedges: 2-6 ft. (c.)

Large.

Honeysuckle or Woodbine.—Diam. 1 in.; length  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers many together, tubular, creamy within, reddish outside; sepals 5; corolla 5-cleft, spreading; stamens 5; leaves oval, hairy; copses; 6-15 ft. (v.c.) 567

Medium.

Tall Broom-rape.—Diam. ½ in.; length ¾ in.; whole plant stout, leafless, dull yellowish; flowers in a spike and lipped; sepals 4; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 4; grows on scabious roots; 6-12 in. (L.)

Dropwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves pinnate, leaflets deeply toothed or serrate, 4-9 in.; stem often erect-wavy; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; downs; 12-18 in. (c.) 370

Meadow-sweet.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; leaves rather large, pinnate, downy beneath, end leaflet large and lobed; flowers clustered, plume-looking, strongly fragrant; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many, prominent; wet meadows; 2-4 ft. (v.c.)

Tuberous Comfrey.—Diam. 3 in.; length nearly 3 in.; plant hairy, not rough; stem hardly winged, rather leafy, slender; leaves ovate-lanceolate, 4-8 in.; sepals 5; corolla tubular, 5-toothed, closed; stamens 5; woods; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Very Small.

Starry-headed Trefoil.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; heads  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; length 1 in.; sepals 5, large, hairy, bristly-

stiff, star-like; petals 5; leaflets 3, obcordate; shores; 4-12 in. (L.)

Bladder-nut.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{10}$  in.; flowers in close racemes, yellowish-white; sepals 4-5; petals 4-5; stamens 4-5; leaves pinnate, leaflets 5-7; styles 2; shrubberies; 5-10 ft. (R.A.)

Small White Habenaria.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in. or more; flowers yellowish-white in a long spike, fragrant; sepals 3; petals 3; lower petal lipped, 3-lobed, with a short spur at the back; leaves oblong or lanceolate, smooth, parallel-veined; pastures; 6-12 in. (L.)

Sand Joint Vetch.—Diam. in:; length in:; flowers yellowish-white with red lines; stem prostrate, thread-like; flowers 2-4 together; leaves pinnate, many leaflets; fruit-pod rough, jointed; sandy ground; 6-18 in. (R.)

Asparagus.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers drooping, bell-shaped, hidden close to stem; stem slender, erect, branched; leaves very small, many, linear; perianth 6-cleft; stamens 6; sea-coast; 1-3 ft. (L.) 1178

White Climbing Corydalis.—Diam. at mouth  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or more; flowers in racemes, tubular; sepals 2; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves pinnate, leaflets small; stem slender, climbing by tendrils; woods; 6-24 in. (c.)

# Very Large. Pale Yellow.

Yellowish Gladdon or Stinking Iris.—Diam. 2½ in.; stem 1-2 ft., leafy; leaves 1-3 ft., stiff, erect, ¾ in. broad; plant smelling badly; perianth 6, 3 outer longer, 3 inner erect; stigmas 3, petal-like; stamens 3; pale yellow with purple lines; copses; 1-2½ ft. (R.)

## Medium.

Henbane.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers nearly erect, bell-shaped, dull yellow with purple lines; plant clammy and sticky; stem stout, branching; leaves oblong, toothed, clasping; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; waste places;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (c.)

Small.

Rough-podded Yellow Vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; stem prostrate, tufted; leaflets linear-oblong, 5-7 pairs with tendril; flowers solitary, sessile; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; sea-rocks; 6-18 in. (L.)

Sulphur-coloured Trefoil.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or more; heads  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. or over; flowers in dense, stalked heads; calyx teeth 5, awl-shaped; leaflets 3, oblong-ovate, lower heart-shaped; petals 5; stamens 10; pastures; 6-18 in. (L.)

Alpine Butterwort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves all radical, entire, slimy; calyx 2-lipped; corolla spurred, hairy, 2-lipped; stamens 2; Scotch bogs; 2-4 in. (R.)

Birthwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., oblique; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers several together, dull yellow, swollen at the base, narrowed above, expanding into an oblong lip  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., with a short point; leaves large, heart-shaped; stamens 6; ruins; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Least Broom-rape.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; plant slender, yellow-brown tinged purplish, leafless, erect; flowers lipped; sepals 4, with long points; corolla 3-lobed; stamens 4; grows on Clover roots; 6-24 in. (R.) 872

Sweet Milk Vetch.—Diam. flowers ½ in. or more; length ½ in. or more; flowers in close racemes 1¼ in.; stem zigzag; leaves 4-6 in.; leaflets entire, 11 or 13, smooth; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; thickets; 2-3 ft. (c.) 332

Very Small.

Lesser Bladderwort.—Diam. 1 in.; length 5 in.; a floating plant, with fine root-like branches and thread-like branched leaves bearing tiny floating bladders; sepals 2; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 2; pools; flower stems 2-6 in., with 2-6 flowers. (R.)

Common Gromwell.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. or over; stems many, erect, branched; leaves 2-4 in.; hairy above, narrow-lanceolate, half-clasping; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed, spreading; stamens 5; waste places; 1-3 ft. (c.) 938

Worm-seed Treacle Mustard.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or more; flowers cross-shaped; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; stem erect, rigid, leafy; leaves nearly entire, lanceolate, pale green, 3-4 in.; waysides; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Spiked Rampion.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers in a terminal, oblong head, diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., length 2 in.; calyx 5-lobed; corolla wheel-shaped, with 5 deep lobes; stamens 5; thickets; 2-3 ft. (R.) 751

#### Minute.

Small-flowered Melilot.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers in dense, one-sided racemes, which are loose in fruit; calyx 5-toothed; petals 5; leaflets 3, obovate, toothed; plant fragrant; waste places; 3-12 in. (R.)

Common Hare's-ear.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbel  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbel  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; leaves pale green, smooth, egg-shaped, stem passing through the middle; bracts leaf-like beneath the flowers; petals 5; stamens 5; cornfields:  $1-1\frac{1}{6}$  ft. (L.)

cornfields;  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.) 522

Pepper Saxifrage.—Diam. each flower  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbel  $\frac{3}{3}$  in.; compound umbel  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; leaves thrice pinnate; leaflets narrow-lanceolate; bracts few or none; leaves mostly at the root; plant with a disagreeable odour; petals 5; stamens 5; damp pastures; 1-3 ft. (c.) 534

# Very Large. Yellow.

Welsh Poppy.—Diam. 2½ in.; plant with yellow juice; leaves green, stalked, pinnate; flowers golden-yellow; sepals 2; petals 4; stamens many; rocky places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Yellow-horned Poppy.—Diam. 2 in. or more; leaves clasping the stem, wavy, very rough, pale green; fruits 6-10 in. long; sepals 2; petals 4; stamens many; shores; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Yellow Water-lily.—Diam. 2 in. or more; leaves roundish, cordate, floating; stems long, in water; sepals 5; petals 18-20, thick; stamens many; ponds; 2-6 ft. (L.)

Large.

Great Fen Ragwort.—Diam. heads nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves undivided, toothed, cottony beneath; ray florets very many; disc yellow; florets 5-cleft; Fens; 3-6 ft. (L.)

Corn Marigold.—Diam. heads nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves 1-3 in., clasping, smooth, oblong, toothed, pointed; disc yellow; florets 5-cleft; cornfields; 12-18 in. (c.) 725

Yellow Goat's-beard.—Diam. heads  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in. (variable); florets all ray; open only till noon; leaves entire, long, slender, clasping; bracts below flower-head 8-10, leaf-like, lanceolate, pointed,  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; waysides;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (v.c.)

Rough Hawk-bit.—Diam. 1\frac{3}{8} in.; Dandelion-like flowers; stem simple; florets all ray; bracts below florets hairy; leaves like Dandelion, radical, but rough hairy; pastures; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

Long-rooted Cat's-ear.—Diam. 1½ in.; leaves bristly, radical, cut; florets all ray; flower stalks branched, smoothed, swollen at top; waysides; 8-18 in. (v.c.) 616

Greater Spearwort.—Diam. about 1½ in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; flowers Buttercup-like; leaves sessile, narrow; stem erect; watery places; 1½-5 ft. (c.)

Pale Hawkweed.—Diam. heads 1 in. or more; plant smooth pale green; root leaves in a rosette, ovate-lanceolate, fringed with long hairs; stem leaves sessile mostly; heads 2-6 together; mountains; 6-18 in. (L.) 636

Yellow Anemone.—Diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; leaves of 3 or 5 portions, leaflets cut and toothed; bract leaves in 3 parts; sepals or petals 5 or 6; stamens many; woods; 6 in. (R.A.)

Silvery-weed.—Diam. 1 in.; leaves pinnate, serrate, silky beneath mostly; stem long, reddish, wiry, creeping; flowers solitary; sepals 10; petals 5; stamens many; roadsides; 3-9 in. (v.c.)

Small Rough Barkhausia.—Diam. heads 1 in.; leaves rough pinnatifid, resemble Dandelion in shape; bracts bristly and hairy, narrow; stem branched, ribbed; florets

all ray, striped brown at back; pastures; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Common Ragwort.—Diam. heads 1 n.; flowers rayed, disc yellow; florets 5-cleft; stem strong, erect; flowers many, close, in a flat-topped corymb; leaves much cut, ragged, smooth; fields; 1-4 ft. (v.c.)

Shrubby Cinquefoil.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; leaves pinnate; leaflets 5, oblong, § in., acute, hairy, margins rolled under; stem shrubby; sepals 10; petals 5; stamens many; rocky places; 2-4 ft. (L.)

#### Medium.

Moth Mullein.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; plant smooth; stem leaves ovate, sessile; flowers in a loose raceme; sepals 5; corolla 5-cleft, irregular; stamens 5, hairy; waste places; 1-4 ft. (L.)

Common Rock Rose.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; sepals 3; petals 5, soon falling; stamens many; leaves nearly 1 in., green above, hoary beneath; dry places; trailing; 3-10 in. (c.)

Tutsan.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. or over; sepals 5, unequal; petals 5; stamens many, in 5 bundles; plant shrubby, smooth; leaves ovate; thickets;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (L.) 242

Wall Hawkweed.—Diam. heads  $\frac{7}{8}$  in. or more; stem with 2-6 heads; flower stalks rather woolly; leaves mostly radical, rosetted; ovate, rather cordate; rocks; 12-18 in. (c.)

Bristly Ox-tongue.—Diam. heads  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; florets all ray; stout, much branched, many prickles from raised white spots; upper leaves cordate; outer bracts large, heart-shaped; waste places;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft; (c.) 609

Moneywort.—Diam. 7 in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; stem long, trailing; leaves nearly round, 3 in.; flowers solitary, axillary; damp places; close to ground; stem 1-2 ft. long. (c.)

Pale Hairy Crowfoot.—Diam. nearly 7 in.; a Buttercup; sepals 5, bent back, hairy; petals 5; stamens many; stem upright, hairy; leaves 3-partite; fruit rough; pastures; 6-12 in. (c.) Creeping Cinquefoil.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers solitary; sepals 10; petals 5; stamens many; leaves 5-fingered mostly; stem slender, creeping; roadsides; 6-18 in. (c.)

Broad-leaved Ragwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers rayed, disc yellow; florets 5-toothed; stem erect, stout, leafy; leaves smooth, lanceolate, 5-8 in.; meadows; 3-5 ft. (L.) 713

Stinking Barkhausia.—Diam. heads \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; plant with bad smell, rough, branched from below; flower stalks long, thickened upwards; buds drooping; florets all ray; chalky downs; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Marsh Flea-wort.—Diam. heads nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers rayed, disc yellow; florets 5-toothed; stem erect, leafy, stout, unbranched; leaves lanceolate, half-clasping; bracts many, slender; Fens; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Rough Hawk's-beard.—Diam. heads  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; florets all ray; stem stout, ribbed; leaves 6 in. or more; stem leaves sessile, cut, lower more cut; bracts, inner long, outer short, spreading; pastures; 1-4 ft. (L.) 628

Perfoliate Yellow-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. or more; plant smooth, nearly white; leaves opposite, ovate, united, stem passing through; sepals 8; petals 8; stamens 8; pastures; 6-18 in. (L.)

Common Sow-thistle.—Diam. heads about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; rather pale yellow; florets all ray; leaves sharply toothed, clasping, with 2 spreading arrow-shaped ears; lower leaves stalked; flower heads crowded, often cone-shaped; plant with milky sap; waysides;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (v.c.)

Sharp-fringed Sow-thistle.—Diam. heads about \( \frac{3}{4} \) in.; as above, but leaves more prickly, clasping, with 2 rounded ears. (v.c.)

Dyer's Green Weed.—Diam. § in.; plant shiny, without spines; leaves narrow-lanceolate, § in.; flowers in slender racemes; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; banks; 9-24 in. (v.c.)

Wall Rocket.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers few, rather pale; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; flowers almond-scented; leaves when crushed offensive, long, narrow, acute, cut; stem erect, leafy; old walls; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Lesser Spearwort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers Butter-cup-like; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; leaves undivided, narrow, tapering; stem bent at base; wet places; 4-15 in. (v.c.)

Sea Radish.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers cross-shaped; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves 5-8 in., with alternate small and large leaflets; stem stout, roughish; seacoast; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Bird's-foot Trefoil.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers in umbels of 5-10, spreading, often deep orange-crimson in bud; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; stem decumbent; leaflets obovate; banks; 4-12 in. (v.c.)

Smooth Cat's-ear.—Diam. heads ½ in.; florets all ray; bracts very unequal, few, green, linear, pointed; stem branched, smooth, leafy; root leaves oblong, lobed; dry places; 6-12 in. (L.)

#### Small.

Small or Beautiful St. John's Wort.—Diam. ½ in.; flower buds tipped red; flowers in clusters; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many, in 3 bundles; leaves cordate, sessile, ½ in., upper oblong; banks; 1-2 ft. (v.c.) 249 Wood Avens or Herb Bennet.—Diam. ½ in.; length

Wood Avens or Herb Bennet.—Diam. ½ in.; length ½ in.; flowers nearly erect; petals 5, rather short; sepals 10, 5 rather long; stamens many; leaves pinnate; plant straggling; banks; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Spotted Annual Rock-rose.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers with 5 petals, spotted deep red at base; sepals 3; stamens many; leaves narrow, 1½ in. long; downs; 4-12 in. (R.)

Meadow Vetchling.—Diam. ½ in.; length ½ in.; flowers 3-12 in a long-stalked raceme; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets lanceolate, 1 pair, stipules very large; stem angled; meadows; 1-2½ ft. (v.c.) 356

St. Vincent's Rock Stonecrop.—Diam. flowers ½ in. in flattopped cymes 3 in.; sepals 5 or 6; petals 5 or 6; stamens 10 or 12; leaves ½ in., thick, slightly flattened, spurred, sessile, glaucous; rocks; stem stout; 6-10 in. (L.) 470 Inelegant Ragwort.—Diam. heads ½ in.; flower heads rayed; disc yellow, corolla 5-cleft; plant smooth; stem leafy, rather stout; heads in a very loose corymb; leaves unevenly cut, upper half-clasping; old walls; 8-12 in.

(L.)

708

Dark Mullein.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers wheel-shaped in long racemes; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5, with purple hairs; plant hairy; stem angular; leaves ovate-cordate; banks; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Welsh Rock Stonecrop.—Diam. flowers ½ in. in round-topped cymes 3 in.; sepals 6 or 5; petals 6 or 5; stamens 12 or 10; leaves ½ in., thick, slightly flattened, spurred, sessile, not glaucous; rocks; stem not very stout; 6-10 in. (L.)

Biting Stonecrop or Wall Pepper.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; flowers starry; stems tufted in cushions; leaves fleshy, ½ in., sessile, crowded; walls; 3-6 in. (v.c.)

Common Mustard.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers cross-shaped; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4; stamens 6; lower leaves lyrate, upper entire, narrow; fruits pressed to stem; fields; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Wild Navew.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 4, erect; petals 4; stamens 6; root leaves roughish, cut and toothed; stem leaves smooth, cordate, pointed, clasping, rather whitish; fields; 6-24 in. (v.c.)

Agrimony.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{3}$  in. or more; plant scented, slender, hairy; flowers in long spikes; calyx 5-cleft, with hooked bristles; petals 5; stamens about 15; leaves pinnate, with the alternate leaflets smaller, cut; copses; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Ivy-leaved Lettuce.—Diam. heads  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or more; florets 5, all ray; bracts few, narrow; flower heads in loose, angular panicles; plant slender, dark; leaves 3-8 in.; cut, with end piece ivy-shaped; walls;  $1-3\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (c.)

Greater Bladderwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or more; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; plant 2-8-flowered, floating, with fine root-like branches, and thread-like branched leaves bearing tiny

floating bladders; sepals 2; corolla 2-lipped, with a spur; stamens 2; flower stems 4-8 in.; pools. (L.) 960

Strong-scented Lettuce.—Diam. heads  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; florets many, all ray; bracts few, green, tips red; leaves, upper oblong, wavy, toothed, lower clasping; waste places; 3-5 ft. (L.)

Hoary Cinquefoil.—Diam.  $\frac{2}{8}$  in.; sepals 10; petals 4; stamens many; leaves 5-fingered, leaflets  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., much cut, white beneath; stem slender, low; roadsides; 6-15 in. (L.)

Runcinate-leaved Cabbage.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; sepals 4, erect; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves resembling Dandelion (runcinate), smooth, lobes unequal, not pointed; stem rough at base; waste places; 1 ft. (R.A.)

White Mustard.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4; stamens 6; plant rough, with reflexed hairs; leaves lyrate, cut and lobed; stem furrowed; branches spreading; cornfields; 1-2 ft. (c.) 128

Creeping Yellow Cress.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4, twice as long as sepals; stamens 6; leaves pinnate, leaflets lanceolate, cut; pod  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; wet places; 9–12 in. (L.)

Yellow Sticky Bartsia.—Diam. 1 in. or more; length 1/8 in.; plant with clammy down; leaves narrow, deeply serrated; flowers axillary, solitary; sepals 4; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 4; meadows; 6-18 in. (R.) 839

Amphibious Yellow-cress.—Diam. ½ in. or over; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4, twice as long as sepals; stamens 6; leaves undivided, sharply toothed, or cut; pod ovoid, ½ in.; wet places; 2-4 ft. (L.)

Kidney-vetch or Lady's Fingers.—Diam. ¼ in.; length ½ in.; heads 1¼ in.; flowers crowded, woolly, sometimes red-tipped; sepals 5, woolly; petals 5, nearly equal; stamens 10; leaves 2-4 in., pinnate, 2-6 pairs, with an end leaflet; leaflets ¾ in., narrow-oblong; pastures; 6-16 in. (v.c.)

London Rocket.—Diam. 4 in.; sepals 4, equal at the base; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves deeply lobed, points

turned backward; plant smooth; old walls, etc.; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Yellow Vetch.—Diam. ½ in.; length ½ in.; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; flower stalks single-flowered; leaves reduced to tendrils; stipules leaf-like, ¾ in. broad, hastate, in pairs; fields; 1-3 ft., trailing. (L.)

Yellow Sickle Medick.—Diam. ¼ in.; length nearly ½ in.; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; stem bending; leaflets 3, oblong, toothed; flowers numerous, in racemes; fruit curved; banks; 6-24 in. (L.) 296

Upright Yellow Wood-sorrel.—Diam. ¼ in.; plant acid, erect, with runners; leaflets 3, obcordate, ½ in.; leaves often whorled, not radical; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; waste places; 6-18 in. (R.A.)

Serpent's-tongue Spearwort.—Diam. 1 in.; stem slender, nearly erect, nearly smooth; lower leaves broadly ovate or cordate; sepals 5; petals 5, equal; stamens many; marshes; 6-10 in. (L.)

## Very Small.

Common or Small Purslane.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{1}{4} \) in.; flowers sessile; sepals 2; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves obovate, fleshy; calyx obtusely keeled; waysides; 9 in. (L.) 449

Yellow Wood-sorrel.—Diam. about ½ in.; plant acid, erect, hairy, without runners; leaflets 3, obcordate, ½ in.; leaves not radical; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; waste places; 6-18 in. (R.A.)

Calycine Alyssum.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; sepals 4, not falling; petals 4; stamens 6; plant hairy; leaves nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; few, linear-spathulate; pods nearly round, thin; seacoasts; 3–8 in. (L.)

Slender Bird's-foot Trefoil.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{6}$  in.; plant clothed with soft hairs; flowers in umbels of 3 or 4; sepals 5, very long; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; banks; 2-6 in. (L.)

Common Melilot.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or more; plant erect, branched, light green; leaflets 3, narrow-oval, serrated; flowers in 1-sided racemes; sepals

5; petals 5, nearly equal; stamens 10; plant sweetsmelling when dry; fields;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (c.) 301

Minute.

Gold of Pleasure.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; sepals 4, short; petals 4, spathulate, erect; stamens 6; stem leaves 2 in., entire, sessile, arrow-shaped at base, lobes pointed; fruit large, roundish, on long stalks; flax fields; 2-3 ft. (L.) 88

Cypress Spurge.—Diam. § in.; plant smooth, glaucous, with milky sap; flowers numerous, of unusual construction; leaves alternate, narrow-linear, 1 in., sessile; bracts near flowers, cordate; fruit roughish; stem with 10-20 rays; woods; 1 2 ft. (L.)

Golden Trefoil.—Flowers diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; length \(\frac{1}{4}\) in.; flowers in nearly round heads or spikes; sepals 5; petals 5, standard deflexed; stamens 10; teeth of calyx awlshaped, unequal, smooth; leaflets 3, oblanceolate, toothed; clover fields; 6 in. (R.A.)

Lesser Yellow Trefoil.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaflets 3, obcordate, toothed; flowers 6-15 in a head, each flower with a little stalk; pastures; 10-20 in. (c.)

Least Filago.—Diam. heads nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or more; flower heads 3-6 in terminal clusters; bracts woolly; florets all disc, tubular, no ray; corolla 5-cleft; leaves  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., lanceolate; dry places; 4-6 in. (c.) 693

Yellow Bedstraw.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers very many, in dense cymes, terminal mostly; corolla 4-lobed, cross-shaped; stamens 4; stem 4-angled; leaves 6 or 8 in a whorl, linear; downs; 1-2 ft. (v.c.) 573

Marsh Yellow Cress.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves pinnatifid, end lobe large; fruit curved; watery places; 1-2 ft. (c.) 105

Common Hedge Mustard.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; stem rough, branches stiffly and horizontally spreading; leaves hairy, deeply lobed, the points turned backward; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; fruits close-pressed to the stalk; waste places; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Field Melilot.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers in racemes, rather pale yellow; sepals 5; stamens 10; petals 5, keel shortest; leaflets 3, obovate-oblong; fruit eggshaped, with a sharp spine; fields; 6-24 in. (c.) 302

Slender Yellow Trefoil.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers rather pale; heads loose, 2-6-flowered; leaflets 3, nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., toothed at the tip, obcordate, nearly sessile; sepals 5; petals 5; pastures; stem very slender; 4-6 in. (c.)

Large. Orange Yellow.

Orange Alpine Cinquefoil.—Diam. 1 in.; stem nearly upright; root leaves of 5 wedge-shaped leaflets,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., with deep cuts; sepals 10; petals 5; stamens many; mountains; 4-10 in. (R.)

Medium.

Orange Hawkweed.—Diam. heads  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; florets all ray; heads about 6 in a dense cluster; plant with blackish hairs; leaves obovate; copses; 1-2 ft. (L.) 632

Tawny-coloured Balsam.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers irregular, with a tube and an upcurved spur; leaves oblong, crenate-serrate, acute; sepals 3, petaloid; petals 3; stamens 5; river-banks; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Yellow Mountain Saxifrage.—Diam. § in.; flowers yellow, with orange spots; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaves spreading, 1 in., linear-lanceolate; mountain rills; 5-7 in. (L.)

Large. Pinkish White.

Small Bindweed.—Diam. 1½ in. (See Rosy Pink, Large.)

Small.

Dwarf Elder or Danewort.—Diam. ½ in.; clusters 3 in., with 3 branches; sepals 5; petals 5, joined; stamens 5; leaves pinnate, leaflets 4 in.; stem stout, ribbed; copses; 2-3 ft. (c.)

Lesser Water-plantain.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 3; petals 3; stamens 6; leaves all radical, narrow, erect, blade

 $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers in whorled umbels; ditches; 6-18 in. (c.)

Thick-leaved Stonecrop.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or more; plant glaucous and pinkish, much branched; leaves fleshy, globular,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flower stalks sticky; sepals 5; petals 5, blunt; stamens 10; walls; 2-3 in. (L.)

Pink Variety of Crimson Clover.—Flowers diam. ½ in., length ½ in.; oval-oblong heads, diam. ¾ in., length 1 in. or more, stalked, solitary, terminal; calyx with 5 hairy teeth, spreading in fruit; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 3, broadly ovate, 1 in. long; fields, etc.; 3-6 in. (L.)

Hairy Stonecrop.—Diam. ¼ in.; sepals 5; petals 5, spreading; stamens 10; stem erect; leaves cylindrical, linear, alternate; plant hairy; bogs; 3-4 in. (L.) 463

## Very Small.

English Catchfly.—Diam.  $\frac{s}{16}$  in.; calyx cylindrical, 5-toothed, 10-nerved; petals 5; stamens 10; flowers in 1-sided spikes; plant hairy and sticky; lower leaves spathulate; sandy fields; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Red Whortleberry or Cowberry.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; stem procumbent, woody; leaves  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., evergreen, shiny above, stiff, obovate; flowers crowded, drooping, bell-shaped; sepals 4; corolla 4-toothed; stamens 8; heaths; 6-18 in. (c.)

Alpine Bistort.—Diam. flowers \$\frac{s}{16}\$ in.; flowers few, in a slender spike 2 in.; stem simple, erect; leaves linear-lanceolate, 2 in.; sepals 5, coloured; petals 0; stamens 5; pastures; 4-8 in. (L.)

Great Wild Valerian.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers in loose clusters 3-6 in.; leaves all pinnate; stem leaves 2-5 in., sessile, leaflets 1 in., lanceolate; petals 5; stamens 3; moist places; 2-5 ft. (v.c.) 594

Heart-leaved Valerian.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers in dense clusters 2-3 in.; leaves large, 6-12 in., heart-shaped, upper with lanceolate leaflets; a large, coarse herb; petals 5; stamens 3; plantations; 2-4 ft. (R.A.)

Snakeweed or Common Bistort.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; flowers in a dense spike, diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., length  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 5, flesh-coloured; petals 0; stamens 5; leaves oblong-ovate, 2-3 in.; meadows; 12-18 in. (c.)

Minute.

Coriander.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; petals 5; stamens 5; stem slender, hollow; leaves bipinnate, upper with thread-like segments; fruit ball-shaped with broad ribs; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Mudwort or Bastard Plantain.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 4; leaves narrow,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; spathulate, stalk long; flowers shortly stalked; wet places; 1-4 in. (L.)

Cornish Moneywort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or more; stems slender; leaves round, downy,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., with 7-9 lobes; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 4; banks; 6-12 in. (L.) 867

Chaffweed or Bastard Pimpernel.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; leaves minute,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., smooth, ovate; flowers axillary, numerous; sepals 4; petals 4, usually; stamens 4; heaths; 1-3 in. (c.)

Hairy-headed Corn-salad.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers in dense cymes; leaves linear-oblong, entire mostly, sessile; petals 5; stamens 3; calyx large, bell-shaped; fields; 6-12 in. (L.)

Smooth Corn-salad.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers in rather loose cymes; leaves linear-oblong, entire mostly, sessile; petals 5; stamens 3; calyx small; cornfields; 6-12 in. (c.) 599

# Large. Lilac or Pink.

Field Scabious.—Diam. heads 1\frac{5}{8} in.; outer flowers larger, radiating; each flower with bristly calyx; corolla 4-lobed, bluish-lilac, hairy; stamens 4; leaves hairy; root leaves 3-10 in., oblong-lanceolate; stem leaves pinnatifid, lobed or cut; stem stout, very hairy, with long spreading branches above; fields; 2-5 ft. (v.c.) 606

# HANDOLPH HOUSE

## JUNE FLOWERS.

Seaside Bindweed.—Diam. 15 in.; flowers wide, bellshaped; leaves kidney-shaped, fleshy; bracts 2, large, enclosing the 5 sepals; corolla 5-angled; stamens 5; shores: 6-12 in. (L.)

Fuller's Teasel.—Diam. heads 11 in.; length 11 in. or more; corolla-lobes 4, short, unequal; stamens 4; stem leaves 6-12 in., sessile, undivided, with 2 basal leaflets; heads very prickly, with hooked scales; bracts 1-3 in. long, deflexed; plant stout, prickly; fields; 1½-3 ft. 603 (L.)

#### Medium.

Northern Mallow.—Diam. nearly 3 in.; sepals 3 outer, 5 inner; petals 5; stamens numerous central; petals much longer than sepals; stem decumbent; flowers pale purplish; waste ground; 8-16 in. (R.A.)

Dwarf Mallow.—Diam. 5 in.; sepals 3 outer, 5 inner; petals 5; stamens numerous central; stem prostrate; leaves cordate, lobes crenate; waste places; 6-12 in. (c.) 230

Spotted Orchis.-Diam. 1 in.; length 1 in. or more; flowers in a close, oblong spike; leaves smooth, oblong, lanceolate, parallel-veined, spotted brownish; sepals 3, spreading; petals 3, lip deeply 3-lobed, flat, spotted purple; heaths; 6-24 in. (v.c.)

Purple Sea-rocket.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 4; petals 4, purplish lilac; stamens 6; flowers in long racemes; leaves fleshy, oblong, deeply lobed; stem succulent; shores; 1-2 ft. (L.) 60

## Small.

Hemlock Stork's-bill.—Diam. nearly \frac{1}{2} in.; sepals 5, distinct; petals 5, separate; stamens 10; fruit long, beaked; plant hairy; stalks many-flowered; leaves pinnate and pinnatifid; waste places; 6-15 in. (L.)

Bird's-eye Primrose.—Diam. 3 in., length 3 in.; flower stalk leafless, whitish, many-flowered; leaves mealy beneath, elliptical, all radical; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; mountain pastures; 2-8 in. (L.) 966 Chive Garlic.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves hollow, slender, pointed; spathes 2, brownish; flowers many, in a dense globose umbel; perianth 6; stamens 6; pastures; 6-12 in. (R.)

Field Sandwort Spurrey.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves linear, flat,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5, separate; petals 5, separate, entire; stamens 5 or 10; styles 3; dry places; prostrate, 4-12 in. (c.)

Seaside Sandwort Spurrey.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves linear, fleshy; sepals 5, separate; petals 5, separate, entire; stamens 5 or 10; styles 3; flowers pale; shores; creeping, 4-12 in. (L.)

Rough-podded Purple Vetch.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{5}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or more; flowers generally solitary; leaves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., with few leaflets and a tendril; calyx hairy, with 5 slender teeth; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; pod hairy,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; bushy places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Pale Butterwort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers lipped, throat yellow; sepals 5; stamens 2; flower spur short, stout, conical, incurved; leaves  $\frac{3}{8}$  in; oblong, sticky; bogs; 2-4 in. (R.)

Very Large. Rosy Pink.

Sabine's Rose.—Diam. 2 in. or over; sepals 5, pinnate; petals 5; stamens many; shoots hairy and bristly; prickles  $\frac{1}{3}$  in., nearly straight; leaflets 5-7, doubly serrate; fruit hairy, round; copses; 1-5 ft. (L.)

Dog Rose.—Diam. 2 in.; very variable, with about 29 varieties; sepals 5, pinnate; petals 5; stamens many; shoots not bristly; prickles equal, hooked; leaflets 5-7; leaves without glands; styles many, distinct; ripe fruit red, without sepals; hedges; 3-8 ft. (v.c.)

Large.

Downy-leaved Rose.—Diam. 13 in.; sepals 5, slightly pinnate; petals 5; stamens many; shoots not bristly; prickles uniform, nearly straight; leaflets 5-7, covered beneath with glandular hairs; ripe fruit scarlet, with sepals; hedges; 3-6 ft. (L.)



FIELD SCABIOUS.
(Scabiosa, or Knautia, arvensis.)

True Sweetbriar.—Diam. 1\frac{2}{3} in.; sepals 5, pinnate; petals 5; stamens many; leaflets doubly serrate, with sweet-smelling glandular hairs beneath; heaths; 3-6 ft.

(L.)

401

Small-flowered Sweetbriar.—Diam. 1½ in.; sepals 5, long, simply pinnate; petals 5; stamens many; shoots not bristly; leaflets twice serrate, hairy, with glands beneath, prickles equal hooked; ripe fruit ovate, without sepals; heaths; 3-6 ft. (L.)

Small Bindweed.—Diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.; bracts small linear; sepals 5; corolla bell-shaped, 5-angled; stamens 5; stem weak, twining; leaves arrow-shaped, lobes pointed; flowers sometimes white; banks; 6-24 in. (c.)

Flowering Rush.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers many in an umbel with scaly bracts; leaves radical, linear, 3-sided, long; perianth 6; stamens 9; ditches; 3-4 ft. (c.)

Cheddar Pink.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers mostly solitary; scales below calyx 4; sepals 5; petals 5, jagged; styles 2; stamens 10; leaves linear, glaucous, rough-edged; rocky places; 4-12 in. (L.)

## Medium.

Red German Catchfly.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5, slightly notched; stamens 10; styles 5; stem clammy; root leaves 4 in., very narrow-lanceolate; flowers almost sessile; rocks; 6-10 in. (a.)

Bee Orchis.—Diam. 3 in.; flowers mostly pink, with velvety brown lip; sepals 3, pink; petals 2 linear, greenish-yellow, and 1 large, lipped; stem erect, 3-6-flowered, smooth; leaves short, oblong, parallel-veined; pastures; 6-12 in. (L.)

Late Spider Orchis.—Diam. \( \frac{5}{6} \) in. or more; flowers with dark purple lip, swollen, marked green; sepals 3 large, pinkish-purple; petals 2 small, ovate, and 1 lipped, large; stem erect, 3-6-flowered, smooth; leaves short, oblong, parallel-veined; downs; 6-12 in. (R.)

Spiny Rest-harrow.—Diam. \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; stem erect, spiny, with 2 rows of hairs; sepals 5; petals 5, striped,

unequal; stamens 10; stem shrubby, tough, hairy; leaflets of lower leaves 3, oblong, sticky; heaths; 6-12 in. (c.) 292

Maiden Pink.—Diam. ½ in. or more; flowers solitary; calyx scales 2; calyx 5-lobed, glabrous, strongly ribbed; petals 5, notched, spotted with white; stamens 10; styles 2; stem and leaves roughish; leaves narrow; pastures; 6-12 in. (L.)

Common Rest-harrow.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; stem shrubby, procumbent, hairy, without spines; sepals 5; petals 5, striped, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 3, oblong, sticky: fields: 1-2 ft. (c.)

Ringed Catchfly.—Diam. ½ in.; calyx inflated, 5-toothed; petals 5, cloven to middle, crested; stamens 10; styles 3; leaves obovate-lanceolate, upper linear; stem erect: flax fields: 6-12 in. (R.A.)

Pale Rosy Garlic.—Diam. ½ in.; perianth 6; stamens 6, very short; flowers about 12, stalked, in a cluster or umbel; head without bulbils; flowers pale rosy purple; leaves radical, flat, 6-10 in.; waste ground; flower stalk 1 ft. (R.A.)

Small.

Red Alpine Catchfly.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; calyx 5-cleft; petals 5, cleft; stamens 10; styles 5; flowers in a corymbose head, 1 in.; leaves sessile, lanceolate; mountains; 5-6 in. (R.)

Long-stalked Cranesbill.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; stigmas 5; leaves 5-7, partite, lobes distant, cut, narrow; sepals long-awned; flower stalks long, 2-flowered; dry places; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Saintfoin.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length nearly ½ in.; flowers many, in a close, ovoid, pointed, spike-like raceme; clusters long-stalked; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal, with darker veins; stamens 10; leaves pinnate, with about 15 oblong leaflets; pastures; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Moss Campion.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; stems tufted, short; flowers solitary; sepals 5; petals 5, crowned and notched; styles 3; leaves narrow, fringed; mountain rocks; 2-3 in. (R.)

Round-leaved Cranesbill.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5, distinct; petals 5; stamens 10; stigmas 5; petals entire, obovate; leaves roundish, lobed and cut; plant downy, with soft hair; fruit long-beaked; waste places; 6-12 in. (L.)

Broad Smooth-leaved Willow Herb.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stem slender; leaves ovate, toothed, opposite, smooth; stigmas 4; waste places; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Common Centaury.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; calyx shorter than tube of corolla; leaves oval-oblong; flowers bright pink; stem erect; pastures; 5-18 in. (c.)

Tufted Centaury.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; calyx as long as tube of corolla; leaves linear-oblong, lower spathulate; flowers bright pink; stem erect, simple; shores; 2-6 in. (L.)

Broad-leaved Centaury.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; calyx as long as tube of corolla; leaves broadly oval; flowers in dense, forked tufts, bright pink; stem branched; shores; 2-6 in. (L.)

Small, Spreading Rest-harrow.—Diam. 1 in. or over; sepals 5, as long as corolla; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; stem not woody, spreading, hairy and sticky; leaflets 3 in all the leaves; flowers solitary; fruits reflexed; seacliffs; annual; 2-3 in. (L.)

Small-flowered Cranesbill.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 5, spreading, distinct, acute, as long as the 5 notched petals; stamens 5 perfect and 5 imperfect; leaves roundish, lobed and cut; plant downy, with soft hair; waste places; flowers 2 together; 6-18 in. (c.)

Two-flowered Linnæa.—Diam. ¼ in.; length ½ in.; stem trailing; leaves in pairs, roundish, crenate, ½ in.; flower stalks erect, 2-flowered; flowers pale pink, hanging, bell-shaped; calyx 5-cleft; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 4, 2 longer; sweet-scented; woods; 3-8 in. (R.)

Very Small.

Sea Milkwort.—Diam. nearly ¼ in.; calyx 5-partite, flesh-pink, dotted with crimson; petals 0; stamens 5; stem procumbent; leaves fleshy, ovate, glabrous, opposite; muddy shores; 3-6 in. (L.)

Bog Milkwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{36}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{2}{8}$  in.; flowers rosy; plant rather fleshy; sepals 5, 3 greenish and 2 petaloid; petals 3; stamens 8; leaves spathulate in a radical rosette; upper leaves narrow; marshy ground; 2-4 in. (R.)

Hyssop-leaved Purple Loosestrife.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; calyx with 8-12 teeth; petals 4-6, oblong; stamens about 6; leaves linear-lanceolate,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., sessile; flowers lilac pink, solitary; moist places; 6-12 in. (R.)

Entire Habenaria.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers purplishpink; sepals 3, darker; petals 3, pointed, 1 lipped and 3-lobed; spur nearly round; leaves oblong, smooth, parallel-veined; pastures; stem erect, 4-10 in. (R.) 1130

Squinancy-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; flowers clustered, flesh, purplish-pink outside; leaves linear, 4 in a whorl; stem 4-angled, slender; downs; 6-10 in. (L.) 589

Minute.

Black Hellebore.—Diam. flowers \$\frac{1}{8}\$ in.; umbels 2 or 3 in. diam.; flowers many, dull pinkish; petals 5; stamens 5; bracts below flowers greenish-pink, \$\frac{5}{8}\$ in., ovate-lanceolate, white beneath; leaves palmately 3-7-lobed, serrate; root leaves 3-4 in. diam., teeth bristle-pointed; woods; 1-2 ft. (R.A.)

Teasel-headed Trefoil.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers in oval heads, diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; calyx teeth 5, broad, pointed, stiff, enlarging and spreading; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 3, obovate-oblong,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; salt-marshes; stem rigid, 6-18 in. (L.)\* 320

Soft-knotted Trefoil.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flower heads diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; plant with soft hairs, tufted, spreading; leaflets 3, obovate; flower heads rosy, chiefly terminal, sessile; sepals 5, erect; petals 5; stamens 10; pastures; 4-12 in. (c.)

Upright Round-headed Trefoil.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{16}$  in., length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flower heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; flower stalks  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; leaflets 3, toothed,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; plant smooth, not hairy; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaflets linear-lanceolate; flowers rosy purple; banks; 2-6 in. (R.)

## Small.

## Pink and Yellow.

Purple Cow-wheat.—Diam. ½ in.; length § in.; calyx 4-toothed; corolla gaping, 2-lipped; stamens 4; flowers in spikes, rose-purple, mouth yellow; bracts ¾ in., rose-purple; leaves 1½ in., lanceolate; cornfields; 1-2 ft. (L.)

## Very Large.

# Scarlet.

Scarlet-horned Poppy.—Diam. 2 in.; sepals 2, soon falling; petals 4; stamens many; stem leaves deeply pinnatifid, cut; stem hairy; pod very long, hairy; fields; 1-2 ft. (R.)

## Large.

## Crimson.

Blood-red Cranesbill.—Diam. nearly 1½ in.; sepals 5, distinct; petals 5; stamens 10; peduncles 1-flowered; leaves roundish, lobed; fruit long-beaked; rocky places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Gladiolus or Corn-flag.—Diam. 1¼ in.; flowers 4-8 in a spike 2-3 ft., arranged all on one side; perianth 6-parted; stamens 3; leaves sword-shaped, 8 in. long and ½ in. broad; flowers rather bell-shaped, crimson-purple; copses; 2-3 ft. (R.)

## Medium.

Round-seeded Lathyrus.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; flower stalk 1-flowered, with a long point; leaflets 2, linear-lanceolate; waste places; 2 ft. (R.)

## Small.

Pheasant's Eye.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; leaves much divided, feathery; sepals 5; petals 5-16; flowers cup-

## 102 IDENTIFYING WILD FLOWERS.

shaped, crimson-scarlet; stamens many; cornfields; 6-10 in. (R.) 9

Earth-nut Pea.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length ½ in.; leaflets obovate, 1 pair, with a tendril; flower stalks longer than leaves, 2-5-flowered; stem angled; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; cornfields; 2-4 ft. (R.)

Cranberry.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; length nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; stem very slender, long, creeping; leaves evergreen, ovate-oblong; petals 4, narrow, spreading, reflexed; stamens 8, prominent, yellow; peat bogs; 6 in. high. (c.) 771

Crimson Clover.—Diam. flowers \( \frac{1}{4} \) in., length \( \frac{1}{2} \) in.; heads oval-oblong, diam. \( \frac{3}{4} \) in., length 1 in. or more, stalked, solitary, terminal; calyx with 5 hairy teeth, spreading in fruit; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 3, broadly ovate, 1 in. long; fields; 6-18 in. (L.)

Very Small.

Ciliated Heath.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or more; length nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; leaves 4 in a whorl, egg-shaped,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., downy above, fringed with hair; flowers in 1-sided racemes, bell-shaped; sepals 4; corolla 4-cleft; stamens 8; heaths; 6-18 in. (R.)

## Small. Crimson and Pale Bluish.

Rough-podded Vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers 2 together generally; standard-petal crimson; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 1 pair with tendril; stem winged; fields; 2-4 ft. (R.) 355

# Large. Red Purple.

Nodding or Musk Thistle.—Diam. heads  $1\frac{7}{4}$  in.; heads solitary, drooping, with a powerful odour; leaves with prickly teeth, deeply lobed; bracts purplish, stiff-pointed, lower bent back; stem winged, nearly bare at the top; florets all tubular, disc; downs;  $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (c.)

Common Mallow.—Diam. 1½ in.; calyx, outer 3-leaved, inner 5-cleft; petals 5, indented at the outer end, twisted in bud; stamens central column, many; stems many

ascending, leaves 3-7-lobed, 2-3 in.; waste places; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Vervain Mallow.—Diam. 1½ in.; flowers pale rosy purple; sepals 5, with 3 bracts; petals 5; stamens many, forming a tube; lower leaves roundish, angular, upper 5-parted and cut; stems and sepals velvety; waste places; 3 ft. (R.A.)

Meadow Thistle.—Diam. heads 1½ in.; heads mostly solitary; stem cottony, not winged; leaves few, soft, wavy, lanceolate, toothed; bracts cottony, close-pressed; plant with only 1 or 2 heads; florets all disc tubular; wet pastures; 12-18 in. (L.)

Black Knapweed.—Diam. heads 1½ in.; length 1 in.; heads Thistle-like, but plant entirely without prickles; florets all tubular; bracts close-pressed, broad, dark, with fringes; leaves entire, upper lanceolate, roughish, 1-3 in.; stem tough; waysides; 9-30 in. (v.c.)

Wood Lavatera.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 5; with 3 bracts; petals 5, glossy; stamens many, forming a long column; flowers pale rose-purple; petals twice as long as sepals, narrow, notched; waste places; 1-3 ft. (R.A.)

Purple Helleborine.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers in a loose, slender, narrow spike; leaves lanceolate, parallel-veined; sepals 3; petals 2, all rosy-purple; third petal lipped, white; woods; 6-18 in. (R.)

Wild Pink.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers fragrant, fringed; calyx 5-toothed; petals 5; stamens 10; styles 2; leaves narrow, acute, 1-nerved; old walls; 1 ft. (R.) 163

## Medium.

Foxglove.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; length  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers drooping, bell-shaped, in a long terminal raceme; calyx 5-lobed; corolla slightly 5-lobed; stamens 4; leaves mostly lanceolate, large; hedges; 2-4 ft. (v.c.)

Larger Marsh Orchis.—Diam. 3 in. or over; leaves lanceolate, acute, unspotted, parallel-veined; bracts longer than dull-purple flowers; sepals 3; petals 2, coloured, third petal lipped, dotted and streaked; stem

erect, rather slender, hollow; moist meadows; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Great Sea-stock.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4, broad, pale dull purple; stamens 6; flowers in racemes 1-3 in.; plant woolly or downy; leaves linear-oblong; fruits rough; shores; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Welted Thistle or Field Thistle.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; heads small, clustered; stem with continuous leaf wings, prickly; leaves lanceolate and spiny; bracts very slender, erect mostly; florets all tubular; waste places; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Upright Purple Loosestrife.—Diam. § in. or more; flowers whorled in a tall, showy spike; calyx 12-ribbed; petals 6 narrow; stamens 6 long and 6 short; leaves opposite, lanceolate; watery places; 2-4 ft. (c.) 441

Hispid Marsh Mallow.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers solitary; sepals 5; outer calyx 6-9-cleft; petals 5, twisted in bud; stamens many in a central column; leaves kidney-shaped, acutely 5-lobed; plant bristly; fields; 6-18 in. (R.)

Three-lobed Geranium.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; stigmas 5; flowers purple, streaked with red, in pairs on long red stalks; stem red and shining; leaves opposite, shortly-stalked, with 3 pointed lobes,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; waste places;  $1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (R.A.) 269

Whorled Mallow.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 5, with 3 linear bracts; petals 5; stamens many, forming a tube; leaves roundish-cordate, bluntly angular; flowers axillary, clustered, sessile; calyx rough, somewhat inflated; stem erect; cornfields; 2 ft. (R.A.)

Mountain Cranesbill.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 5, pointed, distinct; petals 5, distinct, deeply cut; stamens 10; stigmas 5; leaves roundish, deeply 5-7-lobed; flowers many; pastures; 1½-2½ ft. (L.)

Small.

Musky Storksbill.—Diam.  $\frac{2}{8}$  in.; flowers rose-purple; sepals 5, distinct; petals 5, distinct; stamens 5 perfect and 5 imperfect; stigmas 5; stem prostrate, hairy; leaves

pinnate; plant clammy and smelling of musk when bruised; waste places; 1-2 ft. (R.) 273

Hairy Mountain Oxytropis.—Diam.  $\frac{2}{3}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{3}$  in.; flowers in heads, 6-10, pale purple tipped dark purple; plant silky; leaflets many,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flower stalks longer than leaves; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; mountains; 4-6 in. (R.)

Slender-flowered Thistle.—Diam. 3 in.; length nearly in.; flower heads small, oblong, sessile, numerous, pale purple-pink; bracts narrow, with spines curved back; stem prickly; leaves cut, prickly; florets all tubular; sandy places; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Fragrant Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{7}{8}$  in., with long spur; flowers very sweet-scented, in a spike about 2 in.; sepals 3, coloured; petals 2 and a broad lip-petal 3-lobed; stem slender, erect; leaves oblong-lanceolate; heaths; 8-18 in. (c.)

Proliferous Pink.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{3}{6} \) in.; calyx very narrow, 5-toothed; flowers clustered, one open at a time; petals 5; stamens 10; styles 2; stem smooth; leaves short, narrow, edge roughish; gravelly places; 6-12 in.

(R.)

Plantain-leaved Thrift or Sea-pink.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers in a dense hemispheric head 1 in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; styles 5; leaves all radical, narrow-lanceolate; banks, Jersey; 6-18 in. (R.) 983

Hedge Woundwort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers whorled in a spike 4-8 in. long; flowers dull red-purple, with white markings; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 4; stem solid, 4-sided; leaves ovate-cordate; plant bad-smelling; waysides; 1-3 ft. (v.c.) 920

Black Bitter-vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem angled; leaflets 3-6 pairs, without tendrils, 1 in.; flowers livid purple, fading to blue; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; Scotch rocks; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Black Horehound.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{2}{3}$  in. or more; flowers pale red-purple, whorled, crowded, sessile; leaves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., roundish-cordate, stalked; plant hoary or

woolly, bad-smelling; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 4; stem 4-sided, 2-3 ft. (c.) 906

Common Hound's Tongue.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in. or over; flowers lurid purple; leaves large, dull, downy, oblong-lanceolate; plant smelling disagreeably as of mice; sepals 5, oblong; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 4; fruit prickly; waste places; 8-24 in. (c.)

Small-flowered Mallow.—Diam. ¼ in. or over; flowers sessile, clustered, axillary; sepals 5, with 3 small bracts petals 5, just longer than sepals; stamens many; stem spreading; leaves roundish, bluntly angular, crenate, smoothish; waste ground; 1 ft. (R.A.)

Green-leaved Hound's Tongue.—Diam. ½ in. or over; flowers reddish-purple, turning to blue; leaves lanceolate, bright, sessile, roughish, upper ones clasping; sepals 5, linear; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 4; fruit prickly; shady places; 8-24 in. (L.)

## Very Small.

Wild Thyme.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers whorled, scented, lipped, lower 3-lobed; sepals 5, purplish; stamens 4; leaves  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., oblong or ovate; stem trailing or prostrate, 4-angled; heaths; 2-8 in. (v.c.)

Small Round-headed Garlic.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; heads of flowers globose, dense-flowered; bracts or spathes 2; perianth 6; stamens 6; leaves hollow, 8-20 in., narrow, all radical; pastures;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. (R.) 1162

## Minute.

Least-flowered Furnitory.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers in short racemes, first pale purple, then purple-red; leaves much divided, segments narrow; sepals 2, ovate, one-eighth as long and one-half as broad as the corolla-tube; petals 4, in 2 pairs; stamens 6; fruit round; cornfields; 3-8 in. (L.)

# Medium. Greenish Purple.

Narrow-leaved Everlasting Pea.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers 3-10 in a loose raceme about 5 in. long; sepals 5;

petals 5, unequal, standard rosy; stamens 10; stem winged; leaflets 1 pair, 4 in., and a tendril; thickets; climbing 3-6 ft. (c.)

# Small. Yellowish or Purplish.

Rose-root Stonecrop.—Diam. ¼ in.; leaves thick and fleshy, flat, oblong, sessile, closely set; sepals 4; petals 4, linear; stamens 8; root rose-scented; rocks; 6-12 in.

(L.)

461

# Large. Yellowish with Purple.

Carline Thistle.—Diam. heads 1½ in.; heads only open in dry weather; florets all tubular, purplish; bracts many, shiny straw-yellow; stem stout, purplish; leaves lanceolate, spiny, deeply toothed, cottony beneath; downs; 3-18 in. (c.)

## Medium. Deep Brownish Purple.

Purple Marsh Cinquefoil.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; stem bent down, purple; leaves pinnate, with 5-7 leaflets, each  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., pale beneath; flowers few; calyx 10-cleft; petals 5, small; stamens many; marshes; 6-18 in. (c.) 388 Very Small.

Great Burnet.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., length  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; each flower calyx 4-lobed; petals 0; stamens 4, not long; leaves pinnate, of 3-5 pairs leaflets; stem slender, branched, spreading; heads long-stalked; meadows;  $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (v.c.)

# Small. Dull Red.

Red Broom-rape.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length § in.; plant all reddish, without green leaves; flowers lipped, in a loose spike; sepals 2, 1-nerved, longer than corollatube; stamens 4; grows on Wild Thyme; 4-8 in. (R.)

# Very Small. Reddish Green.

Curled Dock.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or more; sepals 6, in 2 rows, the inner 3 larger; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; fruit triangular; leaves 6-10 in., oblong-lanceolate,

pointed, much waved or curled along the edge; flowers with both stamens and pistils; waste places; 11-3 ft. (v.c.)

Sharp Dock.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 6, in 2 rows, the inner 3 larger; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; fruit triangular; leaves oblong-lanceolate; inner sepals linearoblong, with tubercles; flowers with both stamens and pistils; wet places; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Fiddle-dock.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 6, in 2 rows, the inner 3 larger; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; fruit triangular; lower leaves fiddle-shaped, upper lanceolate. pointed; inner sepals oblong, deeply toothed; waysides; 6-18 in. (L.) 1036

Meadow-dock.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 6, in 2 rows, the inner 3 larger; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; fruit triangular; root leaves linear or oblong-lanceolate, waved; inner sepals unequal, cordate or triangular, toothed near the apex; marshes; 2-3 ft. (R.) 1035

#### Brownish. Small.

Bird's-nest.—Diam. nearly ½ in., with lip; plant pale reddish-brown, without green leaves, but with numerous sheathing brown scales; flowers in a rather dense spike; sepals 3; petals 3, 1 being lipped with 2 spreading lobes; root-fibres many, fleshy, short; shady woods; 4-10 in. (L.)

Red-brown Broad-leaved Helleborine.—Diam. 3 in.; flowers drooping in racemes; sepals 3, broadly ovate; petals 2, ovate-lanceolate, and the third with a hollow or concave shiny lip; lower leaves close, roundish ovate, strongly parallel-ribbed, 12 in. by 1 in.; etc.: 6-15 in. (R.) 1105

## Very Small.

Sweet-gale or Bog-myrtle.—Diam. in.; perianth 0; flowers in axillary catkins 1½ in.; stamen flowers with 4-8 stamens; pistillate flowers with a sessile 1-celled ovary and 2 styles; leaves obovate-lanceolate, 2-3 in.; a fragrant, twiggy shrub; moors and bogs; 2-3 ft. (L.)

## Small.

## Violet-Purple and Yellow.

Woody Nightshade or Bitter-sweet.—Diam. § in. or over; length nearly ½ in.; stem shrubby, climbing; leaves cordate, upper ones eared at the base; flowers many, drooping, with prominent yellow centre; sepals 5; petals 5, narrow; stamens 5; copses; 3-6 ft. (v.c.)

Scottish Primrose.—Diam. ½ in. or over; flowers about 10, clustered in umbels; calyx 5-lobed, without ridges; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves very mealy beneath, but not wrinkled, about 1 in.; northern pastures; 2-4 in. (R.) 967

# Bluish Purple.

Very Large.

Gladdon or Stinking Iris.—Diam.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; stem 1-2 ft., leafy; leaves 1-3 ft., stiff, erect,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. broad; plant smelling badly; perianth 6, 3 outer larger, 3 inner erect; stigmas 3, petal-like; stamens 3; copses;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.) 1139

## Large.

Wood Cranesbill.—Diam. 1 in.; leaves long-stalked, roundish, 3 or 4 in., deeply 7-lobed, cut and serrate; sepals 5, awned; petals 5, slightly notched; stamens 10, fringed half-way up; fruit stalks erect; woods; 1-2 ft. (c.) 259

## Medium.

Deadly Nightshade or Dwale.—Diam. § in.; length § in.; flowers shortly stalked, solitary, axillary, bell-shaped; sepals 5; corolla with 5 broad lobes, greenish-purple outside; stamens 5; leaves ovate, pointed; waste places; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Purple Broom-rape.—Diam. ½ in.; length ¾ in.; plant bluish-purple, leafless; bracts 3; calyx-lobes 4, narrow, acute; corolla 2-lipped, with purple veins; stamens 4, not hairy; stem simple, slender, tough; grows on Yarrow roots; 6-12 in. (R.)

Sand Broom-rape.—Diam. ½ in.; length ¾ in.; plant bluish-purple, leafless; bracts 3; calyx-lobes 4, narrow, obtuse; corolla 2-lipped, with purple veins;

stamens 4, hairy; stem simple, slender, tough; grows on Yarrow roots; 6-12 in. (R.)

Blue Marsh Vetchling.—Diam. 1 in.; length 5 in.; leaves pinnate, 2-3 pairs; tendril short, branched; stalks 2-6-flowered, about 2 in.; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal, pale bluish-purple; stamens 10; boggy places; winged, 2-4 ft. (R.) 359 Small.

Early Small-flowered Gentian.—Diam. 3 in.; length 5 in.; sepals 4; corolla 4-cleft; stamens 4-5; stem erect, square, dull purplish; leaves entire, sessile, opposite, ovate-lanceolate, about 1 in.; flowers only open in sunshine; corolla-throat fringed with pale hairs; dry heaths: 2-10 in. (L.) 786

Purple Mountain Milk-vetch.—Diam. flowers 1 in. or more; length 5 in.; flower heads or clusters large in proportion to the plant; spikes ovoid, 1 in., stalk stout; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaves of many narrow leaflets 1 in.; chalky soil; stem rather slender, 2-6 in. 333 (L.)

Small Purple Toadflax.—Diam. 1 in.; length 1 in.; flowers in short, few-flowered racemes; plant erect, glabrous; leaves linear, lower 3 in., in whorls of 3, upper scattered; sepals 5; corolla lipped and closed, spurred; stamens 4; Jersey; 6-10 in. (R.) 864

Alpine Bartsia.—Diam. 1 in.; length 1 in.; flowers in short, few-flowered spikes, with purplish bracts; plant hairy, glandular; leaves sessile, ovate, & in., roughish; sepals 4; corolla 2-lipped, dull blue-purple; stamens 4; mountain pastures; 4-8 in. (L.)

Lucerne or Purple Medick .- Diam. 1 in.; length 3 in.; flowers in short, dense racemes; leaflets 3, obovateoblong, toothed; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; fruit with 2-3 coils, downy; fields and coast; 1-2 ft. 295 (L.)

Very Small.

Smooth Round-headed Trefoil.—Flowers diam. 1 in.; length 3 in.; heads 1 in. or more; flowers in round prickly heads; calyx teeth 5, sharp-pointed, spreading in fruit; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; leaflets 3, each ½ in., with strong teeth; pastures; 6-12 in.

(L.)

Scottish Menziesia.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. at mouth; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers in terminal tufts, pale purplish-blue; sepals 5; corolla inflated, bell-shaped, 5-cleft; stamens 10; leaves many, linear,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., stiff and glossy; Perth moors; 5-10 in. (R.)

Slender Tare.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flower stalks 1 in. and 1-2-flowered; leaflets 3-6 pairs, narrow,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., with tendril; flowers pale purple-blue; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; waste places; stem slender, 1-2 ft. (c.)

German Madwort.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers bluish-purple, solitary, in axils of upper leaves; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed, throat closed by scales; stamens 5; stem prostrate, angular, thickly set with rigid, curved bristles; leaves linear-oblong, roughish, 3 in.; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

## Minute.

Sharp-fruited Corn-salad.—Diam. flowers nearly \( \frac{1}{16} \) in.; flowers in loose clusters; corolla with 5 obtuse lobes, funnel-shaped; stamens 3; plant slender, smooth, fleshy, brittle; leaves nearly oblong, upper clasping; fruit nearly round, crowned with 1 erect tooth; cornfields; 6-12 in. (L.)

# Medium. Violet Blue.

Meadow Sage or Clary.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers in whorls of 4, on long spikes; calyx tubular, 5-toothed; corolla 2-lipped, upper long, arched, lower broad; stamens 2, anthers long; leaves oblong or ovate-cordate; stem 4-angled; dry fields; 1-4 ft. (R.)

Common Butterwort.—Diam. ½ in.; length ¾ in.; leaves all radical, oblong, sticky or slimy, fleshy, in a rosette; flower stalks 1-flowered; sepals 5, unequal;

corolla 2-lipped, spurred; stamens 2; bogs; 2-8 in.
(c.) 957

Small.

Purple-flowered Viper's Bugloss.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers in cymes 4-6 in.; stem branched, with hairs from minute raised dots; leaves oblong, heart-shaped, sessile; sepals 5; corolla unequally 5-lobed; stamens 5; sandy fields; 1-3 ft. (R.)

Common Alkanet.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers funnel-shaped in 1-sided spikes; sepals 5, longer than corolla; corolla 5-lobed, throat closed by scales; stamens 5; leaves narrow-lanceolate, upper half-clasping; plant covered with soft bristles; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.) 946

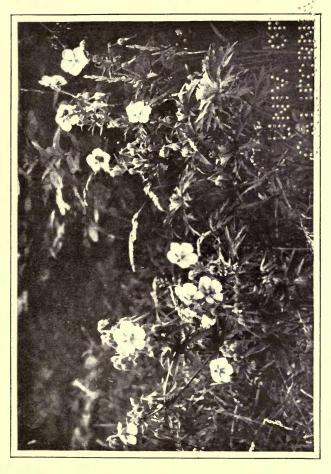
Large. Bluish.

Blue Meadow Cranesbill.—Diam. nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves roundish, 3-6 in., long-stalked, 7-9-lobed, each lobe much cut; plant erect, softly hairy; sepals 5, with long points or awns; petals 5, veined; stamens 10; fruit stalked, bent down; moist meadows, etc.; 2-4 ft. (c.) 260 Medium.

Field Larkspur.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; length nearly 1 in.; flowers in long racemes; leaves cut into many narrow, linear lobes, upper sessile; sepals 5, petal-like, with spur ½ in.; petals 2; stamens many; stem slender, slightly branched; fruit of 1-5 separate carpels; cornfields; 10-18 in. (L.)

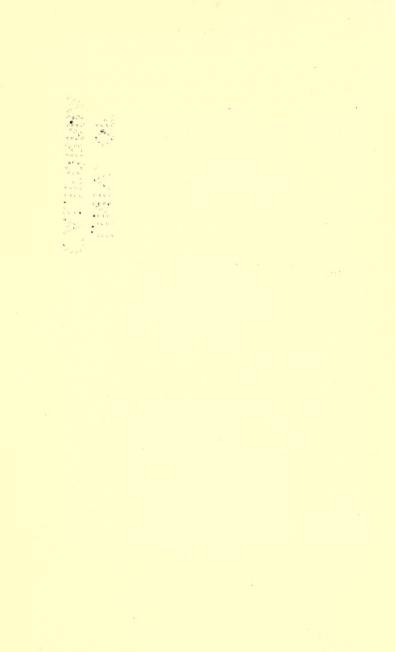
Branched Field Larkspur.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; length nearly 1 in.; flowers in long racemes; leaves cut into many narrow, linear lobes, upper sessile; sepals 5, petallike; petals 2 or 4; stamens many; stem stouter, branched; fruit of 1-5 separate carpels; fields; 1-2½ ft. (R.A.)

Jacob's Ladder.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; leaves alternate, pinnate, 6-12 pairs; leaflets  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., each oblongovate; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; flowers many, drooping somewhat, on an erect stem; rocky slopes; 8-24 in. (L.)



BLUE MEADOW CRANESBILL,

(Geranlum pratense.)



Small.

Creeping Speedwell.—Diam.  $\frac{2}{8}$  in. or over; flowers lilacblue; sepals 4; corolla 4-partite, lobes unequal; stamens 2; resembles Thyme-leaved Speedwell, but corolla much larger; cultivated ground; 2-8 in. (R.A.) 836

Corn Bell-flower.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers sessile, axillary; calyx lobes 5, linear, longer than lobes of corolla; corolla 5-cleft, blue inside, lilac outside; stamens 5; stem erect; stem leaves oblong or ovate, serrate; fruit 1 in. long; fields; 6-10 in. (L.)

Tufted Vetch.—Diam. ½ in.; length nearly ½ in.; plant climbing, with branched tendrils; leaves with many pairs of leaflets; leaflets ½ in., linear-oblong; flower stalks long; flowers 10-30 in dense racemes, curved or drooping; stem angled, 2-6 ft.; hedges. (v.c.)

### Very Small.

Kent Milkwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; leaves spathulate in a rosette; sepals 5, the 2 inner petaloid; petals 3; stamens 8; inner sepals narrower than fruit; fruit roundish, notched; downs; 2-4 in. (L.)

Hairy Tare.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{8}{16}$  in.; leaflets 6-8 pairs, with a tendril; flower stalks long, 1-6-flowered; flowers rather pale; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; fruit hairy; waste places; 1-2 ft. (c.) 351

## Large.

### Blue.

Corn Bluebottle or Cornflower.—Diam. heads 1½ in.; florets all tubular, outer larger, spreading, 5-lobed, without stamens and pistils, bright blue; inner smaller, purplish; bracts deeply-toothed, forming an ovoid involucre; leaves sessile, narrow, 2-3 in.; plant rather cottony; cornfields; 1-2 ft. (L.)

#### Medium.

Borage.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; plant stout, rough, bristly, leafy, branched, juice smelling strongly of Cucumber; flowers in terminal drooping clusters; sepals 5; petals 5,

pointed; stamens 5, forming a black cone; leaves ovate, sessile, waved; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.) 944

Perennial Flax.—Diam. about 1 in.; flowers sky-blue; sepals 5, obovate, obscurely 5-ribbed; stamens 5; leaves sessile, very narrow, tapering  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; stem slender, wiry; chalky hills; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Annual Sheep's-bit.—Diam. heads  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; florets (flowers) long, 5-cleft to the base; calyx 5-lobed; stamens 5, united; stigma 2-cleft; flowers in hemispheric heads; bracts ovate, acute, green; leaves obovate-oblong, roughish hairy; plant when bruised smelling disagreeably; heaths; 4-10 in. (c.)

Small.

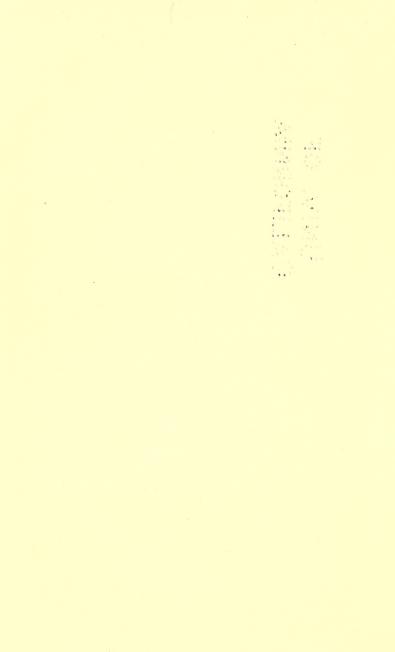
Common Viper's Bugloss.—Diam. ½ in.; flower buds pinkish, flowers brilliant blue; plant rough, with prickly bristles; leaves narrow, tapering; flowers in short lateral spikes; sepals 5; corolla rather bell-shaped, 5-lobed; stamens 5, longer than corolla; chalky fields; 1½-3 ft. (c.)

Purple-blue Gromwell.—Diam. ½ in.; flower stems erect, non-flowering, creeping; sepals 5; corolla with 5 spreading lobes; stamens 5; leaves 2 in., nearly sessile, narrow-lanceolate; sepals slender, much shorter than the corolla; thickets; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Narrow-leaved Flax.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers light blue; sepals 5, elliptical, sharp-pointed, 3-ribbed; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves very narrow, tapering to a point, alternate; stem slender, not much branched; chalky hills; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Water Forget-me-not or Scorpion-grass.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers bright pale blue in leafless 1-sided clusters, eye yellow, rays white; calyx 5-lobed, with close-pressed hairs; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; stem with spreading hairs; leaves mostly sessile, bright green, roughish; wet places; 9-18 in. (v.c.)

Rock Scorpion-grass.—Diam. \( \frac{3}{8} \) in.; flowers bright pale blue in leafless 1-sided clusters; calyx deeply 5-cleft, with spreading hairs; leaves oblong-lanceolate, mostly sessile;





TUFTED VETCH.
(Vicia Cracca.)

corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; hairs of stem spreading; mountains; 5-10 in. (R.) 933

Creeping Water Scorpion-grass.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; stem very slender, with creeping runners rooting at the tip; flowers sky-blue with yellow disc; sepals 5, narrow, pointed, long, with close-pressed hairs; petals 5; stamens 5; hairs of stem spreading; wet places; 4-15 in. (c.) 931

Very Small.

Small Bugloss.—Diam. ¼ in.; flowers brilliant blue, funnel-shaped, bent, throat closed by 5 blunt white scales; sepals 5; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5, included; plant branched, prickly; leaves oblong, wavy, sessile; waste ground; 6-18 in. (c.)

Field Scorpion-grass.—Diam. \$\frac{3}{16}\$ in.; flowers pale blue in leafless 1-sided clusters; calyx 5-cleft, with spreading hooked hairs; corolla 5-lobed; stamens 5; stem with spreading hairs; leaves sessile, linear-oblong; waste places; 6-18 in. (v.c.)

# JULY FLOWERS.

Large.

#### White.

Thorn-apple.—Diam. 13 in. or more; length 3 in.; flowers trumpet-shaped, erect; calyx 5-cleft; corolla 5-lobed, angular, plaited; stamens 5; leaves ovate, unequally serrate; rubbish heaps; 1-2 ft. (R.A.) 810

Water-soldier.—Diam. 1½ in.; plant floating only while in flower; leaves stiff, brittle, 6-18 in., tapering, spiny-serrate; stamens and pistils on different plants; sepals 3; petals 3; stamens about 12; stigmas 6; ponds; 4-6 in. (R.)

Blackberry or Bramble.—Diam. 1½ in. or more; a very variable species, with about 20 sub-species; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; stem angular, with prickles only on the angles; leaves ternate or pinnate, with white down beneath; flowers clustered; hedges; 2-10 ft. (v.c.)

Common Hazel-leaved Bramble.—Diam. 1 in.; stem round, prostrate, without hairs, but covered with glaucous bloom; prickles slender, nearly equal; leaflets 5, hazel-like, pale and soft beneath; sepals 5, ovate, reflexed in fruit; petals 5; stamens many; hedges; 3–8 ft. (c.) 395

#### Medium.

Dewberry.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; a Bramble with whitish (glaucous) stems and fruit; stem prostrate; leaflets usually 3, end one ovate or 3-lobed; prickles very unequal; sepals 5, ovate-lanceolate; petals 5; stamens many; thickets; 1-4 ft. (c.)

Common Chamomile.—Diam. heads nearly 1 in.; plant bitter, with a smell of Apples; ray florets white, pistillate; disc yellow; leaves with hair-like segments; stem prostrate; flower heads solitary, drooping in bud; bracts obtuse; downs; 6-12 in. (L.)

Frog-bit.—Diam. 7 in.; plant floating; sepals 3, green; petals 3; stamens 9-12; flowers 2-3 from a 2-leaved sheath; stamens and pistils on different plants; stems creeping; leaves 1 in., round-cordate; pools; 3-6 in. (L.)

Italian Catchfly.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; calyx tubular, 5-cleft; petals 5; stamens 10; styles 3; stem erect, downy, rather clammy; root leaves long-stalked, tapering at the base; stem leaves sessile, long and narrow; cliffs; 9-18 in. (R.A.)

Floating Water Plantain.—Diam. § in.; sepals 3; petals 3; stamens 6; leaves floating, § in., with long stalks; flower stalks 2-3 in. and 1-flowered; flowers yellow-spotted in centre; lakes; stems thread-like, 3-10 ft. (R.) 1194

Common Feverfew or Featherfew.—Diam. heads § in.; ray florets white, short; disc florets yellow; leaves flat, twice pinnate, segments ovate and cut; disc nearly flat; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Large-flowered Moneses or Winter-green.—Diam. § in.; length ¼ in.; leaves smooth, nearly round, ¾ in.; flowers solitary, drooping; sepals 5; petals 5, spreading; stamens 10; flowers fragrant; fir woods; 2-5 in. (R.)

Round-leaved Winter-green.—Diam. ½ in.; length nearly ¾ in.; flowers in a raceme, drooping, globose; sepals 5; petals 5, roundish; stamens 10; leaves roundish-ovate, chiefly radical, evergreen; moist woods; 8-12 in. (L.)

Small.

Alpine Clustered Saxifrage.—Diam. § in.; leaves all radical, obovate, undivided, sharply crenate; flowers in a crowded head; sepals 5, spreading; petals 5; stamens 10; styles 2; rocks; 3-6 in. (L.)

Alpine Brook Saxifrage.—Diam. nearly \(\frac{3}{8}\) in.; leaves 3-5-lobed, palmate, smooth; stem slender; flowers few; sepals 5, spreading; petals 5; stamens 2; styles 2; rocks; 1-4 in. (R.)

Water Stitchwort or Mouse-ear Chickweed.—Diam. nearly 3 in.; stem slender, brittle; upper leaves sessile,

ovate-cordate; sepals 5; petals 5, narrow, deeply cleft; stamens 10; styles 5 usually; wet places; 1-2 ft. (L.) 214
Alpine Stitchwort Chickweed.—Diam. nearly § in.; stem

bending, with an alternate hairy line; leaves oblong, tapering at the base; flowers 2 or 3 together; sepals 5; petals 5, bifid, much longer than sepals; stamens 10; styles 5; mountains; 4-6 in. (L.) 213

White Stonecrop.—Diam. 1 in. or over; stem prostrate below; flower stalk erect; leaves nearly cylindrical, succulent, oblong, obtuse; sepals 5, green; petals 5, spreading; stamens 10; rocks; 3-5 in. (L.)

Great English Sundew.—Diam. 1 in. or over; leaves radical, narrow, reddish, with sticky, shining, glandular hairs, oblong, long-stalked; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; bogs; 4-8 in. (R.) 153

Intermediate Winter-green.—Diam. 1 in.; length in.; leaves roundish oval; flowers in spike-like racemes. drooping, roundish; sepals 5; petals 5, distinct; stamens 10; style protruding; woods; 8-12 in. (L.)

Drooping Bulbous Saxifrage.—Diam. 1/4 in.; rarely flowers in Britain; stem erect, simple, 1-3-flowered; leaves kidney-shaped, palmately-lobed; stem leaves with scarlet buds in the axils; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; styles 2; rocks; 2-6 in. (R.) 482

Knotted Pearlwort.—Diam. 1 in.; stems numerous, nearly erect; flowers few, 1-2; leaves awl-shaped, 1 in.; sepals 5; petals 5, twice as long as the sepals; stamens 10; styles 5; damp places; 3-4 in. (c.) 193

Bitter Candytuft.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 4; petals 4, the 2 outer much longer; stamens 6; leaves oblonglanceolate, 1 in.; stem ribbed; fruit broad, flat; fields; 6-9 in. (L.) 72

### Very Small.

Sweet Alyssum or Seaside Koniga.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; flowers scepted; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; stem ascending, leafy; leaves linear, 1 in.; coasts; 4-8 in. (L.)

Hemlock Water Dropwort.—Diam. each flower 3 in.;

small umbels 1 in.; compound umbels 3 in.; leaves tripinnate; leaflets wedge-shaped, cut, glossy; juice exposed turns yellow; stem stout; roots very thick,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; petals 5; stamens 5; marshes; 2-5 ft. (c.) 527

Long-leaved Sundew.—Diam.  $\frac{s}{16}$  in.; leaves all radical, obovate, broad at the extremity; reddish, with sticky, shining, glandular hairs; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; bogs; 2-4 in. (L.)

Round-leaved Sundew.—Diam. \$\frac{8}{16}\$ in.; leaves all radical, stalked, roundish, reddish, with sticky, shining, glandular hairs; leaf stalk hairy; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; bogs; 3-6 in. (c.)

Fringed Rock-cress.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; plant leafy, nearly smooth; stem leaves sessile,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; stems many, slender; sea-rocks; 4-6 in. (R.)

Great Hedge-bedstraw.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; leaves 6-8 in a whorl, with bristles on margins; stem 4-angled, not smooth; flowers many, clustered; fruit minute, black; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; hedges; 1-4 ft. (c.)

Rough Water-bedstraw.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; stem slender, 4-angled, with reflexed bristles; leaves 6-8 in a whorl, linear-lanceolate, stiff; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; flowers few in a cyme; fruit rough; marshy places; 2-5 ft. (c.) 576

White Water-bedstraw.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; stems prickly, loose, spreading; leaves 4-6 in a whorl, oblong-lanceolate, reflexed bristles on margins; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; fruit smooth; marshy places; 1-3 ft. (v.c.) 575

#### Minute.

Upright Hedge-parsley.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; bracts 4-6; leaves ferny, much cut; leaflets broad; petals 5; stamens 5; fruit prickly; waste places; 2-3 ft. (v.c.)

Marsh Hog's-fennel or Milk Parsley.—Diam. nowers in; small umbels in; compound umbels 2 in; stem with milky juice; leaves in, tripinnate; leaflets cut into narrow segments; bracts many; stem grooved,

smooth, hollow; petals 5; stamens 5; bogs; 4-5 ft. (R.) 541

Fine-leaved Water-dropwort.—Diam. flowers 1 in.; small umbels 1 in.; compound umbels 11 in.; lower leaves finely-cut into narrow segments; stem very stout, erect; umbels lateral; upper leaves tripinnate, with broader segments; petals 5; stamens 5; ditches: 1-4 ft. (c.) 528

Parsley Water-dropwort.—Diam. flowers 1 in.; small umbels 5 in.; compound umbels 2 in.; leaflets of upper leaves few, linear; stem nearly solid; root fibres fleshy; leaves bipinnate; petals 5; stamens 5; salt marshes; 1-3 ft. (L.) 525

Cornish Bladder-seed .- Diam. flowers 1 in.; small umbels \(\frac{5}{3}\) in.; compound umbels \(\frac{2}{3}\) in.; leaves 2-3-ternate, segments wedge-shaped, \frac{1}{2} in.; leaves, leaflets, and umbels long-stalked; stem erect, striped; petals 5, with a long point; stamens 5; fields; 1½-2 ft. (L.)

Whorled Water-milfoil.—Diam. 1 in.; leaves about 5 in a whorl, 11 in., close-set, cut into many hair-like segments; stamen flowers: sepals 4, petals 2 or 4, stamens 8; pistil flowers: sepals 4, petals 4, minute, styles 4; bracts longer than flowers; ponds; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Alpine Sandwort.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 5, acute, 3nerved; petals 5, narrow; stamens 10; styles 4; flower stalks 1-flowered; stems densely tufted; leaves awlshaped, in.; mountains; 1-2 in. (R.)

Rock Whitlow-grass.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves soft, fringed, oblong-lanceolate, hairy, 1 in.; rocks; 1-2 in. (R.)

Mountain Meadow Saxifrage.—Diam. flowers nearly in.; small umbels nearly 1/2 in.; compound umbels 13 in.; umbels hemispherical; leaves sessile, twice pinnate, leaflets cut; bracts many; stem stout, furrowed, solid; petals 5; stamens 5; fruit hairy; pastures; 1-2 ft. (R.)

River Water-dropwort.—Diam. flowers nearly in.; small umbels 1 in.; compound umbels 2 in.; leaves twice pinnate; submerged leaves with wedge-shaped parts; stem very stout, not erect; umbels lateral; petals 5; stamens 5; streams; 1-4 ft. (L.) 529

Broad-leaved Water - parsnip.—Diam. flowers nearly in.; small umbels 1 in.; compound umbels 3 in.; leaves pinnate, large; leaflets 4-6, about 3 in., toothed; stem stout, hollow, grooved; bracts leafy, large; petals 5; stamens 5; wet places; 3-4 ft. (c.)

Larger Burnet Saxifrage.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves all pinnate, leaflets ovate,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., serrate; stem angular; petals 5; stamens 5; fruit ovate; bushy places;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —4 ft. (L.)

Sand Strapwort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves very narrow, glaucous, strap-shaped,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; stems slender, spreading, prostrate; flowers clustered; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; stigmas 3, sessile; sandy places; 4-8 in. (R.)

Water Awlwort.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; leaves radical, awl-shaped, 2 in.; stem slender; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4; stamens 6; margins of lakes; 3-4 in. (L.)

Broad-leaved Pepperwort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves egg-shaped, pointed, smooth; plant dull glaucous; flowers in leafy clusters; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; salt marshes; 2-4 ft. (L.)

Mountain Bedstraw.— Diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in. or over; leaves 6-8 in a whorl, linear-lanceolate, awned at the tip; stem straggling, smooth, 4-angled; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; fruit roughish; hills; 3-6 in. (L.) 580

Fool's-parsley.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaves fern-like, bipinnate, segments cut; bracts  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, pointing downwards; petals 5; stamens 5; stem smooth, hollow; plant rather shiny; waste places;  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (v.c.) 530

Common Cow-bane.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; small umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem very stout, hollow; lower leaves pinnate and long-stalked, upper twice ternate; petals 5; stamens 5; leaflets  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; bracts short, slender; ditches; 3-4 ft. (L.) 502

Procumbent Marshwort.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; small umbels  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; stem hollow, prostrate or creeping; leaves pinnate or 3-foliolate; leaflets  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., egg-shaped, serrate; umbels very short-stalked, opposite the leaves; petals 5; stamens 5; brooks, etc., often with Water-cress; 1-3 ft. (v.c.) 507

Common Burnet Saxifrage.—Diam. flowers \( \frac{1}{16} \) in.; small umbels \( \frac{3}{8} \) in.; compound umbels \( 1\frac{5}{8} \) in.; root leaves pinnate; leaflets \( 4-8 \) pairs, serrate; stem leaves bipinnate, with narrow segments; stem round, smooth; petals 5; stamens 5; pastures; \( 1-2 \) ft. (v.c.)

Narrow-leaved Water-parsnip.—Diam. flowers \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; small umbels \(\frac{3}{8}\) in.; compound umbels 2 in.; leaves pinnate, 4-8 in.; leaflets 5-10 in lower leaves, each sessile, oval; stem leaves less; umbels leaf-opposed; bracts many; petals 5; stamens 5; ditches; stem leafy, 1-3 ft. (c.)

Thyme-leaved Flax-seed.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or less; sepals 4, toothed; petals 4; stamens 4; styles 4; stem much forked; leaves sessile, ovate,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; damp places; 1-4 in. (c.)

Whorled Knot-grass.—Diam. about \( \frac{1}{16} \) in.; stems slender, tangled, reddish; leaves sessile, glaucous, oval, \( \frac{1}{2} \) in.; sepals 5, coloured; petals 0 or 5; stamens 5; bogs; \( \frac{4}{2} \) in. (R.)

## Medium. Creamy White.

Traveller's Joy.—Diam. 3/4 in. or over; stem woody, climbing; leaves with 3-5 leaflets, each 2 in., ovate-cordate; sepals 4, hairy; petals 0; stamens many; hedges; 3-10 ft. (L.)

#### Small.

White Mullein.—Diam. § in. or more; flowers in a narrow panicle; leaves glabrous and green above, white beneath; lower 5 in., oblong, crenate; upper sessile, ovate; sepals 5, very woolly; petals 5; stamens 5, hairy; banks; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Very Small.

White Melilot.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or more; flowers in 1-sided racemes; plant fragrant; leaflets 3, obovate, toothed; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; stem slender; waste places; 9-24 in. (c.) 303

## Small. Creamy White with Purplish.

Common Hemp-nettle.—Diam. 3 in. or over; length in. or more; flowers tubular and 2-lipped, in whorls of many flowers; stem square, nodes swollen; plant branching widely, with prickly hairs; leaves nearly ovate, 2 in.; calyx-teeth 5, prickly; stamens 4; cornfields, etc.; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

### Very Small.

Alpine Meadow-rue.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; sepals 4, whitish purple; petals 0; stamens 8-20, hanging; flowers 6-10 in a terminal spike-raceme, tip drooping; leaves twice ternate, leaflets  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; Alpine bogs, etc.; 4-10 in. (L.)

## Medium. Greenish White.

Great Butterfly Orchis.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; length with spur \(1\frac{1}{4}\) in.; spur long, pointing downwards, expanded at the tip; stem erect, rather stout; leaves usually 2, elliptical; sepals 3, whitish; petals 3, 1 lipped, linear-oblong; fragrant at night; meadows; 8-18 in. (c.) \(1126\)

Sneezewort.—Diam. heads nearly ½ in.; leaves sessile, narrow, 2 in., with stiff teeth; heads in corymbs; bracts hairy, stiff; ray florets 8-12, white; disc florets creamy, tubular, 5-toothed; cornfields, etc.; erect, 1-2 ft. (c.)

Serrate Winter-green.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers drooping in a 1-sided raceme; leaves 1 in., egg-shaped nearly, serrated; stem leafy, straggling and branched; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; stigma broad, 5-lobed; woods; 2-5 in. (L.)

Wild Leek or Great Round-headed Garlic.—Diam. ½ in.; leaves 1-2 ft., folded, 1 in. broad; flower stalk very stout; flowers in heads 3 in., many-flowered; sepals with petals 6; stamens 6; rocky places; 2-4 ft. (R.)

Very Small.

Plantain Shore-weed.—Diam. stamen flowers nearly & in., length & in.; pistillate flowers & in. long; stamen flowers on stalks 4 in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 4, very long and erect; pistil flowers sessile; leaves radical, linear, fleshy; lake shores; 2-6 in. (L.) 993

Summer Lady's Tresses.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers sessile, on a twisted, narrow spike; leaves 2-6 in., radical, oblong-lanceolate, upper linear; sepals 3, whitish; petals 3, 1 lip-shaped; flowers fragrant; bogs; 6-18 in. (L.) 1099

Black Bindweed or Climbing Bistort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; stem climbing; leaves cordate, arrow-shaped; flowers in slender racemes, about 4 each; sepals 5, coloured; petals 0; stamens 8; styles 3; fields; 1-3 ft. (v.c.) 1030

Garden Angelica.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; leaflets oval, sessile, end one 3-cleft; petals 5; stamens 5; fruit smooth, much flattened; leaves bright glossy green; stem aromatic, very smooth; watery places; 3-4 ft. (L.) 539

Common Water-dropwort.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; small, umbels  $\frac{5}{6}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; umbels with very few rays; stem and upper leaves a series of tubes, thinwalled; leaflets of upper leaves few, linear; lower leaves with flatter leaflets; ditches;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (c.) 523

Large-leaved Milk Parsley.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; umbels flattopped; rays about 14; bracts 0 or few, awl-shaped; sepals 0; petals 5, each 2-lobed; stamens 5; leaves 6-12 in.; leaflets ovate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem ridged, almost winged; moist copses; 2-4 ft. (L.) 559

### Minute.

Lesser Wart-cress.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 4, short, spreading; petals 4; leaves once or twice pin-

natifid; lobes small, obovate, spreading; stem slender; plant with strong smell and disagreeable taste; waste places; creeping, 2-6 in. (L.)

Very Small.

### Greenish.

Frosted Sea Orache.—Diam. \$\frac{8}{16}\$ in.; plant silvery white; stem buff, angled; leaves mealy, triangular, 1 in., coarsely toothed; flowers clustered in spikes; bracts sessile; stamen flowers with 3-5 sepals and 3-5 stamens; pistil flowers with 2 sepals and 2 styles; shores; 4-10 in.

(L.)

Prickly Saltwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; leaves succulent, awl-shaped, prickle-pointed; flowers solitary, with 3 bracts; sepals with petals 5; stamens 5; stigmas 2; shores; 6-18 in. (L.)

Great Water Dock.—Diam. 1/8 in.; flowers in almost leafless whorls; perianth 6; stamens 6; styles 3; leaves narrow, elliptical, 1-2 ft.; river sides; 3-6 ft. (L.) 1042

Spreading Fruited Orache.—Diam. ½ in.; stem green, with reddish stripes, procumbent; leaves pale green, mealy, oval-triangular; flower spikes loose, leafy; flowers clustered; stamen flowers with 3-5 sepals and 3-5 stamens; pistil flowers with 2 sepals and 2 styles; shores; 6-30 in. (L.)

Mountain Scottish Asphodel.—Diam. in: leaves tufted, narrow, sword-shaped, 2-3 in.; flowers in egg-shaped spikes; perianth 6; stamens 6; style 3-cleft; mountain bogs; 4-8 in. (R.)

Hairy Amaranth.—Flowers diam. § in. in erect, clustered racemes; pistils and stamens in separate flowers on same plant; perianth 3-5; stamens 3-5; styles 3; bract scaly, with a point, longer than fruit; leaves ovate, wavy; branches downy; waste places; 2 ft. (R.A.)

Perennial Knawel.—Diam. 1 in.; stems prostrate, branched, pale green; leaves awl-shaped, opposite, sessile; sepals 5 or 4; petals 0; stamens 5 or 1, 2, 10; styles 2, thread-like; sepals with a broad white edge; fields: 2-8 in. (R.)

Minute.

White Goosefoot.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves rather fleshy, and covered with whitish, mealy powder; leaves egg-shaped, base triangular, bluntly toothed; upper narrow; flowers in dense spikes; perianth 5; stamens 5; stigmas 2; waste places; 1-3 ft. (v.c.)

Mountain Sorrel.—Diam. 1/16 in. or over; leaves all radical, fleshy, kidney-shaped; flowers in clustered spikes; plant acid; perianth 2 small and 2 large; stamens 6; styles 2; rocks; 6-10 in. (L.)

Rupture-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{1.6}$  in.; leaves often hairy, oblong,  $\frac{8}{1.6}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5, narrow; stamens 5; stigmas 2; stem prostrate, slender; sandy places; 4-6 in. (R.) 452

Wild Amaranth.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; leaves all radical, 2 in.; long-stalked, obovate, narrowed at base; perianth 3; stamens 3; flowers in small axillary clusters; stem angled, furrowed, stout; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.) 994

Grass-leaved Sea Orache.—Diam. 1/16 in.; leaves lanceolate, entire or toothed; stem erect; flowers in narrow spikes; stamen flowers with 3-5 sepals and 3-5 stamens; pistil flowers with 2 sepals and 2 styles; salt marshes; 1-2 ft. (L.)

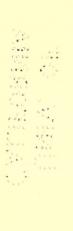
Annual Sea-blite.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; perianth 5-cleft; stamens 5; styles 2; flowers with 2 bracts at the base; leaves fleshy, half-cylindrical, pointed, about \(\frac{1}{2}\) in.; flowers 3-5 together; branches straggling, slender; salt marshes; 3-18 in. (L.)

Shrubby Sea-blite.—Diam. \( \frac{1}{16} \) in.; perianth 5-cleft; stamens 5; styles 3; flowers with 2 bracts; leaves fleshy, \( \frac{1}{4} \) in., half-cylindrical, blunt; stem erect, shrubby; branches straight, leafy; shores; 1-3 ft. (R.)

# Small. Pinkish White.

Common Balm.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers in axillary one-sided whorls, few-flowered; calyx 5-toothed, with 13 ribs; corolla lipped, upper lip notched; stamens 4; leaves ovate,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in., crenate-toothed; stem square; waste places; 1-3 ft. (L.)

LARGE-FLOWERED BEE HEMP-NETTLE. (Galeopsis versicolor.)



Alpine Enchanter's Nightshade.—Diam. ¼ in.; leaves ovate, deeply-toothed, glossy; sepals 2; petals 2; stamens 2; fruit bristly; flowers in racemes; stem smooth; woods; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Cat-Mint.—Diam. ½ in. or over; length nearly § in.; flowers dotted crimson, numerous, in whorls, forming dense spikes; leaves 2 in., cordate-ovate, serrate; sepals 5; corolla lipped; stamens 4; waste places; 1½-3 ft. (L.)

### Very Small.

Robert's Knot-grass.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers nearly sessile, 1-3 in the axils of leaves; sepals 5, coloured; petals 0; stamens 8; styles 3; leaves distant, elliptical-lanceolate, flat, 1 in.; stem prostrate; fruit longer than calyx; shores; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Wild Angelica.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; compound umbels about 3 in.; plant tall, stout; stem hollow, furrowed, whitish-purple, slightly downy, more so in the upper part; leaves twice pinnate, leaflets ovate-serrate,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; petals 5; stamens 5; moist woods; 2-6 ft. (v.c.)

#### Minute.

Scottish Lovage.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in.; plant dark green, shining; stem erect, grooved, hollow; leaflets roundish-cordate,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; petals 5, with a long point; stamens 5; sea-rocks; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Boccone's Trefoil.—Diam, flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers in heads  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., roundish; leaflets 3 obovate-lanceolate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. by  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; calyx teeth 5, rather spiny; dry places; 2-4 in. (R.)

Whorled Caraway.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; compound umbels  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; leaves whorled, but really pinnate; leaflets sessile, cut into hair-like, short segments; petals 5, deeply notched; stamens 5; bracts many, slender, short; pastures; 1-2 ft. (L.) 512

# Very Large. White with Purplish.

White Opium Poppy.—Diam. 21 in. or more; sepals 2; petals 4; stamens many; plant generally glaucous; leaves clasping the stem, waved or toothed; cornfields; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Medium.

Arrow-head.—Diam. nearly \(^3\) in.; leaves in water, arrow-shaped, 3-6 in.; flowers in 3-5 distant whorls, each with 3-5 flowers; perianth 6; stamens many; carpels many; pools; 6-18 in. (c.)

1196

Very Small.

Alpine Milk-vetch.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers drooping in spikes; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; fruit clothed with black hairs; leaves 2-4 in., with many narrow leaflets,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; stem trailing, hairy; mountains; 2-4 in. (L.)

Gipsy-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers sessile, in dense whorls; leaves ovate-oblong, deeply cut or serrate; stem 4-angled; sepals 5; corolla 4-cleft; stamens 2; ditches; stem erect, 1-3 ft. (c.)

# Large. Green and White with Purplish.

Lizard Orchis.—Diam. 14 in.; flowers with a long, lipped petal, 1 in., white and green, purple-spotted; 2 other petals and 3 sepals, forming a green hood; spike of flowers long; leaves chiefly radical, oblong; chalk hills; 1-2 ft. (R.)

#### Medium.

Marsh Helleborine.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers few in a spike, greenish with a lip petal white, marked red and purple; leaves lanceolate, pointed; stem slender, wiry, hairy above; 6-18 in. (c.)

# Very Small. Reddish Green.

Grainless Water-dock.—Diam. \frac{1}{8} in. or over; flowers in whorls; sepals 6, the 3 inner larger; petals 0; stamens 6;

styles 3; leaves long, 3 in. across, lanceolate-oval, wavy; inner sepal entire, cordate, not tubercled; marshes; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Pale-flowered Polygonum.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; flowers in cylindrical spikes; sepals 5; petals 0; stamens 5-6; styles 2; leaves oblong-ovate, 5 in.; stem much branched; nodes stout and swollen; waste places; 1-4 ft. (c.) 1023

Spotted Persicaria.—Diam. \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; flowers in cylindrical close spikes; sepals 5; petals 0; stamens 5-8; leaves lanceolate, 2 in., almost sessile, usually with a dark spot; waste places; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Broad-leaved Dock.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; leaves 8 in., oblongovate, cordate, not pointed; sepals 6; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; inner sepals triangular, strongly toothed; waste places; 2-3 ft. (v.c.)

Alpine Dock or Monk's Rhubarb.—Diam. 1 in.; leaves 10-20 in., broadly ovate-cordate, not pointed; stem stout; leaf stalks long, stout; sepals 6; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; roadsides; 2 ft, (L.)

Minute.

Blood-veined Dock.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; leaves oblong-lanceolate, 7-8 in., base cordate, veins crimson; sepals 6; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; stem slender; hedges; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Spreading Halberd-leaved Orache.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; plant deep green, sparingly mealy; stem green, with reddish stripes; lower leaves opposite, rhombic, with 2 upward-pointing lobes; base wedge-shaped; upper leaves narrower, entire; flowers in simple, interrupted spikes; stamen flowers: sepals 3-5, stamens 3-5; pistil flowers: sepals 2, stamens 0, styles 2; waste places; 1-3 ft. (c.) 1012

Halberd-leaved Orache.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; plant dark green, mealy; stem green, with reddish stripes; lower leaves opposite, rhombic, with 2 horizontal-spreading pointed lobes; upper lanceolate; flowers densely panicled, in simple spikes; stamen flowers: sepals 3-5, stamens 3-5; pistil flowers: sepals 2, stamens 0, styles 2; waste places; 6-30 in. (c.)

Small.

Purplish Green.

Broad-leaved Helleborine.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers drooping in long racemes; sepals 3, broadly ovate; petals 2 ovate-lanceolate, and the third with a hollow or concave shiny lip; lower leaves close, roundish ovate, strongly parallel-ribbed, 3 in. by 2 in.; woods; 1-3 ft. (c.) 1104

Very Small.

Balm-leaved Figwort.—Diam. 3/16 in. or over; length 3/8 in.; leaves triangular, wrinkled, heart-shaped at the base, crenate, downy on both sides; stem downy, somewhat 4-angled; flowers few, in loose cymes; bracts linear, blunt; sepals 5; corolla globose, short-lipped; stamens 4: moist places; 2-3 ft. (R.)

Canadian Water-weed or Water-thyme.—Diam. pistil flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; stamen flowers rarely found; pistil flowers lengthening to rest on water surface, 4-8 in. long, with 3 useless stamens and 3 stigmas; leaves  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., sessile oblong, generally in whorls of 3; streams, etc.; 1-4 ft. (c.) 1190

Conical-fruited Burnet.—Diam. flowers \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; heads \( \frac{1}{2} \) in.; flowers in dense, roundish heads on long, bending stalks; upper flowers with crimson pistils, lower with long drooping stamens; sepals 4; petals 0; stamens many; stem long, slender, wavy; flower heads few and distant; leaves prettily pinnate, leaflets toothed \( \frac{3}{8} \) in.; fruiting calyx winged, pitted, and reticulated; heaths; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Water-purslane.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; stem creeping, rooting in mud; leaves obovate,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers solitary; calyx 12-toothed; petals 6 or 0; stamens 6; wet places; 3-8 in. (c.)

# Very Small. Pale Yellowish Pink.

Flax Dodder.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or more; heads  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or over; stems thread-like, much tangled, reddish, bearing no leaves but globular clusters or sessile heads of flowers; calyx 4-cleft; corolla 4-5-cleft; stamens 4-5; styles 2; sepals fleshy, triangular-ovate; stamens included; grows on stems of flax; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Great Dodder.—Diam. flowers & in. or more; heads in. or over; stems thread-like, much tangled, thick, yellowish-red, bearing no leaves but globular clusters or sessile heads of flowers; sepals obtuse; stamens included; grows on nettles, vetches, etc.; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Lesser Dodder.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; flowers flesh-coloured; calyx reddish, short; stamens exserted; grows on furze, thyme, and ling; heaths; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Lucerne Dodder.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; flowers stalked, scented like heliotrope; a casual on lucerne; Essex; 1-2 ft. (L.)

# Small. Yellowish Green.

Small-leaved Lime (tree).—Diam.  $\frac{3}{3}$  in.; leaves pointed, heart-shaped, but oblique, about  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in. broad; flowers springing only from a leaf-like bract 2 in. by  $\frac{3}{3}$  in.; flowers in clusters of about 8; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many; woods; 20-40 ft. (L.)

Two-leaved Liparis.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers about 5, pale, in a loose spike; sepals 3; petals 3, one forming a broad, flat lip turning backwards; leaves 2, broadly lanceolate, parallel-veined, 2 in. long; stem 3-sided; sandy bogs; 4-8 in. (r.)

Spurless Coral-root.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{1.6}$  in.; flowers about  $6_3$  in a short, loose spike; sepals 3, keeled and spreading; petals 3, one being whitish with small purple spots; leaves none; root pale brown, coral-like; boggy woods; 6-10 in. (R.)

Lesser Meadow-rue.—Diam. ¼ in.; leaves resemble maiden-hair fern, but very stiff, tripinnate, leaflets 3 in. or more, toothed; stem rigid, often zigzag; flowers drooping; sepals 4; petals 0; stamens many; pastures; ½4ft. (L.)

Common Hop.—Diam. stamen flowers  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., in racemes 3 or 4 in. long; pistil flowers in heads or catkins  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. long; upper leaves opposite, ovate; lower 3-5-lobed, lobes ovate; stem very rough, almost prickly,

very tough, climbing; stamen flowers, with 5 sepals and 5 stamens; copses; 10-20 ft. (L.)

Marsh Scheuchzeria.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers few, in a loose raceme; stem stout, curved, unbranched; leaves 8 in., narrow, half-cylindrical, slender; perianth 6; stamens 6; marshes; 6-8 in. (R.) 1200

Very Small.

Petty Spurge.—Diam. 3 in.; flowers clustered and of peculiar structure; ovary 3-lobed; leaves alternate. entire, obovate, ½ in.; bracts ovate, small; rays 3, repeatedly forked; plant with milky juice; waste places;

Bog Orchis.—Diam. 3 in.; flowers in a many-flowered narrow raceme; sepals 3, ovate, small; petals 2, linear-oblong, third petal or lip concave; leaves few, obovate, fringed; stem swollen below, angled above; bogs: 1-4 in. (R.)

Purple Spurge.—Diam. 1 in. or over; flowers of unusual structure, solitary, axillary; stem prostrate, forked, glaucous, purplish; leaves ½ in., opposite, leathery, with stipules, oblong-cordate; sandy shores; 6-12 in. (R.) 1056

Dwarf Spurge.—Diam. 1 in. or over; flowers of unusual structure; stems with about 4 rays, then forked above; leaves linear-lanceolate, 5 in., often pointed; bracts cordate at the base; plant much branched from the base; fruit rough; cornfields; 3-12 in. (c.)

Broad-leaved Warted Spurge.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers clustered and of peculiar structure; ovary 3-lobed; plant with milky juice; leaves alternate, 3 in., sessile, oblong; umbel usually 5-rayed; bracts cordate; fruit warted; stem erect, stout, 6-30 in.; cornfields. (L.)

Minute.

Small Nettle.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; stamen flowers in loose panicles, pistil flowers in dense clusters; flower spikes shorter than leaf stalks; leaves 1-2 in., elliptical, serrate; sepals 3-5; stamens 4-5; plant with stinging hairs; waste places; 1-2 ft. (c.) 1073 Floating Bur-weed.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; globose heads of flowers, \( \frac{3}{8} \) in.; stamen flowers with 3 scales and 3 stamens; pistil flowers with a tongue-shaped stigma; leaves linear, rigid, flat, floating, long, transparent, \( \frac{1}{4} \) in: broad; flower stalk unbranched; lakes; floating, 1-3 ft. (L.)

Unbranched Bur-weed.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in:; globose heads of flowers  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; stamen flowers with 3 sepals and 3 stamens; pistil flowers with linear stigma; leaves triangular at the base, erect, keeled, with flat sides, narrow and long; flower stalk unbranched; ditches; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Narrow-leaved Hare's-ear.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; compound umbels  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves linear-lanceolate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., pointed; bracts large, narrow, pointed; rocky places; 2-8 in. (R.) 520

# Very Large. Pale Yellow.

Evening Primrose.—Diam. 2½ in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; leaves ovate-lanceolate, 3-4 in., alternate; flowers open at 7 p.m.; scented; shores, etc. 2-3 ft. (L.) 429

### Large.

Willow-leaved Inula.—Heads diam. 1½ in.; ray florets slender, yellow; disc florets yellow; corolla 5-toothed; leaves rigid, upper slender-oblong, eared and stalkless; lower lanceolate, toothed and fringed; bracts slender; lake-shores; 12-18 in. (R.)

Yellow Balsam.—Diam. 1 in. or over; length with spur, 1½ in.; flowers hollow, drooping, dotted with red; sepals 3-5; petals 3, appearing as 2; stamens 5; leaves egg-shaped, serrated, and stalked; stem joints swollen; flowers about 3 together; moist woods; stem succulent, 1-2 ft. (L.)

Large-flowered Primrose-leaved Mullein.—Diam. 1 in. or more; root leaves 5 or 6 in., downy, oblong-lanceolate, serrate; upper small, sessile, decurrent; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5, with purple hairs; flowers in rather dense

racemes; flower stalks 2-5-flowered; waste places; 1-4 ft. (R.)

Marsh Sow-thistle.—Heads diam. 1 in.; florets all rayed and strap-shaped; stem 5-7 ft., stout, hollow, angled, leafy; lower leaves very large and long; upper entire, clasping, arrow-shaped; flower stalks stout, very rough; bracts with sticky hairs; marshy land; 5-7 ft. (R.)

Medium.

Dotted Westphalian Loosestrife.—Diam. § in.; flowers solitary; calyx 5-toothed; corolla 5-lobed, fringed with glandular hairs; stamens 5; leaves opposite, oval-lanceolate; waste places; 1 ft. (R.A.) 976

Large-flowered Bee Hemp-nettle.—Diam. § in. or more; length 1 in. or over; flowers whorled, with upper and lower lip, lower with a broad purple spot; plant coarse and bristly; stem 4-angled; leaves ovate, pointed, serrate; sepals 5; stamens 4; cornfields; 1-2½ ft. (c.)

Common Meadow-rue.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers erect, stamens many, long, spreading; sepals 4-5; petals 0; stem stout, furrowed; leaves bipinnate; leaflets 1 in. and 3-lobed; river banks; 2-4 ft. (L.)

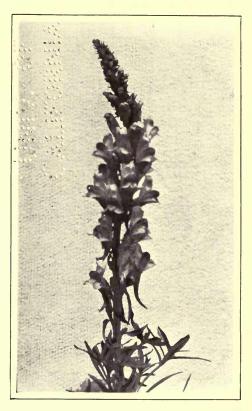
Marsh St. John's-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 15 in 3 bundles; sepals with reddish glands; leaves roundish, half-clasping,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; plant covered with shaggy down; bogs; 3-12 in. (c.) 252

Small.

Downy Hemp-nettle.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length ½ in.; flowers with upper and lower lip; sepals 5; stamens 4; plant softly hairy; stem square, not swollen at joints; flowers in dense whorls, almost silky; leaves ovate, opposite, serrate; sandy fields; 10-12 in. (R.)

Yellow Mountain Oxytropis.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{2}\) in.; length \(\frac{5}{2}\) in.; flowers in close heads or racemes, tinged purple; leaves pinnate, leaflets \(\frac{3}{4}\) in., many; plant stemless, with silky

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YELLOW TOAD-FLAX. (Linaria vulgaris.)

nairs; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; mountains; 4-8 in. (L.)

Wood Sage or Wood Germander.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length pearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers two-lipped, gaping, dull yellowish, in one-sided racemes; upper lip very small; stamens 4; leaves wrinkled, ovate-cordate, 1 in., in distant pairs; stem 4-sided; banks; 8-24 in. (v.c.)

Intermediate Bladderwort.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{8}{8}$  in. or over; calyx of 2 equal sepals; corolla hollow, 2-lipped, with a conical spur; stamens 2; upper lip of corolla longer than lower; leaves cut into fine segments with bladders, each  $\frac{8}{16}$  in.; pools; 5-8 in. (R.)

Streaked Field Garlic.—Diam. ½ in. or more; flowers in loose umbels, dingy yellowish-white or brownish-green, each with a stalk 1½ in.; buds or bulbils many, reddish-purple; bracts 2, brownish, 2 in.; leaves and stem very slender; perianth 6; stamens 6; waysides; 10-18 in. (c.)

Hungarian Hedge-mustard.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4, narrow; stamens 6; pods spreading, narrow-linear; lower leaves runcinate, rough, with toothed lobes; upper pinnated, smooth, with linear, entire lobes; waste places; 2 ft. (R.A.)

#### Minute.

Jersey Cudweed.—Heads diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; florets all tubular, no ray; plant woolly, leaves rather clasping, waved, linear-oblong,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; corolla 5-cleft; heads very glistening, tinged reddish; sandy fields; 6-12 in. (R.)

# Medium. Yellowish.

Nodding Bur-marigold.—Heads diam. nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; bracts about 8, long, leafy; florets all disc, corolla 5-cleft; leaves  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in., in united pairs, lanceolate; heads drooping; wet places; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Trifid Bur-marigold.—Heads diam. ½ in., and 1¼ in. including the leafy bracts, about 8 in number; bracts narrow; florets all disc, corolla 5-cleft; leaves 2½ in.,

3-cleft usually, serrate, opposite; heads nearly erect; wet places; 1-2 ft. (c.)

677

Small.

Stinking Groundsel.—Heads diam. § in.; length § in.; ray florets about 12, rolled back; disc florets each 5-cleft; leaves lobed and cut, clammy or sticky and hairy; bracts hairy, loose; plant smelling offensively: waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Yellow Toadflax.—Diam. \(\frac{2}{8}\) in. or more; length \(\frac{7}{8}\) in: with spur; flowers in a dense raceme; sepals 5; corolla closed, spurred, pale and deep yellow; stamens 4; plant whitish or glaucous; leaves narrow, 2 in.; hedges, etc.; 1-4 ft. (v.c.)

Ploughman's Spikenard.—Heads diam. \(\frac{3}{6}\) in.; length \(\frac{1}{2}\) in.; ray none, disc florets each 5-cleft; bracts brownish, unequal; plant hairy; leaves ovate-lanceolate, \(3\frac{1}{2}\) in., alternate; pastures and copses; 2-5 ft. (c.) 719

Very Small.

Trailing Toadflax.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length ¾ in.; flowers closed and spurred, throat and spur marked with slender purple lines; sepals 5; stamens 4; stem branched at base; leaves linear, blunt, whorled mostly; waste places; 3-12 in. (L.)

Sharp-leaved Fluellen.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; length \(\frac{1}{4}\) in.; flowers closed and spurred, upper lip lined purple; spur as long as the corolla; branches slender, prostrate; sepals 5; stamens 4; lower leaves ovate; upper \(\frac{3}{8}\) in., 2-pointed at base; cornfields; 6-18 in. (c.)

Golden Dock.—Diam. † in.; flowers in dense, short, spreading, branched panicles; sepals 6; petals 0; stamens 6; styles 3; sepals in fruit, orange yellow; inner sepals with 2-4 long bristly teeth and a swollen oblong tubercle; leaves oblong-lanceolate, 3-10 in.; marshes; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Yellow Marsh Dock.—Diam. ½ in.; as above, but whorls distant, with fewer flowers, inner sepals oblong-triangular, teeth shorter and fewer; fruit larger; leaves linear-lanceolate; marshy soil; 1-2 ft. (L.) 1038

Very Large.

Yellow.

Rose of Sharon or Large-flowered St. John's-wort.—Diam. 3 in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many, in 5 bundles; leaves sessile, oblong, 3 in.; thickets; 9-15 in. (L.)

Scented Evening Primrose.—Diam. 2½ in.; calyx 4-lobed; petals 4; stamens 8; leaves linear-lanceolate, waved, 4 in.; stem erect, with hairs; flowers fragrant, open in evening; coasts, etc.; 2-3 ft. (R.) 430

Elecampane.—Heads diam. 2½ in. or over; ray florets strap-shaped; disc florets each 5-cleft; bracts large, velvety; root leaves 1 ft., oblong-lanceolate, velvety beneath; stem very stout; meadows; 2-5 ft. (R.) 718

Large.

Least Water-lily.—Diam. 1½ in.; sepals 5-6; petals many, small, round; stamens many; leaves oblong, with 2 spreading base-lobes; stigma rays 8-10; leaf stalk 2-edged; lakes; floating. (R.)

Alpine Hawkweed.—Heads diam. 1½ in.; florets all rayed, strap-shaped; flowers 1 or 2, terminal, drooping before expanding; stem hairy; leaves hairy, lanceolate, or spoon-shaped; mountains; 4-12 in. (L.) 633

Honeywort Hawkweed.—Heads diam. 1\frac{1}{8} in.; florets all rayed, strap-shaped; heads 1-5, bright-coloured; root leaves in a rosette, ovate-lanceolate, stalks shaggy, stem leaves broad, sessile, clasping; flower-stalks hairy and rather bristly; mountains; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Yellow Chamomile.—Heads diam. 1½ in.; ray florets yellow, broad, about 18; disc florets 5-cleft; leaves twice pinnatifid, rough or hairy above, white beneath; stem branched, cottony; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.) 733

Tall St. John's-wort.—Diam. I in. or over; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many, in 5 bundles; flowers in terminal few-flowered cymes; plant shrubby; leaves sessile, broadly lanceolate, nearly cordate, acute; thickets; 4-5 ft. (R.)

Nymphæa-like Villarsia.—Diam. 1 in. or over; calyx 5-cleft; corolla 5-8-lobed; lobes fringed at the base;

stamens 5-8; leaves roundish, wavy, floating; flowers opening one at a time; stem long, round, thickish; ponds; floating. (R.)

Hawkweed Picris.—Heads diam. 1 in. or over; florets all rayed, strap-shaped; stem rough, with hooked bristles; leaves narrow, rough and toothed, sessile, 4-9 in.; heads numerous; flower stalks scaly; waste places; 2-3 ft. (c.)

Spotted Cat's-ear.—Heads diam. 1 in. or over; florets all rayed, strap-shaped; flower heads 1 or few, deep yellow; bracts many, slender, forming a bell-shaped involucre; leaves radical, obovate, wavy, toothed, rough, spreading, often spotted; pastures; 6-12 in. (R.)

Wood Hawkweed.—Heads diam. I in. or over; florets all rayed, strap-shaped; root leaves not in a crowded rosette, clearly alternate, lanceolate, sharply toothed; stem with about 5-6 leaves; woods;  $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (c.) 638

Yellow Monkey-musk or Mimulus.—Diam. 1 in.; length 1½ in.; corolla nearly bell-shaped, 2-lipped; calyx 5-toothed; stamens 4; leaves ovate-oblong, 1-2 in., coarsely toothed; stem stout, hollow, brittle; river banks; 6-24 in. (c.)

Marsh Ragwort.—Heads diam. 1 in.; ray florets yellow; disc florets 5-cleft; heads many, in a very loose corymb; lower leaves ovate or oblong, toothed; upper leaves cut; wet places; erect, 1-4 ft. (c.)

Golden Samphire.—Heads diam. 1 in.; heads with rays and disc; disc florets 5-cleft; leaves very narrow, 1-2 in., sessile; bracts close-pressed, narrow; sea-shores; 6-18 in. (L.)

#### Medium.

Yellow Flea-bane.—Heads diam. nearly 1 in.; heads few, terminal, with ray and disc; disc florets 5-cleft; plant woolly, very leafy; leaves oblong, clasping, 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in.; moist places; 6-15 in. (c.)

Imperforate St. John's-wort.—Diam. 7 in.; sepals 5; petals 5, broad; stamens many, in 3 bundles; sepals spreading, recurved; stem with 4 elevated lines; leaves



HOARY RAGWORT (Senecio erucæfolius.)

 broad, ovate, with clear veins; moist places; 1-2 ft: (c.)

Succory-leaved Hawk's-beard.—Heads diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; root leaves spathulate, nearly smooth,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem leaves linear-oblong, nearly clasping; stem tall, slender, branched; woods; 1-2 ft. (R.) 629

Marsh Hawk's-beard.—Heads diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; root leaves obovate-lanceolate,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem leaves lanceolate, clasping, eared, contracted in the lower portion; stem slender, furrowed; moist meadows; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Narrow-leaved Hawkweed.—Heads diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; leaves many, narrow, oblong linear, toothed usually, nearly smooth, sessile; bracts many, tips recurved; root leaves none; flower stalks stiff, slender; dry places; 1-4 ft. (c.)

Saffron-Yellow Hawkweed.—Heads diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; stem branched, leafy, nearly smooth; leaves narrow, sessile, scarcely clasping, but rounded at the base; bracts usually smooth; root leaves none; mountains; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Rough-bordered Hawkweed.—Heads diam. nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; leaves all clasping, linear-oblong; upper cordate and eared; flower stalks short, woolly; root leaves none; stem rigid, leafy; river banks; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Great Mullein.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5, woolly outside; stamens 5, with white hairs; root leaves 6-15 in., woolly, oval; upper leaves prolonged down the stem; flowers in a thick, dense, woolly spike; chalky banks; 2-5 ft. (c.)

Mountain or Bearded St. John's-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 5, with glandular teeth; petals 5; stamens many, in 3 bundles; leaves opposite, distant, ovate, sessile,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., margin with black glands; thickets; 1-2 ft. (L.) 251

Hairy Hawkbit or Thrincia.—Heads diam. 3 in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; leaves oblong-lanceolate, 3-6 in., long-stalked, toothed, rough with forked hairs; scape single-flowered; bracts smooth; moors; 4-8 in. (c.) 611

Common St. John's-wort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many in 3 bundles; stem erect, with 2 ridges; leaves oblong, obtuse,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in., with transparent dots; thickets; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Hairy St. John's-wort.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; sepals 5, with glandular teeth on margins; petals 5; stamens many, in 3 bundles; stem erect, hairy; leaves oval-oblong, \(\frac{1}{4}\) in., smooth above; thickets; 1-3 ft. (c.) 250

Hoary Ragwort.—Heads diam.  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; heads with ray and disc, large, in a dense corymb; disc florets 5-cleft; leaves simply pinnatifid, 2-3 in., downy beneath; stem cottony, stout; waysides; 1-4 ft. (c.)

Yellow Hairy Mullein.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{3}{4} \) in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5, with white hairs; leaves broadly ovate, sessile, matted with woolly hairs; chalky banks; 2-3 ft. (R.)

Great Yellow Loosestrife.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5; leaves opposite and whorled, ovate-lanceolate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., sessile, with black glands; flowers many, in cymes; river banks; 2-3 ft. (c.)

Fringed Loosestrife.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5 fertile and 5 sterile; flowers nodding, stalked, in whorls or axillary racemes; leaves cordate-ovate, opposite; river banks, etc.; erect; 2-3 ft. (R.A.)

Linear-leaved St. John's-wort.—Diam. ½ in. or over; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens few, in 3 bundles; leaves linear, not pointed, ½ in.; sepals with glands on margins; stems ascending, nearly round; rocky banks; 6-12 in.

(R.)

# Medium-Small.

Vellow Star-thistle.—Heads diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; heads globose, florets all tubular, with 5 slender lobes; bracts  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. long, spiny; stem stiff, winged; lower leaves lyrate, upper linear, decurrent; fields; 1-2 ft. (L.) 672

Small-flowered Balsam.—Diam. ½ in.; length ¾ in.; flower stalks erect, 3-10-flowered; flowers hollow, with a

short, straight spur; sepals 3, back one spurred; petals 3; stamens 5; leaves oval, pointed, serrate; waste places; 1-2 ft. (R.) 276

Autumnal Gorse.—Diam. ½ in.; length ½ in.; sepals 2, yellow, hairy, toothed, with 2 minute bracts at base; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; stem nearly erect; primary spines strong, 1 in.; plant very spiny; heaths; 1½-3 ft. (L.)

Dwarf Autumnal Gorse.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 2, yellow, hairy, toothed, with 2 minute bracts at base; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; stem procumbent; spines weaker,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., deflexed; branches drooping; plant spiny; heaths; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Smooth Hawk's-beard.—Heads diam. ½ in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; heads many, campanulate; inner bracts linear, outer awl-shaped; stem leaves linear, arrow-shaped, lower lyrate, toothed; plant nearly smooth; stem furrowed, much branched; waste places; 1-2½ ft. (v.c.)

Crooked Yellow Stonecrop.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; leaves fleshy, spreading, lower ones bent back, roundish, crowded; flowers bright or pale yellow; sepals and petals sometimes 6; walls, etc.; 6-9 in. (L.)

Norwegian Cinquefoil.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 10; petals 5, obovate, stouter than the calyx; stamens many; plant hairy, leaves palmately 3-lobed, leaflets 1½ in., oblanceolate, coarsely toothed; stem stout, erect; fields; 6-10 in. (R.A.)

Hoary Mustard.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4; stamens 6; fruit-pods erect, pressed to the stem; ½ in.; upper leaves linear, entire, rough; stem branched; sandy fields; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Square-stalked St. John's-wort.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 5, glandular; petals 5; stamens many, in 3 bundles; stem erect, with 4 ridges; leaves ovate-oblong, with transparent dots; moist places; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Bog Asphodel.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; perianth 6, spreading; stamens 6, red; flowers in a spike-

like, erect raceme, 2-4 in.; fruit triangular, red; leaves linear, 6-12 in., stiff, pointed; flowers green at the back; bogs; 5-10 in. (L.)

Small.

Golden-rod.—Heads diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; heads with ray florets 10-12; disc florets about 15, each 5-cleft; heads in erect, crowded, spike-like racemes; leaves narrow, about 2 in.; thickets; 6-24 in. (c.)

Nipplewort.—Heads diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; florets about 12, all ray, strap-shaped; bracts about 9, linear, stiff, in 1 row; lower leaves nearly lyrate, upper ovate, dentate; plant somewhat hairy below, milky; waste places; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Narrow-leaved Bird's-foot Trefoil.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or over; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; calyx-teeth spreading in bud; flowers 5-12 in umbels on long stalks; leaves with 4-5 leaflets, each  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., obovate; meadows; plant slender, 6-24 in. (c.)

Trailing St. John's-wort.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{6}\) in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens many, in 3 bundles; stem weak, prostrate, leafy; leaves oblong, \(\frac{1}{4}\) in.; branches compressed; commons; 4-10 in. (c.)

Dwarf Nipplewort.—Heads diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; florets all ray; flower stalk very thick and hollow above; leaves oblong-obovate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; heads campanulate; stems many, slender, stiff; plant milky; cornfields; 4-12 in. (L.) 647

Tasteless Mountain Stonecrop.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5, spreading; stamens 10; flowers in crowded cymes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. across, nearly sessile; leaves  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., fleshy, cylindric, with a point at the base; old walls; 3-6 in. (L.)

Least Lettuce.—Heads diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped, heads in alternate tufts, forming long clusters, like spikes; lower leaves pinnatifid; upper, narrow, pointed,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in., arrow-shaped at base, clasping; sea marshes; 12–18 in. (R.)

Tufted Loosestrife.—Diam. 4 in.; sepals 5; corolla 5cleft; stamens 5; flowers in dense, axillary racemes; stem erect; leaves lanceolate, sessile, opposite, upper ones 2½ in., covered with black dots; marshes; 1-3 ft. (c.) 972

Leafy-branched Spurge.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers of unusual structure; juice milky; leaves alternate, sessile, thin, narrow, 1½ in.; stem slender, naked below; branches or rays about 15, long, slender; bracts ½ in. diam., kidney-shaped; woods; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Twiggy-leaved Mustard.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 4, erect; petals 4; stamens 6; pod narrow, compressed laterally; blade of petal obovate, cuneate; leaves oblong-lanceolate, somewhat toothed, rough with trifid hairs; waste places; 1½ ft. (R.A.)

# Very Small.

Round-leaved Fluellen.—Diam. nearly 1/4 in.; length \( \frac{5}{16} \) in.; sepals 5; corolla closed, tubular, spurred; stamens 4; flowers axillary, solitary; throat purplish above; plant rather hairy; leaves roundish-ovate, 5/8 in.; cornfields; 4-15 in. (L.)

Dyer's Woad.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; flowers in crowded corymbs; plant nearly smooth, glaucous; root leaves lanceolate; stem leaves sagittate, 3½ in., sessile; fruits hanging; cliffs; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Prickly Lettuce.—Heads diam. nearly ½ in.; length ½ in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; flowers in leafy panicles; leaves upright, arrow-shaped at the base, clasping, deeply cut; plant milky, prickly below; waste places; 3-5 ft. (R.)

Many-podded Hedge-mustard.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 6; leaves with a large triangular terminal lobe, coarsely toothed; stem very leafy, glabrous; fruit pods ¾ in., on short thick stalks; paths; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Least Gentianella.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; calyx 4-lobed; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; leaves  $\frac{3}{8}$  in., slender, lanceolate, sessile; stem angled, forked; flower stalks long; flowers open only in sunshine; sandy bays; 4-8 in. (R.)

### 144 IDENTIFYING WILD FLOWERS.

Ground Sibbaldia.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; calyx 10-cleft in 2 rows; petals 5, narrow; stamens 5, usually; leaves of 3 leaflets, each wedge-shaped, 3-toothed, and  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers in clusters; mountains; 3-5 in. (L.)

Wood Cow-wheat.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; calyx 4-toothed; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 4; corolla tubular, nearly closed, scarcely longer than calyx; flowers in axillary pairs; leaves lanceolate, 1 in., nearly sessile; calyx teeth spreading; woods; 6-24 in. (L.)

Sea Hog's Fennel or Sulphur-wort.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; compound umbels  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.; petals 5; stamens 5; stem solid, round; leaves 5 times 3-parted, leaflets linear, very long; lower bracts 3; upper bracts short, narrow; salt marshes; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Mountain Groundsel.—Heads diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or more; flower heads with short rays rolled back; disc florets 5-cleft; inner bracts long, linear, outer very short; leaves rather deeply cut and toothed,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; pastures; 6-30 in. (c.)

### Minute.

Fennel.—Diam. flowers nearly \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; small umbels \( \frac{3}{2} \) in.; compound umbels 3 in.; petals 5; stamens 5; leaves much divided, segments very many, linear; stem erect, polished, nearly solid; umbels with about 17 principal rays; waste places; 3-5 ft. (L.)

Wild Parsnip.—Diam. flowers nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; petals 5, with a point turned in; stamens 5; leaves pinnate, downy beneath, leaflets ovate,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in., about 3 pairs; terminal leaflet 3-lobed; waste places;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 ft. (c.)

Narrow-leaved Filago.—Heads diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; ray florets none; heads about 4, woolly, in axillary clusters; bracts cottony, concave; leaves slender, half-clasping,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; plant cottony; sandy fields; 3-6 in. (L.) 692

Small-flowered Galinsoga.—Heads diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; ray florets about 5, each very broad and 3-toothed; leaves opposite, ovate, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) in., obtusely serrate; fields; stem slender, 1-2 ft. (L.)

Small.

### Brownish.

Heath Rush.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; perianth chaffy, segments 6; stamens 6; stems stiff, densely tufted; leaves all radical, rigid, 4-6 in., triangular; plant grasslike; heaths; 4-12 in. (c.)

Dwarf Cudweed.—Heads. diam. ½ in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; heads about 2, sessile; bracts scaly, woolly; leaves  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., linear-lanceolate; florets all disc; corolla 5-cleft; mountain rocks; tufts cottony or woolly, 2-5 in. (L.)

Very Small.

Lesser Sea Rush.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; flowers in lateral clusters, very pale brown; stamens 6; perianth segments 6, lanceolate, pointed; stem stout, smooth, wiry, pungent; leaves sheath-like, solid, linear; salt marshes; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Sharp-flowered Jointed Rush.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{1.6}$  in.; flowers in a terminal panicle; stamens 6; perianth segments 6, narrow, pointed; stem leafy, slender, hollow, with internal joints; leaves linear, slightly compressed; flowers dark chestnut; bogs; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Marsh Cudweed.—Heads diam, nearly  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; heads in crowded terminal tufts; florets all disc, 5-cleft; leaves linear-lanceolate, downy,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; bracts pale brown; plant cottony above; wet places; 2-6 in. (c.)

Mugwort.—Heads diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{18}$  in.; ray florets none; disc florets 5-cleft; heads many, in a long, panicled, woolly spike, reddish-brown and yellowish; leaves  $2\frac{1}{2}$  by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., green above, white below, pinnatifid; waste places; 3-4 ft. (c.)

Highland Cudweed.—Heads diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; ray florets none; disc florets 5-cleft; stem unbranched, forming a narrow, leafy spike of sessile heads; leaves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., narrow; plant cottony; heads yellowish and dark brownish; copses; 2-12 in. (c.)

Common Rush.—Diam. 1/8 in.; perianth 6; stamens 3; flowers in a branched or round cluster about half-way up

the stem; stem soft, with continuous pith; leaves none; wet places; 1-3 ft. (v.c.) 1212

Hard Rush.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; perianth 6; stamens 6; leaves none; flowers in a loose, lateral, much-branched panicle; stem rigid, with interrupted pith; wet places; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Shining-fruited Jointed Rush.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; perianth 6; stamens 6; stem leafy, compressed; panicle terminal, repeatedly forked; outer perianth segments pointed, inner not pointed; bogs; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Spiked Mountain Woodrush.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; perianth  $6_4$  chaffy; stamens 6; leaves with long white hairs, slender, 3-4 in.; flowers in dense, drooping cymes, spike-like; perianth segments with awns; mountains; 6-12 in. (L.)

#### Minute.

Toad Rush.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; perianth 6, very unequal, long-pointed; stamens 3 or 6; flowers often solitary, or in clusters of 2-4; leaves few, needle-like, pale green; stems in dense tufts often; wet places; 2-8 in. (v.c.)

Common Filago.—Heads diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads in terminal roundish clusters of about 20; plant cottony; stems very leafy; leaves narrow,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; branches spreading above; ray none; sandy places; 6-18 in. (c.) 694

Great Bulrush or Cat's-tail.—Flowers diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; spike of pistillate flowers about 7 in. long, dark brown, cylindrical, bearing a spike of staminate flowers above it; leaves 3-6 ft., and \(\frac{3}{4}\) in. broad; ponds; 3-7 ft. (c.) 1208

Lesser Bulrush or Cat's-tail.—Flowers diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; as above, but smaller; leaves narrower, about  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad; pistillate spike about  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. below the staminate one; ponds; 1-3 ft. (L.)

# Small. Pink and Yellow.

Tansy-leaved Milfoil or Yarrow.—Heads diam. § in.; ray florets 5-8; disc florets 5-cleft; leaves bipinnatifid, with a lanceolate outline; segments lanceolate serrated;

flowers in a spreading compound corymb; waste places; 1 ft. (R.A.) 738

Large.

Pale Pinkish.

Musk Mallow.—Diam.  $1\frac{5}{5}$  in.; sepals 5, with 3 small bracts; petals 5, each somewhat 2-pointed; stamens many; leaves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., 5-7-lobed, lobes cut; banks;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (c.)

Medium.

Night-flowering Catchfly.—Diam. nearly 3 in.; calyx 5-toothed, 10-nerved; petals 5, each 2-cleft; stamens 10; styles 3; leaves opposite, oblong-lanceolate, 3 in. long, 3 in. broad; stem hairy and sticky; flowers in evening; sandy fields; 8-24 in. (L.)

Small.

Great Water Plantain.—Diam. § in.; sepals 3; petals 3; stamens 6; leaves erect, ovate-lanceolate or cordate, radical, 6-8 in.; flowers numerous, in spreading panicles; ditches; 1-4 ft. (c.)

Spear-leaved Willow Herb.—Diam. § in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stigma 4-cleft, lobes short, spreading; leaves oblong-lanceolate, toothed, 1¾ in.; stony places; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Common Calamint.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{6}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla tube 2-lipped; stamens 4; stem 4-angled; leaves opposite, ovate, crenate,  $1\frac{1}{6}$  in.; flowers in loose one-sided cymes; calyx teeth triangular, spreading; waste places; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Lesser Calamint.—Diam. ½ in.; length ¾ in. or over; sepals 5, upper triangular, recurved, lower awl-shaped; corolla tube 2-lipped; stamens 4; stem 4-angled; leaves opposite, ovate, ¾ in.; cymes about 10-flowered; waste places; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Very Small.

Motherwort.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; length 1 in.; calyx with 5 prickly teeth; corolla tube 2-lipped, upper very hairy; stamens 4; flowers in whorls, dense-flowered;

plant hairy, very leafy; leaves deeply cut into 5 or 3 narrow, pointed segments, 2½ in.; waste places, 2-3 ft. (L.)

English Tamarisk (small tree).—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; flowers in clusters or 1-in. spikes; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 4, 5, 8, or 10; stigmas feathery, 3; branches long, flexible, switch-like; leaves \(\frac{1}{8}\) in. or less, awl-shaped; sea-shores; 5-10 ft. (L.)

Minute.

Hare's-foot Trefoil.—Flowers diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flower heads diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; very hairy and soft; leaflets 3, linear-obovate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers very closely packed and hidden; calyx teeth 5, long and hairy; petals 5; stamens 10; roadsides; 6-12 in. (c.)

Large. Rose or Pink.

Clove Pink or Carnation.—Diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.; calyx 5-toothed, with 4 shorter bracts; petals 5, much notched; stamens 10; leaves slender, glaucous, opposite,  $4\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers fragrant; solitary; old walls;  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.) 164

Broad-leaved Everlasting Pea.—Diam. 1 in.; length 1 in.; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal, upper one roundish; stamens 10; several flowers on a stalk; leaves of 2 oval, pointed leaflets, each 2-3 in., with a tendril; stem winged; woods; 3-5 ft. (L.)

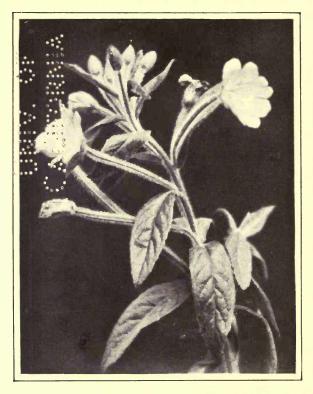
Great Hairy Willow Herb.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stigma 4-cleft; leaves opposite, hairy, lanceolate, clasping,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  in.; riversides and other wet places; 4-6 ft. (c.)

Medium.

Great Snapdragon.—Diam. nearly \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; length 1\(\frac{1}{8}\) in.; flowers pink, crimson, yellow, or white; sepals 5; corolla tube lipped and closed, not spurred; stamens 4; flowers in dense racemes; leaves lanceolate, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) in.; old walls; 9-24 in. (L.)

Sow-bread.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. at back. (See Small.) Deptford Pink.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; calyx





GREAT HAIRY WILLOW HERB. (Epilobium hirsutum.)

5-toothed; bracts long, narrow; petals 5, narrow, with dark dots, toothed; stamens 10; flowers clustered; leaves linear, 1\frac{1}{4} in.; dry banks; 1-1\frac{1}{2} ft. (L.)

Small.

Pyramidal Orchis.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; sepals 3, rose; petals 3, rose, lower one lipped, 3-lobed, and with a long spur; leaves lanceolate, parallel-veined, about 3 in.; flowers in a close, pointed spike; pastures; stem slender, 6-18 in. (c.)

Cow Herb.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; calyx 5-toothed, smooth, with 5 sharp ridges; petals 5; stamens 10; styles 2; leaves glaucous, sessile, ovate,  $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$  in., opposite; waste places;  $\frac{1}{2}-2$  ft. (R.A.)

Square-stalked Willow Herb.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stigma undivided; stem square; leaves lanceolate, sessile,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers rose-lilac; boggy places; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Sweet William Catchfly.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; calyx smooth, 5-toothed; petals 5, notched, crowned with narrow scales; stamens 10; styles 3; leaves ovatelanceolate, 1 in.; flowers in level-topped panicles; fields; 9-18 in. (L.)

Bog Pimpernel.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla 5-cleft; stamens 5; leaves shortly stalked, ovate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; bogs; stems 3-4 in., slender, 4-angled. (L.) 978

Chickweed-leaved Willow Herb.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stigma undivided; stem with 2-4 obscure, hairy lines; leaves usually opposite, ovate-lanceolate,  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers bright rose-purple; rills; 4-12 in. (L.)

Marsh Speedwell.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 2; flowers in alternate axillary racemes; leaves sessile, linear-lanceolate,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., half-clasping; ditches; 6-12 in. (c.)

Pale Smooth-leaved Willow Herb.—Diam. <sup>6</sup>/<sub>16</sub> in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stigma undivided; stem with 2 or 4 raised lines; leaves stalked, mostly alternate, ovate-oblong, 1<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> in.; flowers many; copses; 1-2 ft. (L.) 423

Narrow-leaved Willow Herb.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stigma undivided; stem round, without raised lines; leaves spreading, opposite mostly,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers horizontal, rosy-lilac; bogs; 6-18 in. (v.c.) 425

Sow-bread.—Diam. ¼ in. at mouth; sepals 5; corolla tube short, with 5 large 1-in. lobes turned backwards; stamens 5; leaves ovate-cordate, 1½ in.; root tuberous, turnip-shaped; flower stalks long; woods; 4-8 in. (R.)

Very Small.

Great Bur-parsley.—Flowers diam. ¼ in.; small umbels  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; petals 5, unequal; leaves pinnate, decurrent; leaflets serrated; bracts membranous; fruit very rough, with prickles; fields; stem very rough, 6-18 in. (R.)

Willow-leaved Spiræa.—Diam. ¼ in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens long, numerous; flowers in dense, terminal, narrow racemes; leaves oblong-lanceolate, serrate, 2¼ in.; carpels 5; plant shrubby; plantations; 3-5 ft. (R.) 371

Dwarf Centaury.—Diam. nearly \(\frac{1}{4}\) in.; length nearly \(\frac{3}{6}\) in.; sepals 5 joined (rarely 4); petals 5 joined (or 4); stamens 5 (or 4), on the corolla tube; calyx about half as long as corolla tube; stem much branched; leaves ovate-oblong, \(\frac{5}{6}\) in.; sandy shores; 1-4 in. (L.) 791

Amphibious Persicaria.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers in a dense spike, 1 in.; sepals 5; petals 0; stamens 5; styles 2; stem erect on land (or floating in water), nearly simple; leaves lanceolate, rough on land, smooth in water, 3-5 in.; stipules large; waste or wet places;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (c.) 1022

Buck-wheat or Brank.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in. or over; flowers in loose spike or raceme, 1 in.; sepals 5; petals 0; stamens 8; leaves cordate, arrow-shaped,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; waste places. (L.)

Cross-leaved Heath.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. at mouth; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; sepals 4; corolla ovate, bell-shaped, 5-toothed; stamens 8; flowers pink, drooping, about 8, in a 1-sided head or raceme; leaves 4 in a whorl,  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; heaths; 6-18 in. (c.)

#### Minute.

Snowberry (shrub).—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; sepals 4-5; corolla tube 4-5-lobed; stamens 4-5; leaves opposite, ovate; fruit a white berry,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; hedges near gardens; 5-10 ft. (L.)

Pink Cicendia.—Diam. ½ in.; length ¾ in.; calyx 4-lobed; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; flowers sometimes 5-parted; flower stalks slender; leaves linear, ½ in.; commons; 1-4 in. (R.)

Six-stamened Waterwort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 3; petals 3; stamens 6; stems matted, in tufts; flowers stalked, alternate, axillary; leaves spathulate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; margins of lakes; 1-3 in. (L.)

Reversed Trefoil.—Flowers diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; length \(\frac{3}{16}\) in.; flowers in roundish heads, \(\frac{3}{8}\) in., stalked; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal, inverted from ordinary position; calyx hairy, acute, inflated after flowering; leaflets 3, obovate; waste places; stem prostrate, 2-6 in. (L.)

327

Small Eight stamened Waterwort.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stems matted in tufts; flowers sessile; leaves spathulate,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; muddy ponds; 1-3 in. (R.)

# Very Large. Red-Purple.

Woolly-headed Thistle.—Heads diam.  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; florets all disc, tubular, with 5 long, narrow lobes, and 5 stamens; stem stout, not winged, grooved, cottony; leaves 1-2 ft., pinnate, cottony beneath; head round, woolly, prickly; fields; 3-5 ft. (L.)

Great Knapweed.—Heads diam. 2 in., length 1 in. or over; florets all tubular, with 5 long lobes; outer florets much larger, forming a sort of ray; stamens 5; head globose below, covered with fringed, brownish bracts; leaves 4-10 in., almost pinnate, segments obovate; dry places; stem strong,  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (c.)

### Large.

Cotton Thistle — Heads diam. 1\frac{3}{4} in.; florets as in Woolly-headed Thistle; stem broadly winged; leaves pinnatifid-

wavy, spiny, woolly, decurrent; bracts spiny, recurved, green; stem stout, cottony; waste places; 2-5 ft. (c.) 665

Melancholy Thistle.—Heads diam. 15 in.; length nearly 2 in.; florets as in Woolly-headed Thistle; plant not prickly; stem not winged; leaves large, soft, sessile, ovate-cordate; bracts close pressed; pastures; 2-31/2 ft. (c.)

Dwarf Thistle.—Heads diam.  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; florets as in Woolly-headed Thistle; plant prickly, close to ground; flower head solitary, oval; leaves lanceolate, stiff, spiny; downs; 1-10 in. (L.)

Milk Thistle.—Heads diam. 1½ in.; florets as in Woolly-headed Thistle; plant with strong spines; leaves large, sessile, clasping, wavy, white-veined; bracts recurved, spiny; waste places; 1-5 ft. (L.) 656

Sea Tree-mallow.—Diam. 1½ in.; sepals 5, with 3 large bracts; petals 5; stamens many; leaves nearly round, 5-9-lobed; flowers glossy; stem very stout; sea-rocks; 3-7 ft. (R.)

Tuberous Thistle.—Heads diam. 1½ in.; florets as in Woolly-headed Thistle; stem not winged; leaves soft, with few spines, deeply pinnatifid, lobes distant, narrow; heads ovoid, 1-3 on a stem; meadows; 12-18 in. (R.) 662

Spear Plume-thistle.—Heads diam. 1½ in.; length 1½ in.; florets as in Woolly-headed Thistle; stem winged; leaves pinnatifid, with long, stout spines, cottony beneath; bracts with long spines; waste places; stout, 2-5 ft. (v.c.)

Corn Cockle.—Diam. 1½ in.; length 1½ in.; calyx with 5 very long teeth, 1 in.; petals 5; stamens 10; stigmas 5; flowers solitary; leaves narrow, 2-5 in.; cornfields; 1-2½ ft. (c.)

# Medium.

Rose-bay Willow Herb.—Diam. 1 in.; sepals 4, reddish; petals 4, 2 lower smaller; stamens 8; stigmas 4; leaves alternate, narrow lanceolate, 4 in.; flowers many, in a tall-pointed raceme; copses; 2-5 ft. (c.) 419

House Leek.—Diam. 3 in. or over; sepals 12; petals

fringed, 12 usually; stamens 12; stem stout; leaves oblong, very fleshy,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; walls; 9-24 in. (L.) 472

Burdock.—Heads diam. \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; length \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; flower heads resemble Thistle, sometimes sessile, sometimes stalked, dull purple; bracts with clinging hooks; leaves very large, cordate, stalked, 6-15 in., cottony beneath; waste places; 1-6 ft. (v.c.)

Creeping Thistle.—Heads diam. \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; length 1 in.; florets as before; heads many, light purple; stem grooved, angled, not winged; bracts close-pressed, ovate; leaves cut, spiny, wavy; waysides; 2-4 ft. (v.c.) 660

Marsh Thistle.—Heads diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; florets as before; heads many, in leafy clusters; stem hollow, erect, unbranched, winged by the leaves; leaves hairy, spiny, with narrow lobes; marshy ground; 2-8 ft. (v.c.) 659

Jersey Star-thistle.—Heads diam. § in.; length § in.; florets all tubular, 5-lobed; heads solitary; bracts yellow-brown, with 5 reflexed, short spines; leaves oblong; pastures; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Purple-flowered Prenanthes.—Heads diam. ½ in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; stamens 5; flowers long-stalked, nodding, in a loose panicle; leaves oblong-lanceolate, toothed, cordate, clasping; waste places; 3-4 ft. (R.A.) 621

Seaside Everlasting Pea.—Diam. ½ in. or over; length ½ in.; flowers purplish-crimson, varied with blue; sepals 5; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; raceme about 7-flowered; leaves with 3-5 pairs leaflets, 1½ in., and a tendril; sea-shores; 1-3 ft. (R.)

Small.

Purple Coronilla.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers in an umbel of 3-6; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; pod cylindrical, erect; leaflets about 11, lanceolate-cuneate, smooth; waste places; 3-4 ft. (R.A.)

Wall Germander.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length ½ in. or more; sepals 5, prickly; corolla tube 2-lipped, upper small, lower spotted white and red; stamens 4; flowers 6 in a whorl; leaves ovate, ¾ in.; stem 4-angled; old walls; 6-18 in. (L.)

Marsh Woundwort.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{3}$  in. or over; length nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla tube 2-lipped, lower with white; stamens 4; flowers 8-10 in each whorl, forming a long spike; leaves narrow, sessile, cordate at the base,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem hollow; flowers pale purple; wet places;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (v.c.)

Orpine or Live-long.—Diam. § in. or over; sepals 5; petals 5, narrow; stamens 10; leaves flat, fleshy, oblong, 1¾ in.; stem stout green or spotted red; flowers close together; stony copses; 8-24 in. (c.)

Lesser Snapdragon.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; sepals 5, spreading; corolla tube 2-lipped, closed; stamens 4; leaves linear-lanceolate, sessile,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; cornfields; 6-18 in. (R.)

Wood Betony.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. or more; sepals 5; corolla-tube 2-lipped, hairy, flowers whorled in a short terminal spike; leaves in pairs, distant, oblong-cordate, crenate, 1-2 in.; copses; 1-2 ft. (v.c.) 918

Alpine Willow Herb.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{8}\) in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stigma undivided; stem with 2 hairy lines, slender; leaves opposite, oval, \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; rills; 2-4 in. (L.) 427

Wild Basil.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 5, bristly; corolla 2-lipped, hairy; stamens 4; flowers in few whorls, dense; leaves ovate, distant, opposite,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; stem 4-angled; dry hills; 10-18 in. (c.) 893

Red Hemp-nettle.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{14}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5, short; corolla 2-lipped, hairy; stamens 4; flowers in whorls; stem square, not swollen at joints; leaves lanceolate, serrate, downy,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; fields; 10-12 in. (L.)

Small-flowered Willow Herb.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; sepals 4; petals 4; stamens 8; stigma 4-cleft; stem round, downy; leaves sessile, lanceolate,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in., mostly alternate; watery places;  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (c.)

Water Germander.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; sepals 5, short; corolla 2-lipped; lower spotted; stamens 4; flowers 2-6 in a whorl; leaves sessile, oblong, coarsely serrate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; stem 4-angled; wet meadows; 4-10 in. (g.)

Irish Menziesia or Heath.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or over; sepals 4; corolla bell-shaped, mouth narrow, lobes 4, reflexed; stamens 8; flowers 5-10 in a terminal raceme, drooping; leaves oval, white beneath,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; heaths; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Common Star-thistle.—Heads diam. ¼ in.; florets all tubular, with 5 long lobes; bracts with yellow spines ¼ in.; leaves 1¾ in., pinnatifid, lobes distant, slender; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Lesser Skull-cap.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped, tube longer than calyx; stamens 4; flowers axillary, in pairs; leaves ovate,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; flowers pink or purple; heaths; 4-6 in. (c.)

# Very Small.

Red Bartsia.—Diam. ¼ in.; length nearly ½ in.; sepals 4; corolla 2-lipped, purplish-pink; stamens 4; flowers in 1-sided racemes, tip drooping; leaves narrow, sessile, ½ in.; stem 4-sided; waysides; 6-18 in. (c.) 840

Cornish Heath.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length nearly ½ in.; sepals 4; corolla bell-shaped, 4-lobed; stamens 8; leaves 3-4 in a whorl, ¾ in., linear; flowers in dense racemes; stem stout, woody; branches densely heaths; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Marjoram.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; flowers in 4-sided cymes; sepals 5; corolla obscurely 2 upped; stamens 4; bracts  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., ovate, long, purplish; stem 4-angled; leaves broadly ovate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; plant hairy; dry banks; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Ling.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; sepals 4, purplishpink; corolla of 4 short lobes; stamens 8; flowers many, drooping, in racemes; leaves  $\frac{1}{16}$  in., linear-oblong, 3-sided, crowded; stem woody; heaths; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Crow Garlic — Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; perianth 6, greenish and purple-pink; stamens 6; flowers about 12, in an umbel with 1 bract below; bulbs often present, crowded,  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., greenish; leaves 10-20 in., very narrow, grooved; waste places;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 ft. (c.)

Fine-leaved Heath.—Diam. 1 in.; length 1 in. or over;

sepals 4; corolla egg-shaped, mouth small, crimsonpurple; stamens 8; flowers in 1-sided racemes; leaves usually 3 in a whorl,  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., close set, linear; heaths; 6-12 in. (c.)

Minute.

Hemp Agrimony.—Flowers diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; heads small, with 5-6 florets,  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., forming dense terminal clusters; corolla 5-lobed; bracts about 10, short; leaves opposite, downy, with 3-5 lanceolate, serrate leaflets, each 3 in.; wet places; 2-5 ft. (c.)

Strawberry Trefoil.—Flowers diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flower heads or clusters  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. at first, later 1 in.; calyx 5-toothed, much swollen in fruit; petals 5, unequal; stamens 10; flower heads on long stalks; leaflets 3, obovate or obcordate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; fields; 6-12 in. (c.) 312

# Large. Lilac Blue.

Small Scabious.—Heads diam.  $1\frac{1}{8}$  in.; florets or flowers 5-lobed; stamens 4, long; calyx of 4-5 bristles; heads flat-topped; root leaves pinnate and cut; stem leaves cut; all segments narrow; heaths;  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (c.) 605 Small.

Blue Flea-bane.—Heads diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; florets of ray dull bluish lilac; disc florets yellowish, 5-cleft; stamens 5; plant very rough to the touch; root leaves obovate-lanceolate,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; upper narrow, half-clasping; dry banks;  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (c.) 700 Very Small.

Water Speedwell.—Diam. nearly ¼ in.; sepals 4; corolla 4-cleft; stamens 2; flowers in opposite, axillary racemes; leaves sessile, lanceolate, serrate, 3 in.; marshes; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Pale Blue Toadflax.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; sepals 5; corolla tube 2-lipped, closed, spurred, pale lilac-blue with violet veins and yellow palate; stems many, slender, leafy; leaves whorled or scattered, linear,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; banks; 1-2 ft. (L.)



GIANT BELL FLOWER. (Campanula latifolia.)

Common Sea-lavender.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; styles 5; flowers in a loose 1-sided panicle; leaves all radical, elliptic-oblong, 3 in.; spikes dense; scape branched from above the middle; muddy shores; 4-12 in. (L.)

Remote-flowered Sea-lavender.—Diam. nearly \$\frac{3}{16}\$ in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; styles 5; leaves oblong-lanceolate, 3 in.; flowers in a loose 1-sided panicle; spikes long, loose; scape branched from near the base; muddy shores; 4-12 in. (L.)

Vervain.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; sepals 5; corolla slightly 2-lipped, 5-lobed; stamens 4; stems rigid, 4-sided, spreading; leaves opposite, oblong, cut or 3-lobed; flower spikes narrow, long when in fruit; waste places; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Marsh-whorled Mint.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in. or over; sepals 5; corolla 4-cleft; stamens 4; flowers in short, dense, distant whorls; stem 4-angled; leaves opposite, stalked, ovate-lanceolate, sharply serrate, 1 in.; wet places; 1\frac{1}{2}-4 ft. (c.)

Pennyroyal.—Diam. ½ in. or over; calyx 2-lipped, 5-toothed; corolla 4-cleft; stamens 4; flowers in axillary, distant whorls, none terminal; leaves ovate-oblong, ½ in.; damp heaths; 2-10 in. (c.)

Upright-stalked Sea-lavender.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; styles 5; leaves spathulate, shortly stalked, 3-nerved at the base,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.; spikelets 1-sided; scape branched from near the middle; rocky shores; 4-10 in. (L.)

Minute.

Matted Sea-lavender.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; as preceding, but leaves 1 in., few, 1-ribbed, scape much branched from near the base, branches wavy, mostly flowerless; flowers smaller, crowded on upper branches; salt marshes; 4-8 in. (R.)

# Large. Purplish Blue.

Giant Bell-flower.—Diam.  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $1\frac{5}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla bell-shaped, 5-lobed; stamens 5; stem

furrowed, leafy; leaves ovate, 3-6 in., upper sessile; raceme very leafy; copses and woods; 2½-5 ft. (L.) 743

Spreading Bell-flower.—Diam. 1 in. or more; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla broadly bell-shaped, 5-lobed to the middle; stamens 5; stem slender, angled; stem leaves narrow; root leaves oblong; copses; 1-3 ft. (L.) 741

Nettle-leaved Bell-flower.—Diam. 1 in.; length 1½ in.; sepals 5, rough, hairy; corolla bell-shaped, 5-lobed; stamens 5; leaves stalked, ovate, base broad, coarsely serrate; stem erect, hairy; woods; 1-3 ft. (L.) 745

Creeping Bell-flower.—Diam. 1 in.; length 1 in.; sepals 5; corolla bell-shaped, with 5 recurved lobes; stamens 5; stem leaves ovate; root leaves cordate; racemes long, flowers drooping; woods; 1-2 ft. (L.) 744

#### Medium.

Monkshood.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; sepals 5, bluish, irregular, upper one hooded, containing 2 spurred petals; leaves alternate, palmately cutinto 5-7 toothed lobes; raceme long, simple, close-flowered; stream banks; 1-2 ft. (L.) 35

Peach-leaved Bell-flower.—Diam. 7 in.; length 1 in.; sepals 5; corolla hemispheric, with 5 short lobes; stamens 5; stem smooth; leaves roughish, lower sessile, spathulate-lanceolate, 12 in., upper linear-oblong, finely serrate; woods; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Alpine Blue Sow-thistle.—Heads diam. \(\frac{3}{4}\) in. or more; florets all ray, strap-shaped; stamens 5; leaves 4-8 in., lobed, broad, narrow below, half-clasping; stem stout, succulent, grooved; juice milky; mountains; 2\frac{1}{2}-4 ft.

(R.)

Hare-bell or Hair-bell.—Diam. 4 in.; length nearly 1 in.; sepals 5 long and narrow; corolla bell-shaped, 5-toothed; stamens 5; leaves about 2 in., linear mostly, first and lowest ovate-cordate; stem slender; flowers drooping, racemed; heaths; 6-24 in. (v.c.)

Sea Starwort.—Heads diam. ½ in.; ray florets pale purplish blue; disc florets yellowish, 5-cleft; stamens 5; leaves lanceolate, fleshy, 3½ in.; stem stout; salt marshes; 1½-3 ft. (L.)

Devil's-bit Scabious.—Heads diam. \(\frac{3}{4}\) in.; florets or flowers 4-cleft; calyx of 4-5 bristles; stamens 4, long; flower heads round-topped; root leaves ovate; stem leaves oblong; flowers dull purplish blue; pastures; 1-2 ft. (v.c.)

Alpine Flea-bane.—Heads diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. or over; heads 1-3; flower stalks stout; ray florets very many, purple, slender; disc florets yellowish, 5-cleft; stamens 5; plant rough, hairy; root leaves spreading, oblong-lanceolate; mountains; 3-8 in. (R.)

Slender Blue-eyed Grass.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; perianth 6; stamens 3; stigmas 3; leaves linear, 4 in., and  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. broad; flowers blue inside only; bogs; 6-12 in. (R.) 1144

Rampion Bell-flower.—Diam. nearly \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; length nearly \( \frac{3}{4} \) in.; sepals 5; corolla broadly bell-shaped, 5-lobed almost to the middle; lobes recurved; stamens 5; stem leaves narrow, \( 1\frac{1}{2} \) in., sessile; root leaves broadly ovate, long-stalked; banks; 2-3 ft. (L.)

Great Purple Toadflax.—Diam. ½ in.; length 1 in.; sepals 5; corolla tube 2-lipped, closed, with a long spur; flowers in racemes; leaves linear-lanceolate, scattered; old walls; 2-3 ft. (R.)

Small.

Field Gentian.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length nearly ¾ in.; sepals 4, 2 outer larger; corolla 4-cleft, fringed in throat with bluish hairs; root leaves obovate; stem leaves ovate-oblong, pointed; moist pastures; 3-10 in. (c.)

Acrid Lobelia.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped, very irregular, 3 lower lobes hanging; stamens 5; leaves obovate,  $2\frac{1}{4}$  in.; stem slender, angular, leafy; heaths; 12-18 in. (R.) 753

Ivy-leaved Bell-flower.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla bell-shaped, 5-cleft; stamens 5; stem thread-like, creeping; leaves alternate, cordate, 5-angled,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers pale; woods and bogs; 6-12 in. (L.)

## 160 IDENTIFYING WILD FLOWERS.

Very Small.

Sea-holly.—Flowers diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., sessile, in dense heads or umbels; heads about 3 together, each  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., ovoid in fruit; bracts 3, leafy, large; bracteoles 5-7, all spiny and stiff; root leaves 3-lobed, large; stem leaves clasping, palmate; plant stout, prickly; sandy shores; 1-2 ft. (L.) 497

Field Sea-holly.—Flowers diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in., sessile, in dense heads or umbels  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; stem leaves clasping, twice pinnatifid, spiny; bracts leafy, narrow, long, spiny; more slender, branched, bushy, and tall than preceding; sea-shores, etc.;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.)

# Medium. Dark Purplish.

Dwarf Cornel.—Flowers diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; umbel of flowers  $\frac{1}{4}$  in., or  $\frac{5}{8}$  in. including the 4 ovate, yellowish-purple bracts; petals 4; stamens 4; stem erect, forked, 4-angled; leaves oblong, sessile,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., in few pairs; moors; 6-8 in. (L.)

# Small. Violet.

Common Skull-cap.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla much longer than calyx, 2-lipped; stamens 4; flowers axillary, in pairs; stem 4-angled; leaves opposite, 1-2 in., narrow, base cordate; damp places; 6-12 in. (c.)

Self-heal.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 4; flowers dull violet, about 6 in each whorl; whorls crowded in a dense, terminal, short spike; leaves opposite, ovate-oblong,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; stem 4-angled; roadsides; 4-10 in. (v.c.)

Common Basil or Basil-thyme.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; length ¼ in.; calyx 5-toothed, 2-lipped, curved, swollen below; corolla 2-lipped, marked with white; stamens 4; flowers in whorls of 5 or 6; stem 4-angled; leaves ovate, ¾ in.; banks; 4-8 in. (c.)

# Large. Blue.

Chicory or Succory.—Heads diam. 1½ in., pale blue; florets all ray, strap-shaped; bracts 8, with 5 outer smaller

ones; lower leaves 6-8 in., as in Dandelion, upper oblong, clasping; stem angled, grooved, strong; waysides; 1-3 ft. (L.)

#### Medium.

Common Flax.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 5; sepals ovate, acuminate; leaves linear-lanceolate, 1-2 in., alternate; cymes broad, manyflowered; cornfields; 9-18 in. (L.) 223

Water Lobelia.—Diam. ½ in.; length nearly ¾ in.; sepals 5; corolla 2-lipped, very irregular, 3 lower lobes long, hanging; stamens 5; leaves all radical, under water, linear, 2½ in.; lakes; 1-2 ft. (L.) 754

### Small.

Blue Rock Speedwell.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; sepals 4; corolla 4-lobed, bright blue; stamens 2; stem woody; leaves ¾ in., obovate-oblong, opposite; flowers in terminal racemes; mountains; 2-4 in. (R.)

Round-headed Rampion.—Diam. flowers \(\frac{3}{8}\) in.; length \(\frac{1}{2}\) in., in a dense head or spike 1 in.; sepals 5; corolla 5-cleft, segments long, narrow; stamens 5; stigmas usually 3; root leaves oblong-ovate, 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) in.; downs; 6-18 in. (R.)

Spiked Speedwell.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 4; corolla-tube 4-lobed; flowers in a terminal spike 2 in.; leaves lanceolate, sessile,  $1\frac{1}{4}$  in.; stamens 2, very long; pastures; 6-12 in. (R.)

Alpine Speedwell.—Diam. ½ in.; sepals 4; corolla 4-lobed, dark blue; stamens 2; flowers in a dense, terminal raceme; leaves ¾ in., sessile, ovate; mountain rills; 3-10 in. (R.)

# AUGUST FLOWERS.

Very Small.

# White.

White Horehound.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; flowers in dense whorls; calyx with 10 hooked teeth; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 4; plant stout, leafy, branched, almost woolly; leaves ovate,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; waste places; 12-18 in. (c.)

Autumnal Ladies' Tresses.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flower spike slender, twisted, with 1 row; sepals 3; petals 3, all white and similar; flowers fragrant; leaves parallel-veined, ovate, 1 in., appearing after the flowers; pastures; 4–8 in. (L.)

#### Minute.

Corn Parsley.—Diam. flowers  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; compound umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; petals 5; stamens 5; stem slender, wiry; leaves small, pinnate; leaflets  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., cut; umbel-rays few, very unequal; flowers few; banks;  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.)

# Medium.

### Whitish.

Small Teasel.—Heads diam.  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flower heads hairy and bristly; corolla 4-lobed; stamens 4; bracts many, short, linear; leaves stalked, upper 8 in., oblong; stem slender; leaves with a pair of base leaflets; moist hedges;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -4 ft. (L.)

Grass of Parnassus.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers solitary; sepals 5; petals 5, thickish, veined; stamens 5, and 5 large fringed, glandular scales; stem angular, with only 1 cordate, sessile leaf, about the middle; wet moors; 3-10 in. (L.)

Sallow-leaved Starwort.—Heads diam. ½ in.; florets of ray white; disc yellowish; corolla 5-cleft; bracts loose;

flowers in a loose panicle; leaves entire, linear-lanceolate, sessile; waste places; 2-3 ft. (R.A.) 703

Small.

Jointed Pipewort.—Heads diam. § in.; flowers minute, of 2 kinds, staminate in middle, stamens 4-6; pistillate outside, perianth 4, stigmas 2-3; leaves awl-shaped, 3 in.; lakes; 6-12 in. (L.)

Creeping Goodyera.—Diam. ¼ in.; flowers creamy white, in a narrow spiral spike; sepals 3; petals 3, one forming a lip; stem slender, spike glandular-hairy; leaves ovate, acute, ¾ in.; fir-woods; 4-8 in. (L.)

Striated Cranesbill.—Diam. ½ in.; flowers white, with purple veins; sepals 5; petals 5, distinct; stamens 10; styles 5, united; stem hairy; near shrubberies; 1 ft. (L.)

Canadian Flea-bane.—Heads diam. ¼ in.; length ¼ in.; ray florets very short, whitish, tinged red; disc pale yellowish, 5-lobed; flower heads very many; leaves all narrow, 1 in.; waste places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

701

Very Small.

Drooping Ladies' Tresses.—Diam: \$\frac{3}{16}\$ in.; flowers fragrant, in a twisted spike \$2\frac{1}{2}\$ in.; spike stout, glandular-hairy; sepals 3; petals 3, one forming a tongue-shaped lip; lower leaves narrow-obovate, 4 in.; meadows; 2-10 in. (r.)

Minute.

Bastard Stone-parsley.—Flowers diam. nearly \$\frac{1}{8}\$ in.; small umbels \$\frac{1}{4}\$ in.; compound umbels \$1\$ in.; petals \$5\$; stamens \$5\$; leaves pinnate, \$8\$ in.; leaflets oblong, pinnatifid, \$1\frac{3}{4}\$ in.; stem slender, leafy, solid; waysides; \$2-3\$ ft. (c.)

Very Small. Yellowish Green.

Sea Spurge.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; flowers of unusual structure; plant stout, shrubby, with milky juice; leaves crowded, covering stem, very thick, sessile, oval,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; branches 5-8, short, stout; sandy shores; 1-2 ft. (L.)

## 164 IDENTIFYING WILD FLOWERS.

Stalked Sea-purslane.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in; plant mealy, slender; leaves narrow, obovate-oblong,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; flowers in terminal spikes, staminate with 3-5 stamens and 3-5 sepals; pistillate stalked, with 2 sepals and 2 styles; muddy shores; 3-8 in. (R.)

Shrubby Sea-purslane.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; as preceding, but pistillate flowers sessile; leaves 2 in.; muddy shores; 1-3 ft. (L.)

#### Minute.

Falcate-leaved Hare's-ear.—Flowers diam.  $\frac{1}{18}$  in.; small umbels  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; compound umbels 2 in.; petals 5; stamens 5; upper leaves very narrow; lower oblong,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in.; stem slender; hedges and fields; 2-4 ft. (R.) 521

Slender Hare's-ear.—Flowers diam. \(\frac{1}{16}\) in.; in axillary umbels \(\frac{1}{4}\) in.; leaves linear, very sharply pointed, \(\frac{5}{8}\) in.; stem solid, wiry; salt marshes; 6-18 in. (R.) 519

# Small. Greenish.

Broad-leaved Bur-reed.—Staminate heads diam. ½ in., roundish, containing many smaller heads; pistillate heads diam. ½ in.; length ½ in., ovate, with a prickly involucre, 2-beaked and 2-flowered; both kinds on same plant; lower leaves heart-shaped; waste ground; 1-2 ft. (L.)

Spiny Bur-reed.—As preceding, but more spiny; leaves with 3-pointed spines at the base; fruit with a single straight beak; waste places; 1-2 ft. (R.) 675

# Very Small.

Copse Buckwheat or Bistort.—Diam: \$\frac{3}{16}\$ in. or over; flowers in racemes or clusters; sepals 5; stamens 8; styles 3, united; leaves cordate, arrow-shaped, 2 in.; 3 outer sepals with broad wings; thickets; 1-4 ft. (R.)

Sea Wormwood.—Heads diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{s}{16}$  in.; no ray; all florets tubular, 5-cleft; leaves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., twice pinnatifid, downy on both sides; heads crowded in oblong racemes; sea-shores; 10-18 in. (L.) 683

Annual Mercury.—Diam. 1 in.; flowers of 2 kinds on

.



HARE-BELL.
(Campanula rotundifolia.)

separate plants; staminate flowers, perianth 3-cleft, stamens 9 or more; pistillate flowers with 2 styles; stem branched; leaves sessile, shining, oval, 2 in.; waste places; 6-18 in. (L.)

Minute.

Maple-leaved Goosefoot.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; stamens 5; leaves 4 in., long-pointed, with about 3 broad lobes on each side, almost shining; clusters of flowers rather large; waste places; stem stout, 1-3 ft. (L.) 1000

Upright Goosefoot.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 5; stamens 5; leaves  $1\frac{3}{8}$  in., triangular, acute, deeply toothed; flower spike dense, erect, leafless; waste places; stem stout, 6-30 in. (L.)

Stinking Goosefoot.—Diam. 1 in. or over; sepals 5; stamens 5; leaves triangular-ovate, 1 in., greasy to the touch; smell offensive; flower spikes small, 1 in., dense; waste places; 6-18 in. (L.)

Many-seeded Goosefoot.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; sepals 5; stamens 5; leaves ovate,  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; clusters axillary and terminal,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; branches many, spreading, leafy; waste places; 6-18 in. (c.)

Nettle-leaved Goosefoot.—Diam. 1/16 in. or over; sepals 5; stamens 5; leaves larger, bright green, triangular-ovate, pointed, with sharp teeth; flower spikes 5/8 in.; waste places; 6-18 in. (L.)

Fig-leaved Goosefoot.—Diam. 1 in ; sepals 5; stamens 5; stem mealy; leaves oblong-hastate, wavy-toothed, with spreading base-lobes; flower spike almost leafless; waste places; 1-3 ft. (L.)

Red Goosefoot.—Diam. 1/18 in; end flowers in each cluster with 5 sepals and 5 stamens; side flowers with about 3 sepals and 3 stamens; plant smooth, shining; leaves triangular-ovate, very variable; flower spikes leafy, very short; waste places; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Fleshy-leaved Red Goosefoot.—Diam: 1/16 in.; as preceding, but leaves nearly entire, fleshy, more triangular; flower spike dense, leafless above; stem prostrate; sandy shores; 4-5 in. (R.)

# 166 IDENTIFYING WILD FLOWERS.

Oak-leaved Goosefoot.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; flowers as preceding, but leaves  $\frac{3}{4}$  in., ovate-oblong, mealy beneath; flower spikes short, dense, leafless,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem shining; waste places; 6-18 in. (L.)

Jointed Glasswort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; leaves none, stem fleshy, branched, jointed, each joint fitted into the one below; flowers 3 together on each side of a node; perianth 3-4-lobed; stamens 2; styles 2; salt marshes; 6-18 in. (L.)

Creeping or Rooting Glasswort.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{16}$  in.; as preceding, but stem procumbent, woody, perennial; joints scarcely thickened; salt marshes; 6-18 in. (R.) 1019

# Very Small. Pink and Green.

Seaside Knotweed.—Diam. \(\frac{1}{8}\) in. or over; sepals 5; stamens 8; styles 3; flowers axillary, 1-3 together, crowded with the leaves; leaves fleshy, lanceolate, alternate, \(\frac{5}{8}\) in.; stem prostrate, rather rigid and woody below; sea-shores; 1-3 ft. (r.)

# Small. Brownish White.

Branched Broom-rape.—Diam. ¼ in. or over; length ½ in.; sepals 4; corolla gaping, upper lip 2-lobed; stamens 4; bracts 3 under each flower; leaves 0; stem stout, erect, usually branched; on hemp roots; 4-8 in. (L.) 876

# Medium. Yellowish.

Shrubby Broad-leaved Hawkweed.—Heads diam. ½ in. or more; florets all ray, strap-shaped, dull pale yellow; bracts glabrous, blackish green; heads in a clustered corymb; flower stalks scaly and cottony; leaves ovate, broad at the base, 1½ in., with teeth pointing forwards; stem leafy all its length; banks; 1½-3 ft. (c.) 642

Gmelin's Coral-root.—Diam. \(\frac{3}{2}\) in. or over; flowers pale yellow, 2-6 in a raceme; sepals 3; petals 3; lip 3-lobed, with a short, stout spur behind, the centre whitish with red glands; leaves 0; stem pale yellow-brown; woods; 4-8 in. (R.)

Small.

Pearly Everlasting.—Heads diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; stamens and pistils on different plants; florets all tubular; stamens 5; heads many, in corymbs, densely cottony; leaves narrow-lanceolate, 4 in., sessile, half-clasping; bracts brown below, white above; meadows; 2–3 ft. (L.) 687

Yellowish Annual Woundwort.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{10}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{5}$  in. or more; sepals 5; corolla-tube long, 2-lipped; stamens 4; flowers in whorls of about 5, forming a spike; leaves opposite, lanceolate, 3-nerved,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; calyx hairy; fields; 6-18 in. (R.A.)

Buff-yellow Milfoil or Yarrow.—Heads diam. 1 in.; ray florets 5 or 6; disc florets 5-cleft; leaves thick, downy, very narrow-lanceolate, deeply cut or serrate; stem erect, leafy, downy; fields; 1-2 ft. (R.A.)

Large. Yellow.

Corn Sow-thistle.—Heads diam.  $1\frac{7}{8}$  in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; heads in corymbs, nearly umbellate, often smooth, but sometimes covered thickly with sticky, glandular hairs; leaves sharply toothed, wavy, almost prickly; upper oblong-lanceolate, half-clasping; cornfields; 2-4 ft. (c.)

Stinking St. John's-wort.—Diam. 1½ in.; sepals 5; petals 5, longer than sepals; stamens many, in 3 bundles, very long; leaves sessile, lanceolate, acute; plantations; 2-3 ft. (R.A.)

Black-headed Hawkweed.—Heads diam. 1 in.; florets all ray, strap-shaped; styles brown; stem few-headed and few-leaved; bracts with black glandular hairs; leaves with large, irregular teeth; mountains; 6-15 in. (R.) 634

Autumnal Hawkbit.—Heads diam. I in. or over; florets all ray, strap-shaped; leaves all radical, lanceolate, cut, nearly smooth, 5 or 6 in.; flower stem branched, stalks swollen below the bracts; pastures; 6-18 in. (v.c.) 613

Medium.

Yellow Marsh Saxifrage.—Diam. 1 in:; flowers solitary or nearly so; sepals 5; petals 5; stamens 10; stem leafy;

root leaves in a rosette, lanceolate,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; petals dotted red at the base; wet moors; 4-8 in. (R.)

Small.

Flax-leaved Goldilocks.—Heads diam. ½ in., clustered; florets diam. ½ in., length ¼ in., 5-cleft; bracts shorter, narrow, gummy; leaves 2¼ in., smooth, linear, entire, rather thick; stem ribbed, wiry; lime rocks, 6-18 in. (L.)

Small Flea-bane.—Heads diam. nearly ½ in.; flower heads with ray and disc; disc florets 5-cleft; stem hairy, leafy; leaves sessile, oblong-lanceolate, 1¼ in.; flower heads nearly solitary, terminal; moist places; 6-12 in:
(L.) 723

Bristly Barkhausia.—Heads diam. ½ in., bell-shaped; flower stalks rigid, and deeply grooved; bracts very stiff, slender, prickly; plant rough, leafy; lower leaves lobed, upper clasping; Clover fields; 1-3 ft. (R.)

Sand Rocket.—Diam. nearly ½ in.; sepals 4, spreading; petals 4; stamens 6; stem rough; leaves long-stalked, lobed; petals 2 or 3 times as long as sepals, obovate; waste places; 6-9 in. (c.)

Tansy.—Heads diam. § in.; florets all disc, tubular, 5-cleft; heads level-topped, button-like, numerous, in a flat-topped corymb; leaves 3½ in., feathery, much cut, segments narrow; stem leafy, angled; bracts short; waste places; 2-3 ft. (c.)

Sea-side Cotton-weed.—Heads diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; florets all disc, tubular, 5-cleft; heads in small, dense corymbs; plant densely woolly; leaves alternate, oblong,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in., sessile; stems very many, stout; sandy shores; 6-12 in. (L.)

Woolly Yellow Milfoil or Yarrow.—Heads diam. \(\frac{5}{16}\) in.; flower heads with ray and disc, both golden yellow; clusters of heads much branched; leaves woolly, with many narrow, crowded lobes, each lobe 2-cleft or 3-cleft; bracts woolly; hilly pastures; 6-8 in. (L.)

Very Small.

Crested Cow-wheat.—Diam.  $\frac{8}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; calyx 4-toothed; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 4; bracts rose-purple at the base, showy, heart-shaped, toothed, long, tapering; spike of flowers  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in., crowded; leaves narrow,  $2\frac{3}{4}$  in.; copses; stem 4-angled, 6-24 in. (R.)

Common Wormwood.—Heads diam.  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{16}$  in.; no ray; all florets tubular, 5-cleft; leaves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., twice or thrice cut, segments many, spreading, silky on both sides; flower heads silky; plant scented; waste places; 1-2 ft. (c.)

Minute.

Field Wormwood.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. or over; no ray; all florets tubular, 5-cleft; leaves nearly smooth, pinnatifid and cut, segments few, slender,  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; heads in long, slender racemes; bracts purplish brown; sandy heaths;  $1\frac{1}{2}-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (R.)

Large. Rose or Pink.

Marsh Mallow.—Diam. nearly  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; sepals 5, with 6-9 bracts beneath; petals 5; stamens many; leaves  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in. broad, thickish, ovate-cordate or roundish, toothed; flowers in axillary cymes, shorter than the leaves; seamarshes;  $1\frac{1}{2}$ -3 ft. (L.)

Medium.

Soapwort.—Diam. 1 in.; length  $\frac{7}{8}$  in.; flowers pale pink; calyx tubular, 5-toothed; petals 5; stamens 10; styles 2; root-stock white, fleshy; plant smooth, glaucous; leaves 3 in., oblong-lanceolate, 3-ribbed; roadsides;  $1-1\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.)

Small.

Cut-leaved Annual Germander.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. or over; calyx 5-toothed; corolla tube 2-lipped, upper with 2 very small lobes, lower spotted white and red; stamens 4; flowers in whorls of about 4; leaves pinnatifid,  $\frac{5}{8}$  in., segments 4 pairs, linear; bracts leaf-like; fields; 4-8 in. (R.)

#### 170 IDENTIFYING WILD FLOWERS.

Mountain Garlic.—Diam. ½ in.; perianth 6; stamens 6; flowers crowded in a head with bulbils, and 2 spathes below; leaves radical, flat near the tip; stamens twice as long as the perianth; fields; 10-18 in. (L.) 1166 Very Small.

Smooth Sea-heath.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{4}$  in.; sepals 4-6; petals 4-6; stamens 4 or more; stem shortly hairy, branches wiry; leaves with margins rolled back,  $\frac{3}{16}$  in., bunched or whorled, oblong-linear; salt marshes; 6-15 in. (R.)

Water-pepper or Biting Persicaria.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; sepals 5, green and rose; stamens 6 usually; styles 2-3, free: flowers in very slender racemes 3-8 in.; stem creeping and rooting; leaves alternate, lanceolate, 3 in.; wet places; 1-3 ft. (c.)

Lax-flowered Persicaria.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; as preceding, but stamens 5-6; styles 2-3, united half-way; racemes shorter,  $\frac{1}{2}$ -3 in.; sepals white and pink; wet places; 1-2 ft. (L.)

#### Minute.

Creeping Persicaria.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{3}$  in.; as above, but stamens 4-8; styles 2-3, united half-way; leaves  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., narrow-lanceolate; sepals smaller; racemes  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.: marshy places; 6-18 in. (c.)

# Very Large. Red Purple.

Saffron Crocus.—Diam. 2 in. or more; length 3 in. or more; perianth 6; stamens 3; stigmas 3-cleft, orange, hanging outside; leaves linear, very narrow, 3-6 in., appearing after the flowers; meadows; 3-6 in. (R.) 1148

Meadow Saffron.—Diam. 2 in.; length 3 in. or more; perianth 6; stamens 6; style thread-like, deeply 3-cleft; leaves flat, erect, broadly lanceolate, 5-10 in., appearing after the flowers; meadows; 3-10 in. (R.)

#### Large.

Brown-rayed Knapweed.—Heads diam. 1½ in.; length in.; florets all tubular, 5-cleft, the outer much longer,

forming a sort of ray; stamens 5; bracts pale brown, jagged-toothed; leaves ovate below, upper ones lanceolate, 2-4 in.; waste places; 1½ ft. (R.) 673

Purple Martagon Lily.—Diam. nearly 1½ in.; flowers pale purple, with darker spots; perianth 6; stamens 6; flowers drooping, odorous at night; leaves in whorls of 6-8, oval, 4 or 5 in.; copses; 2-3 ft. (R.)

Small.

Autumnal Squill.—Diam.  $\frac{7}{16}$  in.; perianth 6; stamens 6; stigma minute; leaves radical, 4 in., narrow; flowers racemed, few, pale; dry pastures; 4-6 in. (R.) 1173

Wood Calamint.—Diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; length  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; calyx 5-toothed and 13-nerved; corolla tube 2-lipped; stamens 4; flower-whorls many, compound, loose; leaves ovate, deeply serrate,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in.; 2 lower sepals twice the upper in length; chalk banks; 1-2 ft. (R.)

Alpine Saussurea.—Heads diam. § in. or more; length in. or more; no ray; florets all tubular, rather large, 5-cleft; stem stout, erect, leafy cottony; lower leaves in., oblong-lanceolate, cottony beneath; heads in dense corymbs; bracts woolly; mountains; 8-12 in. (L.)

Saw-wort.—Heads diam. nearly  $\frac{3}{6}$  in.; length nearly  $\frac{3}{4}$  in.; no ray; florets all tubular, with 5 narrow lobes; stem slender, erect, grooved; lower leaves 6 in., lyrate-pinnatifid; upper sessile, strongly serrate; bracts rigid; thickets;  $1\frac{1}{4}$ —3 ft. (c.)

Downy Woundwort.—Diam. 5 in.; length 3 in.; sepals 5, hairy-woolly; corolla 2-lipped; stamens 4; whorls very dense-flowered; plant white-woolly; leaves ovate, 2-5 in.; spike stout; chalky fields; 1-3 ft. (R.)

921

# Very Large. Lilac Purple.

Wild Teasel.—Heads diam. 2 in.; length 2½ in. or more; heads oval-oblong, prickly, with many long, upcurved, rigid, linear bracts, longer than the head, around it; florets of flowers with 4-lobed corolla; stamens 4;

leaves opposite, narrow, united at base, forming a cup round the stem, each 6 in.; waste places; 2-5 ft. (c.) 601

Small.

Small-flowered Gentian.—Diam:  $\frac{3}{8}$  in. or over; length  $\frac{5}{8}$  in.; calyx 5-lobed; corolla 4-5-lobed, pale purple; stamens 4-5; stem square, very erect; plant tinged dull purple; leaves opposite, sessile, ovate-oblong, about 1 in.; heaths; 3-12 in. (c.)

Very Small.

Pepper-mint.—Diam. \( \frac{1}{8} \) in.; calyx 5-toothed; corolla short, 4-lobed; stamens 4, equal, distant; flowers in whorls on terminal spikes; leaves stalked, opposite, about 2 in., oval, serrate; branches 4-angled; damp places; 6-18 in. (L.)

Corn Mint.—Diam. ½ in.; calyx short, 5-toothed; corolla hairy, short, 4-lobed; stamens 4, equal, distant; flowers in axillary clusters shorter than the leaves; leaves stalked, ovate or oblong-lanceolate; branches 4-angled; cornfields; 1-2 ft. (c.)

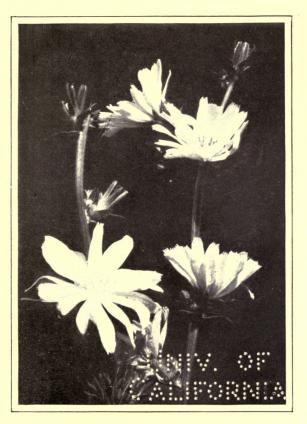
Water Mint.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; calyx with 5 slender teeth; corolla short, 4-lobed; stamens 4, equal, distant; flowers in whorls on terminal spikes, stout,  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. broad; leaves stalked, ovate-oblong or cordate,  $1\frac{3}{4}$  in., usually hairy; marshes; 1-3 ft. (v.c.)

#### Minute.

Round-leaved Mint.—Diam. nearly  $\frac{1}{8}$  in.; calyx with 5 hairy teeth; corolla short, 4-lobed, hairy outside; stamens 4, equal, distant; flowers in whorls on terminal, interrupted spikes; leaves mostly sessile, ovate, not pointed, shaggy below; wet places;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.) 882 Horse Mint.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; calyx 5-toothed;

Horse Mint.—Diam.  $\frac{1}{16}$  in. or over; calyx 5-toothed; corolla short, 4-lobed, hairy outside; stamens 4, equal, distant; flowers in whorls on dense, terminal, continuous spikes; leaves mostly sessile, 2 in. by  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in., oblongovate; wet places;  $1-2\frac{1}{2}$  ft. (L.)

Spear Mint.—Diam. 1 in. or over; calyx 5-toothed;



CHICORY OR SUCCORY (Cichorium Intybus.)

corolla short, 4-lobed, without hairs; stamens 4, equal, distant; flowers in whorls on slender spikes; leaves oblong-lanceolate; smell of plant more pungent than other Mints; marshes; 1-2½ ft. (L.)

# Medium. Bluish Purple.

Clustered Bell-flower.—Diam. \( \frac{5}{8} \) in.; length nearly 1 in.; sepals 5, shorter than petals; corolla bell-shaped, 5-cleft; stamens 5; stem slender, hairy; leaves ovate, serrate; stem leaves sessile, \( \frac{5}{8} \) in., half-clasping; pastures; 6-18 in. (R.)

# Medium. Blue.

Marsh Gentian.—Diam. nearly 1 in.; length 1 in. or over; calyx 5-lobed, with 2 long bracts; corolla 5-lobed, narrow, bell-shaped; stamens 5; leaves opposite, 1½ in., linear-oblong; stem slender; moist heaths; 6-20 in. (L.)

#### Small.

Small Alpine Gentian.—Diam.  $\frac{5}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; calyx 5-lobed, with 2 small bracts; corolla with 5 ovate lobes; stamens 5; root leaves obovate-oblong, few,  $\frac{1}{2}$  in.; stem slender; mountains; 2-8 in. (R.)

## SEPTEMBER FLOWERS.

Large.

## Purple.

Naked-flowered Crocus.—Diam. 1½ in. or more; length 2 in. or more; perianth segments 6, each 2 in. long; stamens 3; anthers pale orange yellow; leaves radical, appearing after the flowers, narrow-linear; meadows; 2-6 in. (R.)

Very Small.

#### Cream.

Austere Strawberry-tree.—Diam.  $\frac{8}{16}$  in.; length  $\frac{1}{4}$  in. or over; sepals 5; corolla with 5 reflexed lobes; stamens 10; leaves obovate, doubly serrate,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  in.; flowers many, in drooping panicles; woods, Ireland; 8-10 ft. (L.) 765

## OCTOBER FLOWERS.

Small.

#### Yellowish Green.

Ivy.—Extreme diam.  $\frac{3}{8}$  in.; sepals 5, small; petals 5, pointed; stamens 5; flowers in panicled umbels; leaves variable, about 2 in. broad, lower with 5 lobes, upper ovate; walls, etc. 6-40 ft. (v.c.)

# Part II.

# ARRANGEMENT: NATURAL ORDERS, GENERA, AND SPECIES.

#### CLASS.—DICOTYLEDONS.

Plants with net veined leaves usually, and petals 2, 4, 5, or 10 generally, but not 3 or 6.

SUB-CLASS A.
Plants with both calyx and corolla.

#### DIVISION I.—POLYPETALÆ.

Plants with corolla composed of entirely separate petals.

## Sub-Division (a).

Plants with stamens fixed on the receptacle or flowerstalk (hypogynous), but not on sepals or petals.

- Order 1.—Ranunculaceæ.—Stamens 12 or more; petals 0 or 5 or more; sepals mostly 5, distinct; fruit of many distinct carpels, or one-seeded achenes; herbs mostly with alternate leaves and regular flowers.
- 1. Clematis vitalba, 49; F. W. F.\* vi. 29; July 24; Stafford and Denbigh southwards.
- 2. Thalictrum alpinum, 28; July 14; Shetland to York and Carnarvon, rare in Ireland. p. 123
- 3. Thalictrum minus, 65; July 15; from Orkney southwards, Ireland. p. 131
- \* Abbreviations used in Part II.: F. W. F. = "Familiar Wild Flowers," see p. 4 E. = East; N. = North; S. = South; W. = West.

4. Indictrum pavum, 69; July 2; File and Argyl
southwards, Ireland. p. 134
5. Anemone pulsatilla, 18; F. W. F. vi. 81; April 21;
York to Norfolk, Essex, and Gloucester. p. 33
6. Anemone nemorosa, 114; F. W. F. II. 61; March 24;
Sutherland southwards; Ireland. p. 18
7. Anemone apennina, -; April 25; Surrey, Beds.
Herts., Banff. p. 34
8. Anemone ranunculoides, 2; June 10; Kent,
Herts. p. 84
9. Adonis autumnalis, 6; June 16; southern counties
chiefly, especially Suffolk. p. 102
10. Myosurus minimus, 44; F. W. F. vi. 149; April 15
Northumberland to Kent and Devon, and Channel Is-
lands: p: 28
11. Ranunculus aquatilis, 77; F. W. F. I. 65; May 14;
Orkney southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 45
12. Ranunculus Lenormandi, 54; May 21; Clyde
southwards, S. Ireland. p. 39
13. Ranunculus hederaceus, 105; May 23; Shetland
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 39
14. Ranunculus ficaria, 116; F. W. F. 1. 73; March
10; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 20
15. Ranunculus flammula, 118; F. W. F. vi. 105;
June 5; England, Scotland, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 87
16. Ranunculus lingua, 81; F. W. F. vii. 5; June 20;
Aberdeen southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 84
17. Ranunculus ophioglossifolius, 1; June 15; South
Hants; Jersey. p. 90
18. Ranunculus auricomus, 89; F. W. F. 1. 65; April
25; Aberdeen southwards, Ireland, Jersey. p. 27
19. Ranunculus acris, 118; F. W. F. III. 37; May
4; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands: p. 48
20. Ranunculus repens, 118; May 20; Sutherland
southwards Ireland Channel Islands. p. 48
21. Ranunculus bulbosus, 102; F. W. F. 1. 49; May
8; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 48
22. Ranunculus sceleratus, 116; F. W. F. VIII. 153;
May 26; Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 47

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23. Ranunculus hirsutus, 75; June 24; Argyll and
Forfar southwards, Channel Islands. p. 85
24. Ranunculus parviflorus, 58; May 12; Durham
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 50
25. Ranunculus arvensis, 68; F. W. F. IV. 155; May
14; Perth southwards, and near Dublin. p. 47
26. Ranunculus chærophyllus, 1; May 10; Jersey. p. 48
27. Caltha palustris, 118; F. W. F. II. 13; March 18;
Shetland southwards, Ireland. p. 20 28. Trollius Europæus, 63; F. W. F. VII. 53; May
24; W. and N. England, Wales, Scotland. p. 48
29. Eranthis hyemalis, —; Feb. 17; naturalised in
some plantations. p. 17
30. Helleborus viridis, 28; F. W. F. III. 61; March
2; S. and E. England. p. 21
2; S. and E. England. p. 21 31. Helleborus fætidus, 16; March 2; S. and E.
England. p. 21
32. Aquilegia vulgaris, 60; F. W. F. vi. 41; May 28;
England and Ireland. p. 61
33. Delphinium ajacis, —; June 23; naturalised in
Cambridgeshire. p. 112
Cambridgeshire. p. 112 34. Delphinium consolida, —; June 12; Channel Islands
Islands. p. 112
35. Aconitum napellus, 7; July 6; Wales, Hereford,
Compared Dornat Dornagh part 158
Somerset, Dorset, Denbigh. p. 158
36. Actœa spicata, 5; May 16; Yorkshire and West-
morland. p. 39 37. Pæonia corallina. 1: May 23: Steep Holmes.
37. Pæonia corallina. 1: May 23: Steep Holmes.

Order 2.—Berberidaceæ.—Stamens 4 or 6; petals and sepals 4 or 6; fruit a berry; shrub with 3-partite spines, alternate leaves, and pendulous flowers.

p. 56

- 38. Berberis vulgaris, 82; May 17; Caithness southwards, Ireland.
- 39. Epimedium alpinum, —; May 20; Bingley (Yorkshire), Glasgow, Edinburgh, Cumberland. p. 59

Severn:

Order 3.—Nymphæaceæ.—Stamens many, gradually passing into petals, and these into sepals; sepals 3-6; petals 3-5 or more; ovary many-celled, many-seeded; aquatic plants with floating leaves and solitary flowers.

40. Nymphæa alba, 88; F. W. F. vi. 1; June 14; Shetland southwards, Ireland.

41. Nuphar luteum, 91; F. W. F. IV. 29; June 23; Hebrides and Aberdeen southwards, Ireland. p. 83

42. Nuphar pumilum, 13; July 5; Argyll to Elgin, Shropshire. p. 137

- Order 4.—Papaveraceæ.—Stamens very many; petals 4; sepals 2, deciduous; ovary 1-celled, with membranous divisions; herbs with milky juice, alternate, exstipulate leaves and regular flowers, usually nodding in bud.
- 43. Papaver hybridum, 40; May 24; Durham and Carnarvon southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 56

44. Papaver argemone, 87; F. W. F. v. 85; May 26; Ross southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 56
45. Papaver dubium, 110; May 25; Shetland south-

wards, Ireland, Channel Islands.

p. 56

46. Papaver Rhæas, 110; F. W. F. 1. 25; May 28; South of the Tay, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 56

47. Papaver somniferum, —; July 28; established in Kent. p. 128

48. Meconopsis cambrica, 14; F. W. F. III. 149; June 20; Cornwall to Somerset, Yorkshire, Westmorland, Wales, Ireland, naturalised in Scotland.

p. 126

49. Chelidonium majus, 96; F. W. F. v. 77; May 18; Inverness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 49

50. Glaucium luteum, 52; F. W. F. 11. 49; June 28; Shetland; Forth and Clyde southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.
p. 83

51. Glaucium violaceum, 2; May 22; Cambridge and Norfolk.

52. Glaucium phænicium, 2; June 19; Norfolk and Portland. p. 101

- Order 5.—Fumariaceæ.—Stamens 6, in 2 bundles; petals 4, irregular; sepals 0 or 2, soon falling; ovary 1-celled; herbs with usually much-divided, exstipulate leaves, and racemed irregular (usually purplish) flowers.
- 53. Fumaria capreolata, 50; May 15; Orkney southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.

  p. 60

54. Fumaria officinalis, 112; F. W. F. IV. 101; April 29; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 33

55. Fumaria micrantha, 43; May 23; Elgin southwards.

56. Fumaria tenuisecta, 21; June 10; middle of Scotland southwards.

p. 106

57. Corydalis claviculata, 87; June 20; Ross southwards, N. E. Ireland. p. 81

58. Corydalis lutea, —; May 16; an escape from gardens. p. 50

- 59. Corydalis solida, —; April 29; naturalised in England. p. 32
- Order 6.—Cruciferæ.—Stamens usually 6, 4 long and 2 short; petals 4, crosswise; sepals 4; ovary 1-2-celled; fruit a pouch or pod; herbs with alternate, exstipulate leaves, and racemed, regular flowers, usually yellow or white.
- 60. Cakile maritima, 64; F. W. F. vi. 13; June 16; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 95
- 61. Crambe maritima, 32; June 20; Fife and Isla southwards, N. and W. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 67

62. Senebiera didyma, 45; July 8; Fife southwards; S. and W. Ireland, Channel Islands.

p. 124

63. Senebiera Coronopus, 81; June 20; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 69

64. Isatis tinctoria, —; July 7; Tewkesbury, Guildford, etc. p. 143

65. Thlaspi arvense, 84; F. W. F. VIII. 29; May 20; England, Scotland rarer, E. Ireland, Channel Islands.

66. Thlaspi perfoliatum, 4; April 19; Oxford, E.
Gloucester. p. 26
67. Thlaspi alpestre, 14; May 25; England, Wales,
Scotland. p. 41
68. Capsella bursa-pastoris, 118; F. W. F. vi. 129;
March 20; common throughout the Islands. p. 16
69. Hutchinsia petræa, 12; March 24; west side from
Dumfries and Yorkshire to Somerset. p. 19
70. Hutchinsia alpina, 1; April 22; Ingleboro'. p. 26
71. Teesdalia nudicaulis, 72; April 29; England and
W. Scotland local, Channel Islands. p. 26
72. Iberis amara, 14; July 20; Central and E. England,
Scotland rare. p. 118
73. Lepidium latifolium, 12; July 16; N. E. England,
and coast from Wales to Norfolk, Fife, Berwick, S. Ireland,
Channel Islands. p. 121
74. Lepidium Draba, -; May 18; Mid. and S. England,
Channel Islands. p. 41
75. Levidium Smithii. 88: April 22: Lanark and
Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands, p. 26
Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 26 76. Lepidium campestre, 86; May 26; Lanark and
Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 42
77. Lepidium ruderale, 38; May 23; England, Scot-
land rare, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 40
land rare, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 40 78. Lepidium sativum, —; June 15; an escape; not
uncommon. p. 69
79. Cochlearia officinalis, 82; April 12; Shetland south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 25
80. Cochlearia anglica, 46; May 4; England, W.
Scotland, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 39
81. Cochlearia armoracia, -; May 28; an alien or
denizen. p. 40
82. Subularia aquatica, 26; July 6; N. Wales and
Cumberland to Sutherland. p. 121
83. Draba aizoides, 1; March 16; Swansea. p. 20
84. Draba rupestris, 5; July 26; Scotch mountains,
Benbulben in Ireland. p. 120
85. Draba incana, 28; June 20; N. England, Wales,
Scotland. W. Ireland. p. 68

86. Draba muralis, 10; April 19; W. England from
86. Draba muralis, 10; April 19; W. England from Yorkshire to Somerset, Scotland, and N. W. Ireland. p. 26
87. Draba verna, 104; March 5; Orkney southwards,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 18
88. Camelina sativa, —; June 16; occasional near
Flax fields. p. 91 89. Koniga maritima, —; July 13; England, Channel
Islands.  See Aoniga maritima, —; July 15; England, Channel p. 118
90. Alyssum calycinum, —; June 18; occasional in
England, Scotland, and Ireland, p. 90
91. Dentaria bulbifera, 10; April 12; Stafford to
Kent and Sussex, Scotland. p. 33
92. Cardamine amara, 92; April 23; Aberdeen south.
wards, N. E. Ireland. 93. Cardamine pratensis, 118; F. W. F. II. 41; April
22; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 34
94. Cardamine hirsuta, 116; March 20; Shetland
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 19
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 19 95. Cardamine impatiens, 27; May 19; Westmorland
and Yorkshire southwards, Ireland casually. p. 42 96. Arabis petræa, 19; June 16; Welsh and Scotch
96. Arabis petræa, 19; June 16; Welsh and Scotch
Alps, Leitrim (Ireland). p. 71 97. Arabis stricta, 2; March 15; N. Somerset and W.
Gloucester. p. 18
98. Arabis ciliata, 1; July 10; S. Wales, W. Ireland
on rocky shores.
99. Arabis hirsuta, 96; May 20; Great Britain, Ireland
local, Channel Islands. p. 41
100. Arabis perfoliata, 38; May 23; Perth south-
wards, Antrim (Ireland). p. 43 101. Arabis turrita, —; May 28; Kinross, Cambridge,
Oxford.  101. Arabis turrius, —, may 20, Kimoss, Cambridge, Oxford.  p. 47
102. Barbarea vulgaris, 97; F. W. F. III. 9; May 15;
Clyde and Aberdeen southwards, Ireland, Channel
Islands. p. 50
103. Barbarea pracox, —; May 5; a garden escape;
alien. p. 51
104. Nasturtium officinale, 118; F. W. F. II. 129; May 29; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 39
as, one mand southwards, Heland, Channel Islands. p. 39

105. Nasturtium palustre, 84; June 5; Clyde south-
wards, Ireland. p. 91
106. Nasturtium sylvestre, 63; F. W. F. vii. 41;
June 8; Tay southwards, S. Ireland rare, Channel
Islands. p. 89
107. Nasturtium amphibium, 46; June 15; York to
Somerset and Kent, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 89
108. Sisymbrium officinale, 116; F. W. F. IV. 73; June
1; Orkney southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 91
109. Sisymbrium Irio, 1; June 24; Berwick, Dublin,
Channel Islands. p. 89
110. Sisymbrium Sophia, 64; June 19; Caithness
southwards; Ireland rare. p. 79
111. Sisymbrium (Arabis) thalianum, 99; May 18;
Orkney southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 41
112. Sisymbrium alliaria, 99; F. W. F. II. 69; April 18;
Ross southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 25
113. Sisymbrium polyceratium, 1; July 12; Bury St.
Edmunds, Fife. p. 143
114. Sisymbrium pannonicum, 1; July 16; Crosby,
Lincolnshire, escape. p. 135
115. Erysimum cheiranthoides, 38; June 24; Central
England southwards, Ireland rare. p. 83
116. Erysimum orientale, -; May 20; coast of Essex,
Suffolk, Sussex; Ireland. p. 44
117. Erysimum virgatum, -; July 16; a garden
escape, casual. p. 143
118. Cheiranthus cheiri, -; F. W. F. H. 45; April 10;
coast S. of England, etc. p. 27
119. Matthiola incana, 3; May 13; Hastings to Isle of
Wight. p. 61
120. Matthiola sinuata, 7; June 12; shores of Wales,
Cornwall, Devon, S. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 104
121. Hesperis matronalis, —; May 20; naturalised but
rarely. p. 62
122. Brassica oleracea, 11; May 25; S. W. of England
and Wales, Channel Islands. p. 47
123. Brassica campestris, -; June 1; cultivated
ground—a colonist:

124. Brassica napus, —; May 26; cultivated ground
-a colonist. p. 49
125. Brassica rapa, —; May 14; cultivated ground—
a colonist. p. 49
126. Brassica monensis, 16; May 25; west coast from
Skye to S. Wales, Channel Islands. p. 47
127. Sinapis arvensis, 118; F. W. F. III. 125; May
16; Shetland southwards, Channel Islands. p. 49
128. Sinapis alba, 82; June 21; Ross southwards,
Central Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 89 129. Sinapis nigra, 63; June 19; Northumberland
southwards, S. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 88
130. Sinapis incana, 1; July 7; Jersey and Alderney,
Ireland casual. p. 141
131. Diplotaxis tenuifolia, 41; June 14; England and
Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 86
132. Diplotaxis muralis, 53; F. W. F. vi. 25; Aug. 18;
Roxburgh southwards, E. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 168
133. Raphanus raphanistrum, 116; May 24; Shetland
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 45
134. Raphanus maritimus, 26; June 26; Clyde south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 87
135. Malcolmia maritima, 1; June 12; shores of
Kent. p. 67
136. Erucastrum Pollichii, 1; June 16; naturalised in
Essex. p. 89
p. 00

regular, divided; sepals 4-6, persistent; ovary 3-lobed, 1-celled; herbs, rarely shrubs, with alternate, exstipulate leaves and spiked, irregular, greenish flowers.

Order 7.—Resedaceæ.—Stamens 12-24; petals 3-6, ir-

137. Reseda luteola, 95; June 28; Ross southwards, Ireland common, Channel Islands. p. 78
138. Reseda lutea, 53; June 19; England rare, Scotland and Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 77
139. Reseda suffruticulosa (alba), —; June 26; seashores, an outcast. p. 68

- Order 8.—Cistaceæ.—Stamens many; petals 5, twisted in bud; sepals 3-5, 2 outer smaller; ovary 3-partite, 1-celled; herbs or low shrubs with entire, opposite leaves and mostly racemed, yellow, regular flowers.
- 140. Helianthemum vulgare, 92; F. W. F. IV. 17; June 27; Ross southwards. p. 85

141. Helianthemum polifolium, 2; June 6; Somerset, Torquay. p. 66

142. Helianthemum canum, 9; May 12; West of England, Westmorland to Glamorgan, Teesdale. p. 50
143. Helianthemum guttatum, —; June 19; Anglesea,

S. and W. Ireland, Channel Islands.

p. 87

- Order 9.—Violaceæ.—Stamens 5; petals 5, unequal, lower spurred; sepals 5, persistent; ovary 3-partite, 1-celled; small herbs with alternate, stipuled leaves and axillary, irregular flowers.
- 144. Viola palustris, 112; April 26; Shetland southwards, rare in S. England, Ireland.

  p. 34
- 145. Viola odoraia, 80; F. W. F. I. 33; March 5; Forfar southwards naturalised; wild in S. and E. England, Channel Islands.
- 146. Viola hirta, 72; April 28; Forfar southwards, Ireland.
- 147: Viola canina, 118; F. W. F. vi. 77; March 25; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 22
- 148. Viola tricolor, 118; F. W. F. v. 61; May 24; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 62
- 149. Viola Curtisii, 23; May 17; shores Clyde to Cornwall, Ireland.
- 150. Viola lutea, 64; May 8; Ross southwards to Central England and Wales.
- Order 10.—Droseraceæ.—Stamens 4-8; petals 4-8; sepals 4-8, imbricate; ovary 1-celled; low marsh herbs generally with radical, glandular leaves and cymose, regular, whitish flowers.
- 151: Drosera rotundifolia, 115; F. W. F. VIII. 21; July 20; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 119

- 152. Drosera intermedia, 53; July 16; Caithness to Sussex and Cornwall, Ireland. p. 119 153. Drosera anglica, 55; July 18; Orkney southwards, rare in S. England, Ireland. p. 118
- Order 11.—Polygalaceæ.—Stamens 8, in 2 bundles; petals 3-5, unequal; sepals 5, 2 inner larger, petaloid; capsule 2-celled; herbs with alternate, exstipulate, simple leaves and racemose, irregular flowers.
- 154. Polygala vulgaris, 79; F. W. F. vi. 73; May 26; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 40
  155. Polygala calcarea, 18; May 28; S. and S. E. of England; Channel Islands. p. 40
- 156. Polygala amara, 1; June 15; Teesdale. p. 100 157. Polygala amara, variety austriaca, 1; June 15; Wye Down (Kent). p. 113
- Order 12.—Frankeniaceæ.—Stamens 4-6; petals 4-6, clawed; sepals 4-6, combined into a tube at the base; ovary 1-celled, 2-4-valved; a low branched herb with opposite, exstipulate leaves and small, axillary, red flowers.
- 158. Frankenia lævis, 12; Aug. 9; England S. E. coast Yarmouth to Kent, Channel Islands. p. 170
- Order 13.—Elatinaceæ.—Stamens 2-5 or twice as many; petals 2-4; sepals 2-4; capsule 3-5-valved; small aquatic herbs with spathulate, stipulate leaves and minute, axillary flowers.
- 159. Elatine hexandra, 21; July 24; mostly west side, Perth to Surrey and Cornwall, N. and W. Ireland. p. 151 160. Elatine Hydropiper, 3; July 26; Surrey, Worcester, Anglesea; Lough Neagh, Newry and Lagan Canal, Ireland. p. 151
- Order 14.—Caryophyllaceæ.—Stamens 8-10; petals 4-5; sepals 4-5; capsule 1-celled, opening at top with teeth; herbs mostly with jointed stems, opposite leaves, and regular (white or red) flowers.

161. Dianthus prolifer, 8; June 20; Perth southwards,
Channel Islands. p. 105
162. Dianthus Armeria, 48; July 14; Forfar south-
wards. p. 148
163. Dianthus plumarius, —; June 13; England and
Wales naturalised. p. 103
164. Dianthus caryophyllus, —; July 18; Deal, Nor-
wich, Rochester, etc., castles.  p. 148
165. Dianthus casius, 1; June 27; Cheddar. p. 97
166. Dianthus deltoides, 55; June 10; Inverness south-
wards. p. 98
167. Saponaria officinalis, —; Aug. 4; naturalised
near dwellings; a denizen. p. 169
168. Saponaria Vaccaria, —; July 14; Flax fields and
ballast heaps. p. 149
169. Silene inflata, 110; F. W. F. IV. 121; June 4;
Caithness southwards, Ireland. p. 66
170. Silene maritima, 78; F. W. F. III. 53; June 5;
Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 66
171. Silene otites, 3; June 22; Eastern Counties
local.  172. Silene Anglica (gallica), 57; June 12; Moray
fourthwords Iroland Channel Islands n 03
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 93 173. Silene nutans, 16; June 10; Forfar southwards
local, Channel Islands.  p. 66
174. Silene noctiflora, 44; July 22; Forfar to Cornwall,
especially on the E.; Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 147
175. Silene conica, 11; May 16; Kent, Norfolk, Suf-
folk, Haddington, and Forfar, Channel Islands. p. 58
176. Silene acaulis, 21; June 27; Cumberland,
Snowdon range, Scottish mountains, Donegal (Ire-
land). p. 98
177. Silene italica, —; July 14; Darenth and Dart-
ford (Kent).
178. Silene Armeria, —; July 18; Yalding (Kent),
banks of Dee. p. 149
179. Silene annulata, —; June 16; Flax fields. p. 98
180. Cucubalus bacciferus, —; May 20; Isle of Dogs,
introduced. p. 43

181. Lychnis alpina, 3; June 24; Cumberland, Lan-
cashire, and Clova mountains. p. 98
182. Lychnis viscaria, 10; June 18; N. Wales, Central
and S. Scotland. p. 97
183. Lychnis flos-cuculi, 118; F. W. F. v. 65; May 26;
Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 57
184. Lychnis diurna, 117; F. W. F. III. 89; April 27;
Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 31
185. Lychnis vespertina, 108; F. W. F. II. 25;
May 27; Orkneys southwards, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands: p. 37
186. Lychnis Githago, 106; F. W. F. v. 57; July 5;
Orkneys southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 152
Orkneys southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 152 187. Mænchia erecta, 51; May 17; Cheviots south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands, p. 40
188. Sagina apetala, 70; May 28; Perth southwards,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 41
189. Sagina ciliata, 66; May 16; Aberdeen south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 41
190. Sagina maritima, 65; May 8; Shetland south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 60
191. Sagina procumbens, 118; May 6; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands, p. 44
192. Sagina subulata, 62; June 20; Great Britain,
N. and W. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 69
193. Sagina nodosa, 98; July 27; Great Britain, Ire-
land, Channel Islands. p. 118
194. Spergula arvensis, 118; June 22; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 67
195. Honckenya peploides, 72; May 24; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 40
196. Spergularia marina, 45; F. W. F. vii. 73; June
10: Orkney southwards. p. 96
197. Spergularia rubra, 97; June 20; Ross south-
wards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 96
198. Arenaria ciliata, 3; May 29; Ireland, Sligo
mountains. p. 39
199. Arenaria Norvegica, 2; June 15; Orkney and
Shetland Islands. p. 67

200. Arenaria serpyllifolia, 116; May 23; Orkneys
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands, p. 40
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 40 201. Arenaria tenuifolia, 34; May 13; Yorkshire south-
wards, especially Eastern Counties, Channel Islands. p. 41
202. Arenaria verna, 28; May 4; Great Britain local,
Ireland. p. 39
203. Arenaria rubella, 4; July 10; Breadalbane
mountains and Ben Hone n 120
204. Arenaria uliginosa, 1; June 16; Teesdale. p. 68
205. Arenaria trinerva, 100; May 3; Ross south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 40
206. Holosteum umbellatum, 3; April 14; Norwich,
Eye, Bury. p. 25
207. Stellaria nemorum, 47; May 15; Moray to S. Wales and Hereford.
Wales and Hereford.  p. 38 208. Stellaria media, 118; F. W. F. vii. 65; March 3;
209. Stellaria holostea, 115; F. W. F. III. 25; April 14;
Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 24
210. Stellaria glauca, 54; May 15; Clyde to Surrey and
Dorset, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 38 211. Stellaria graminea, 115; May 27; Great Britain,
211. Steuaria graminea, 115; May 27; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 38
212. Stellaria uliginosa, 116; May 18; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 41
213. Stellaria cerastoides (Cerastium trigynum), 6; July
16; Central Scotland and Ireland. p. 118
214. Cerastium aquaticum, 57; July 13; York south-
wards. p. 118
215. Cerastium glomeratum, 118; April 3; Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 26
216. Cerastium triviale, 118; April 15; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 25
217. Cerastium semidecandrum, 87; March 13; Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 18
218. Cerastium tetrandrum, 75; May 5; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 40
219. Cerastium arvense, 69; April 25; Inverness
southwards, Ireland local. p. 25

- 220. Cerastium alpinum, 17; June 24; Westmorland, Wales, Scotland. p. 66
  221. Cerastium latifolium, 9; May 28; Westmorland, Wales, Scotland. p. 38
  222. Cherleria sedioides, 9; June 19; Scotch mountains. p. 77
- Order 15.—Linaceæ.—Stamens 4-5; petals 4-5, twisted in bud, clawed, fugacious; sepals 4-5, persistent; capsule 3-5-celled; herbs with entire, exstipulate leaves and mostly cymose, regular, blue or white flowers.
- 223. Linum usitatissimum, —; July 6; near Flax fields; p. 161
- 224. Linum perenne, 15; June 14; Durham to Essex, very rare.
- 225. Linum angustifolium, 36; June 4; Lancashire southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 114
- 226. Linum catharticum, 118; June 1; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 68
- 227. Radiola millegrana, 84; July 14; Orkneys to Cornwall, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 122
- Order 16.—Malvaceæ.—Stamens many, united into a tube; petals 5, twisted in bud; sepals 5; ovary many-celled; herbs with alternate, stipuled leaves and axillary; reddish flowers.
- 228. Malva moschata, 88; F. W. F. IV. 141; July 2; Clyde southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 147 229. Malva sylvestris, 96; F. W. F. v. 5; June 4; Ross
- southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.

  p. 103
- 230. Malva rotundifolia, 83; F. W. F. vi. 109; June 8; Aberdeen southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 95
- 231. Malva verticillata, —; June 15; cornfields in Wales, Llanelly.

  p. 104
- 232. Malva borealis, —; June 15; waste places casually, Kent. p. 95
  - 233. Malva Alcea, —; July 16; casually. p. 103

234. Malva parviflora, -; June 12; introduced with
ballast. p. 106
235. Althæa officinalis, 29; F. W. F. vi. 5; Aug. 7;
Clyde southwards local, Ireland. p. 169
236. Althæa hirsuta, 2; June 26; N. Somerset, Herts.,
W. Kent. p. 104
237. Lavatera arborea, 15; July 14; Cornwall, Devon,
Isle of Wight, Steep Holmes (Severn), Anglesea, Scotch and
Irish shores. p. 152
238. Lavatera sylvestris, —; June 18; Devon, Corn-
wall, Scilly Isles. p. 103
Order 17.—Tiliaceæ.—Stamens many; petals 5; sepals
5; ovary 5-celled; trees with alternate, stipuled leaves
and cymose, greenish or yellowish, regular flowers.
239. Tilia parvifolia, —; July 15; Cumberland
southwards. partitions, —, suly 15, cumberland
240. Tilia intermedia (vulgaris), —; June 27; in
plantations. p. 77
241. Tilia grandifolia (platyphyllos), 3; June 16;
Hereford, Radnor, W. Yorkshire. p. 77
p
Order 18.—Hypericaceæ.—Stamens many, united in 3 or
5 bundles; petals 5, twisted in bud; sepals 5, often
with glandular dots or teeth; capsule 3-5-celled;
herbs (or sometimes shrubs) with opposite, exstipulate,
often glandular, dotted leaves and mostly cymose,
regular, yellow flowers.
242. Hypericum Androsæmum, 80; F. W. F. 1. 121; June
28; Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 85
243. Hypericum calycinum, —; July 5; naturalised
in various places.  p. 137
244. Hypericum perforatum, 107; July 4; Sutherland
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 140
245. Hypericum quadrangulum, 108; July 3; Perth
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 141
246. Hypericum dubium, 76; July 26; Perth south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 138

247. Hypericum humifusum, 98;	July 8;	Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.		p. 142
248. Hypericum linariifolium, 4;		
Devon, Channel Islands.		
249. Hypericum pulchrum, 117;	June 18;	Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.		
250. Hypericum hirsutum, 89; Ju	ıly 3; Ross	south-
wards, Ireland very rare.		p. 140
251. Hypericum montanum, 45;	July 19; E	ngland,
Ayrshire, N. E. Ireland, Channel Isla	nds.	p. 139
252. Hypericum elodes, 61; July	7 16; S. E	ngland,
W. Scotland, Ireland, Channel Island	ds.	p. 134
253. Hypericum hircinum, —; A	ug. 10; plan	ntations
occasionally.		p. 167
254. Hypericum elatum, —; July	12; S. W. E	ngland.

Order 19.—Aceraceæ.—Stamens 8, inserted on the flower disc; petals usually 5, or 0, imbricate in bud; sepals usually 5; fruit a samara; trees with opposite leaves and small, green, regular flowers.

p. 137

W. Scotland.

255. Acer campestre, 62; May 20; Durham southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 52
256. Acer pseudo-platanus, —; May 4; plantations. p. 53

Order 20.—Geraniaceæ.—Stamens 5-10; petals 5, clawed; sepals 5, persistent; carpels 5, surrounding a long beak; herbs with stipuled, lobed leaves and handsome, regular, mostly red or purple flowers.

257. Geranium sanguineum, 63; F. W. F. VIII. 69; June 16; Ross southwards, Ireland local. p. 101
258. Geranium phæum, —; May 25; woods near gardens, naturalised. p. 61
259. Geranium sylvaticum, 56; June 5; Caithness to

Stafford and Carnarvon, Ireland very rare. p. 109
260. Geranium pratense, 90; F. W. F. I. 9; June 18;
Aberdeen southwards, N. E. Ireland very rare. p. 112

261. Geranium pyrenaicum, 58; June 4; Perth south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 104
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 104 262. Geranium rotundifolium, 21; June 12; S. Wales
to Norfolk southwards, Ireland local, Channel Is-
lands. p. 99
263. Geranium pusillum, 79; June 2; Aberdeen south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 99
264. Geranium molle, 118; F. W. F. v. 93; April 28;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 32
265. Geranium dissectum, 116; May 29; Great Britain,
T 1 1 01 1 T 1 1
266. Geranium columbinum, 76; June 11; Forfar to
Ayr southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 98
267. Geranium Robertianum, 117; F. W. F. v. 49; April
21; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 31
268. Geranium lucidum, 93; F. W. F. v. 65; April 23;
Great Britain, Ireland. p. 32
269. Geranium nodosum, —; June 15; shrubberies
near gardens, occasionally. p. 104
near gardens, occasionally.  270. Geranium striatum, —; Aug. 5; shrubberies
near gardens, occasionally. p. 163
271. Erodium maritimum, 33; May 22; Wigton
southwards; Irish coasts, Channel Islands. p. 58
272. Erodium cicutarium, 110; F. W. F. 1. 85; June
5; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 95
273. Erodium moschatum, 11; June 8; Worcester and
Pembroke to Cornwall and Dorset, Ireland local, Channel
Islands. p. 104
Intelled.
Order 21.—Balsaminaceæ.—Stamens 5; petals 3, appear-

Order 21.—Balsaminaceæ.—Stamens 5; petals 3, appearing as 5, irregular, united in pairs; sepals 3, rarely 5, petal-like; capsule bursting with elastic valves; succulent herbs with simple, alternate leaves and axillary, irregular, yellow flowers.

274. Impatiens fulva, —; F. W. F. VIII. 13; June 9; Thames at Hampton Court, Wey near Guildford, Grand Junction Canal, R. Clyde, etc. p. 92 275. Impatiens noli-me-tangere, 24; F. W. F. I. 141;

July 10; N. Wales, Westmorland, etc.; Ireland. p. 133

- 276. Impatiens parviflora, -; July 12; garden escape naturalised in many places. p. 140
- Order 22.—Oxalidaceæ.—Stamens 10; petals 5, cohering at the base; sepals 5; carpel 5-celled, many-seeded; low herbs with radical, generally trifoliate leaves and axillary, regular flowers.
- 277. Oxalis acetosella, 115; F. W. F. 1. 153; April 5: Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. 278. Oxalis corniculata, —; June 14; England, especially S. W.; Ireland.

279. Oxalis stricta, -; June 12; Cheshire southwards, Ireland casually. p. 90

## Sub-Division (b).

- Plants with stamens inserted on the calyx or disc (perigynous or epigynous).
- Order 23.—Celastraceæ.—Stamens 4-5, alternating with 4-5 petals; sepals 4-5; capsule fleshy; trees or shrubs with simple, opposite leaves and small, regular flowers in axillary cymes.
- 280. Euonymus Europæus, 74; F. W. F. III. 97; May 29; Roxburgh southwards, Ireland local. p. 52 281. Staphylea pinnata, -; June 8; shrubberies in Yorkshire, and Ashford (Kent). p. 81
- Order 24.—Rhamnaceæ.—Stamens 4-5, very short, opposite the 4-5 petals; petals sometimes absent; sepals 4-5; ovary superior, 3-celled; shrubs with simple leaves and small, greenish, regular flowers.
- 282. Rhamnus catharticus, 57; May 28; Westmorland southwards, Ireland rare. p. 53 283. Rhamnus Frangula, 63; May 26; England com-
- mon, Ayr and Moray, Ireland very rare. p. 53
- Order 25.—Leguminosæ.—Stamens 10, united generally; petals 5, irregular, papilionaceous; sepals 5, often

combined in 2 lips; fruit a pod; ovary superior; herbs or shrubs with alternate, stipuled leaves, mostly
ternate or pinnate, sometimes with tendrils, and
irregular flowers.
284. Sarothamnus scoparius, 115; F. W. F. IV. 41; May
20; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 48
285. Ulex Europæus, 118; F. W. F. III. 45; Feb. 20;
Great Britain, Channel Islands. p. 17
286. Ulex Nanus, 27; F. W. F. vii. 93; July 5; S.
England, Channel Islands.  p. 141
287. Ulex Galii, 55; July 12; Great Britain on the west, Ireland.
288. Genista tinctoria, 76; F. W. F. vii. 21; June 23;
Wigton and Berwick southwards, Ireland. p. 86
289. Genista pilosa, 6; May 10; S. Wales and Suffolk
to Cornwall and Kent.
290. Genista anglica, 86; F. W. F. VIII. 77; May 20;
Ross southwards. p. 49
291. Ononis arvensis, 108; F. W. F. IV. 125; June 5;
Forfar southwards.
292. Ononis spinosa, 71; June 15; Forfar south-
wards. p. 98
293. Ononis reclinata, 2; June 3; Devon, Wigton,
Alderney. p. 99
294. Anthyllis vulneraria, 111; F. W. F. IV. 5;
June 2; Great Britain rather local, Ireland, Channel
Islands. p. 89 295. Medicago sativa, — ; F. W. F. VIII. 149 ; June 5 ;
escape from fields; sandy places, etc. p. 110
296. Medicago falcata, 5; June 10; Eastern Coun-
ties. p. 90
297. Medicago lupulina, 111; F. W. F. VII. 141; May
19; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 51
298. Medicago maculata, 45; May 25; Northumber-
298. Medicago maculata, 45; May 25; Northumberland southwards, S. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 51
299. Medicago denticulata, 20; April 26; England
Eastern and Southern Counties. p. 28
300. Medicago minima, 10; May 12; Norfolk to Kent,
Channel Islands n 51

301. Melilotus officinalis (altissima), 72; F. W. F. vi. 69;
June 19; Perth southwards, Ireland very rare. p. 90
302. Melilotus arvensis, —; June 27; Eastern
Counties chiefly, Ireland. p. 92
303. Melilotus alba, 40; F. W. F. vii. 97; July 7;
Elgin southwards, Ireland. p. 123
304. Melilotus parviflora, —; June 14; a casual on
ballast heaps, etc. p. 83
305. Trigonella ornithopodioides, 29; June 15; Fife
southwards, E. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 72
306. Trifolium subterraneum, 39; May 16; Chester
southwards, Wicklow, Channel Islands. p. 44
307. Trifolium glomeratum, 19; June 12; Norfolk and
Kent to Cornwall, Wicklow, Channel Islands. p. 110
308. Trifolium strictum, 2; June 10; Lizard (Cornwall),
Jersey. p. 101
309. Trifolium suffocatum, 14; June 13; rare, Angle-
sea and Norfolk to Cornwall and Kent, Channel Is-
lands. p. 74
310. Trifolium repens, 118; F. W. F. vii. 153; May
25; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 46
311. Trifolium hybridum, —; May 25; casually in
Clover fields. p. 46
312. Trifolium fragiferum, 72; F. W. F. VIII. 101; July
17; Fife southwards, Ireland local, Channel Islands. p. 156
313. Trifolium arvense, 94; F. W. F. VII. 9; July 5;
Ross southwards, Ireland local, Channel Islands. p. 148
314. Trifolium Bocconi, 1; July 7; W. Cornwall, very
rare. p. 127
315. Trifolium incarnatum, —; June 16; England
escape from cultivation, Channel Islands.  p. 102
316. Trifolium incarnatum, variety Molinerii, 1; June
and the state of t
14; Lizard Point and Kynance Cove. p. 93 317. Trifolium ochroleucum, 11; June 26; Norfolk
2 70 74 7 . 77
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 60 319. Trifolium medium, 112; F. W. F. VIII. 9; May
24; Ross southwards, Ireland: p. 60

320. Trifolium maritimum, —; June 16; Gloucester
and Lincoln to Somerset, Ireland, p. 100
321. Trifolium striatum, 74; June 17; Forfar south-
wards, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 100
wards, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 100 322. Trifolium scabrum, 74; May 26; England, E.
Scotland from Forfar southwards, E. Ireland, Channel
Islands. p. 44
323. Trifolium stellatum, —; June 16; Shoreham
(Sussex). p. 80
324. Trifolium procumbens, 111; F. W. F. 1. 149; May
28; Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands, p. 51
325. Trifolium minus, 115; June 3; Caithness south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 91
326. Trifolium filiforme, 64; June 13; rare, Roxburgh
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 92
327. Trifolium resupinatum, —; July 17; a casual;
Bristol, Poole, Liverpool, New Brighton, Dorset. p. 151
328. Trifolium agrarium, —; June 12; a doubtful
native; Perth, Aberdeen, etc. p. 91
329. Lotus corniculatus, 118; F. W. F. II. 21; June 3;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 87
330. Lotus major, 106; July 4; Banff southwards,
Ireland Channel Islands n. 142
331. Lotus angustissimus, 6; June 27; S. coast
England very rare, Channel Islands. p. 90
332. Astragalus glycyphyllos, 64; June 24; Ross south-
wards. p. 82
333. Astragalus hypoglottis, 41; June 20; Sutherland
to Essex and Wilts., Isle of Aran (Ireland). p. 110
334. Astragalus alpinus, 3; July 14; Aberdeen and
Forfar, very rare. p. 128
335. Oxytropis Uralensis, 9; June 17; Caithness to
Fife and Wigton. p. 105
336. Oxytropis campestris, 2; July 5; Clova moun-
tains. p. 134
337. Ornithopus perpusillus, 83; May 26; Moray
southwards, E. Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 46
338. Arthrolobium ebracteatum, 1; June 15; Scilly
Isles, Channel Islands, p. 81

339. Hippocrepis comosa, 45; May 28; England, Ayr,
Kincardine. p. 50
340. Onobrychis sativa, 30; F. W. F. IV. 9; June 2;
a relic of cultivation, but possibly indigenous in Central
and S. E. England. p. 98
341. Coronilla varia, -; July 8; Berry Head
(Devon): p. 153
342. Vicia orobus, 34; May 27; Skye and Forfar to
Hants and Cornwall, Ireland very rare. p. 46 343. Vicia sylvatica, 78; F. W. F. v. 37; June 28;
343. Vicia sylvatica, 78; F. W. F. v. 37; June 28;
Caithness southwards, Ireland. p. 67 344. Vicia Cracca, 118; F. W. F. 11. 37; June 26;
344. Vicia Cracca, 118; F. W. F. II. 37; June 26;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 113
345. Vicia bithynica, 18; June 16; Flint and York to
Kent and Devon. p. 96
346. Vicia lathyroides, 54; April 25; Ross southwards,
Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 34
347. Vicia sativa, —; F. W. F. III. 49; May 5; a casual in Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Is-
5; a casual in Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands: p. 59
348. Vicia sativa, variety angustifolia, —; May 28;
sandy places Aberdeen southwards, especially S. England,
Ireland, Channel Islands.  349. Vicia lutea, 18; June 4; Forfar southwards,
Channel Islands. p. 82 350. Vicia sepium, 116; F. W. F. 1. 83; May 2; Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 61
351. Vicia hirsuta, 115; June 4; Caithness south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 113
352. Vicia tetrasperma, 74; June 5; Forfar south-
wards, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 111
353. Lathyrus Aphaca, 27; June 29; Warwick and
Norfolk to Devon and Kent. p. 90
354. Lathyrus Nissolia, 40; May 24; Cheshire south-
wards, rarely north of it.
355. Lathyrus hirsutus, 2; June 23; York, Kent,
Surrey, Essex very rare. p. 102
356. Lathyrus pratensis, 118; F. W. F. v. 73; June 26;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 87

357. Lathyrus sylvestris, 62; F. W. F. III. 21; June 18;
Forfar southwards. p. 106
358. Lathyrus tuberosus, 1; June 20; Essex in corn-
fields. p. 102
359. Lathyrus palustris, 20; June 14; York and Car-
narvon to Suffolk and Somerset, but local; Ireland very
rare. p. 110
360. Lathyrus maritimus, 9; July 4; E. coast, Shetland
to Kent and Dorset, Kerry (Ireland). p. 153 361. Lathyrus macrorrhizus, 107; F. W. F. v. 133; May
1. Cant Ditain Indeed 7
1; Great Britain, Ireland. p. 57
362. Lathyrus niger, 4; June 10; Scotland, Den of
Airly, Killiecrankie, Moy House. p. 105
363. Lathyrus sphæricus, —; June 13; Hertfordshire
an escape. p. 101
364: Lathyrus latifolius, —; July 9; Cambridge, Cum-
berland, Worcester, etc. p. 148
Order 26.—Rosaceæ.—Stamens many, fixed on the disc
rarely 1 or few; petals 5, equal, rarely 0; sepals 5;
ovary superior generally, consisting of 1 or more free
or connate carpels, each with 1 or more ovules; shrubs
or herbs with stipuled, alternate leaves and showy,
usually red or yellow flowers.
365. Prunus communis (including spinosa and institia)
114; F. W. F. 11. 81; March 28; Great Britain, Ireland
Channel Islands. p. 18
366. Prunus Padus, 68; F. W. F. viii. 137; May 14
Caithness to S. Wales and Leicester, Ireland. p. 38
367. Prunus cerasus, 33; F. W. F. II. 133; May 2;
York southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 37
368. Prunus avium, 97; April 25; Caithness south
wards, wild in the south, Ireland. p. 24
369. Spiræa Ulmaria, 118; F. W. F. vi. 133; June 27
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 80
370. Spiræa filipendula, 63; June 14; Caithness south
wards, W. Ireland. p. 80
371. Spiræa salicifolia, —; July 18; occasionally in
plantations. p. 150

p. 31

p. 49

p. 144

372. Geum urbanum, 113; F. W. F. v. 9; June 6; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 87 373. Geum rivale, 93; F. W. F. II. 157; April 27;

374. Geum intermedium, -; May 15; Scotland,

375. Dryas octopetala, 17; June 16; Orkney to Car-

376. Sibbaldia procumbens, 19; July 3; Scotch moun-

377. Potentilla fruticosa, 4; June 26; York, Durham, Cumberland, Westmorland, N. Clare and Galway (Ire-

378. Potentilla rupestris, 2; May 17; Craig Breidden

Orkney to Devon and Sussex, Ireland.

England and Wales, Ireland.

narvon and Stafford, Ireland.

tains from Shetland to Peebles.

land).

(Montgomery). p. 37
379. Potentilla anserina, 118; F. W. F. I. 13; June
3; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 84
380. Potentilla argentea, 57; June 20; Elgin south-
wards local, Channel Islands. p. 89
381. Potentilla verna, 22; April 28; Forfar to Cam-
bridge and Somerset. p. 28
382. Potentilla alpestris, 14; June 21; Aberdeen to
York and Wales. p. 92
383. Potentilla reptans, 95; F. W. F. II. 37; June 14;
Banff southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 86
384. Potentilla tormentilla, 118; F. W. F. I. 117; May
12; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 50
385. Potentilla fragrariastrum, 112; Feb. 23; Caithness
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 16
386. Potentilla norvegica, —; July 14; Middlesex,
Hertford, York, Cambridge, naturalised and spread-
ing. p. 141
387: Potentilla hirta, —; May 21; a casual alien in
fields. p. 47
388. Comarum palustre, 99; F. W. F. VIII. 57; June 26;
Scotland, England and Wales, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands. p. 107
389. Fragaria vesca, 117; F. W. F. III. 41; May 10;
Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 38

390. Fragaria elatior, -; May 20; S. England in
copses and hedges.
391. Rubus chamæmorus, 36; June 20; Shetland
southwards to Derby and Wales, N. Ireland very
rare. p. 71
392. Rubus saxatilis, 67; June 5; Sutherland to S.
Wales, Gloucester, Devon and Cornwall, Ireland. p. 73
393. Rubus idæus, 116; F. W. F. vi. 85; June 4;
Orkneys southwards.  394. Rubus fruticosus, 80; F. W. F. 1. 89; July 6;
Scotland, England and Wales, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands. p. 116
395. Rubus corylifolius, 74; July 4; Great Britain
and Ireland. p. 116
396. Rubus cæsius, 62; F. W. F. III. 5; July 6;
Perth southwards, Ireland. p. 116
397. Rosa spinosissima, 94; F. W. F. vIII. 25; May
21; sandy places Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel
Islands. p. 45
398. Rosa Sabini, 57; June 13; Orkney southwards,
Ireland.
399. Rosa villosa, 71; June 28; Shetland southwards,
Ireland. p. 96
400. Rosa micrantha, 58; June 20; Roxburgh south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 97
401. Rosa rubiginosa, 62; F. W. F. v. 105; June 26;
S. England chalk hills, Scotland, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands. p. 97
402. Rosa canina, 118; F. W. F. III. 93; June 15;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 96
403. Rosa arvensis, 69; F. W. F. I. 5; June 13;
England and Ireland. p. 80
404. Agrimonia Eupatoria, 105; F. W. F. II. 17; June
15; Great Britain, Ireland. p. 88
405. Sanguisorba officinalis, 64; June 20; Ayr south-
wards, N. and W. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 107
406. Poterium sanguisorba, 74; F. W. F. II. 137; June
1; England, E. Scotland from Perth to Berwick local,
Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 79

407. Poterium muricatum, -; July 10; Central and

408. Alchemilla vulgaris, 113; F. W. F. II. 101; May 2: Shetland southwards, but not in Kent, Ireland, Channel

409: Alchemilla alpina, 28; June 8; Shetland south-

410. Alchemilla arvensis, 117; May 8; Great Britain,

p. 53

p. 53

S. England.

wards to York, Ireland.

Ireland, Channel Islands.

Islands.

411. Mespilus Germanica, -; May 20; Central and S. England, Channel Islands. p. 37 412. Cratægus oxyacantha, 117; F. W. F. 1. 133; May 25; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 38 413. Cotoneaster vulgaris, -; May 13; Great Orme's Head (North Wales). p. 58 414. Pyrus communis, 49; F. W. F. VIII. 41; April 29; p. 24 Yorkshire southwards. 415. Pyrus malus, 88; F. W. F. 1. 17; May 3; Perth southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 44 416. Pyrus torminalis, 50; April 26; Lancashire southwards. p. 25 417. Pyrus Aria, 50; May 26; Sutherland to Kent and Devon local. p. 38 418. Pyrus aucuparia, 114; F. W. F. VIII. 1; May 23: Great Britain, Ireland. p. 43 Order 27.—Onagraceæ.—Stamens 2-8; petals 2-4, twisted in bud; sepals 2-4; ovary inferior, 1-4-celled, manyseeded; herbs with mostly entire leaves and regular. showy, generally reddish flowers. 419. Epilobium angustifolium, 96; F. W. F. vi. 45; July 15; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 152 420. Epilobium hirsutum, 96; F. W. F. I. 129; July 2; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 148 421. Epilobium parviflorum, 109; July 4; Ross and Hebrides southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 154 422. Epilobium montanum, 118; F. W. F. IV. 105; June 13; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 99

423. Epilobium roseum, 46; July 14; Edinburgh to
Kent and Cornwall local, Ireland. p. 149
424. Epilobium lanceolatum, 12; July 17; Monmouth,
Gloucester, and Surrey to Cornwall, Channel Islands. p. 147
425. Epilobium palustre, 116; July 11; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 150
426: Epilobium tetragonum, 97; July 10; Great
Dilbain, Heland, Channel Islands. p. 149
427. Epilobium alpinum, 24; July 15; Sutherland to
Cumberland. p. 154
428. Epilobium alsinefolium, 23; July 17; Shetland
to Durham, Wales: p. 149
429. Enothera biennis, -; F. W. F. vii. 1; July 5; a
garden escape in places. p. 123
430. Enothera odorata, —; July 8; Somerset, Corn-
wall, Channel Islands. p. 137 431. Ludwigia (Isnardia) palustris, 2; June 14;
Sussex, Surrey, Hants. p. 75 432. Circœa lutetiana, 109; F. W. F. vi. 137; June 26;
Aberdeen southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 71
433. Circæa alpina, 31; July 3; Sutherland to N.
Wales, Gloucester, and Stafford, Ireland: p. 127
p. 127
Order 28.—Haloragaceæ.—Stamens 1, 2, 4, or 8; petals
generally 0 or 2-4; sepals 2-4 or 0; ovary inferior,
1-4-celled; aquatic herbs with whorled leaves and
minute, greenish flowers.
434. Hippuris vulgaris, 90; June 3; Great Britain. p. 75
435. Myriophyllum verticillatum, 49; July 17; Cum-
berland to Kent and Somerset, Ireland rare, Channel
Islands. p. 120
436. Myriophyllum spicatum, 78; June 24; Great
Britain except Cornwall, Ireland. p. 76
437. Myriophyllum alternifolium, 80; May 25; Shetland
to Cornwall and Sussex, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 54
438. Callitriche verna, 93; May 24; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 53
439. Callitriche autumnalis, 27; June 20; Orkneys to
439. Callitriche autumnalis, 27; June 20; Orkneys to Devon, Ireland. p. 74

- Order 29.—Ceratophylleæ.—Flowers solitary, axillary, minute, pistillate and staminate separate, but on the same plant; petals 0; sepals 0; involucre 8-12-partite; staminate flowers with many crowded, sessile anthers; pistillate flowers with an oblong, 1-celled ovary; leaves whorled, sessile, exstipulate, cut into linear-toothed lobes; a submerged branched, slender, fragile herb, densely leafy, with tiny, greenish flowers.
- 440. Ceratophyllum demersum, —; June 21; England and Wales, E. Scotland, Ireland rare, Channel Islands.

  p. 76
- Order 30.—Lythraceæ.—Stamens as many or twice as many as petals; petals 3-6, rarely 0, crumpled in bud; sepals 3-6; ovary superior; herbs with opposite or whorled, entire leaves and showy, regular flowers.
- 441. Lythrum salicaria, 92; F. W. F. IV. 157; July 4; Perth southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 104
- 442. Lythrum hyssopifolia, 6; June 26; very local, Northampton, Cambridge, Norfolk, Herts., Cornwall; Channel Islands.
- 443. Peplis portula, 98; July 6; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 130
- Order 31.—Tamariscaceæ.—Stamens 4-10; petals 5, rarely 4; sepals 5, rarely 4; a shrub with minute, scale-like leaves and small, regular flowers in lateral spikes.
- 444. Tamarix anglica (gallica), —; July 15; S. and E. coasts of England, Channel Islands. p. 148
- Order 32. Cucurbitaceæ. Stamens 3; petals 5; calyx 5-cleft; ovary inferior; fruit fleshy; a climbing herb with tendrilled leaves, and flowers in axillary racemes.
- 445. Bryonia dioica, 59; F. W. F. 11. 149; May 16; England mostly south, Channel Islands. p. 43

- Order 33.—Portulaceæ.—Stamens 3-5; petals 5; sepals 2; ovary superior, 1-celled; a low succulent herb with opposite leaves and small flowers.
- 446. Montia fontana, 114; May 7; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.
  p. 42
- 447. Claytonia perfoliata, —; May 18; naturalised in many places. p. 41
- 448. Claytonia alsinoides, —; May 26; Glasgow, Lancashire, naturalised in many places. p. 55
- 449. Portulaca oleracea, —; June 17; Richmond (Surrey), etc. p. 90
- Order 34.—Illecebraceæ.—Stamens 1-5; petals 4-5 (or 0 in *Illecebrum*); sepals 4-5; ovary superior; small branching herbs with entire, sessile leaves and small flowers.
- 450. Illecebrum verticillatum, 4; July 15; Devon, Cornwall, Channel Islands. p. 122
- 451. Corrigiola littoralis, 2; July 22; Cornwall, Devon. p. 121
- 452. Herniaria glabra, 4; July 12; Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Channel Islands.

  p. 126
- 453. Polycarpon tetraphyllum, 4; June 4; Cornwall, Devon, Dorset, Channel Islands.

  p. 74
- Order 35.—Scleranthaceæ.—Stamens 1-10; petals 0; calyx 4-5-lobed; ovary superior; small, low, tufted herbs with opposite, connate leaves and small, green, axillary flowers.
- 454. Scleranthus annuus, 106; June 13; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.
  455. Scleranthus perennis, 4; July 10; Radnor, Warwick, and Norfolk to Cornwall and Dorset.

  p. 125
- Order 36.—Grossulariaceæ.—Stamens 4-5, alternate with petals; sepals 4-5; ovary inferior; fruit a pulpy berry; shrubs with lobed leaves and small, greenish flowers.

456. Ribes nigrum, —; April 26; Central Scotland southwards, wild in Lake District and Yorkshire. p. 29 457. Ribes rubrum, —; April 28; Scotland, N. England. p. 29 458. Ribes alpinum, 35; April 17; Scotland, N. England. p. 29 459. Ribes grossularia, —; April 2; many counties, especially N. England. p. 30
0.1
Order 37.—Crassulaceæ.—Stamens 3-20, inserted on the base of the sepals; petals and sepals 4-12; ovaries superior, as many as petals; mostly low, succulent herbs with small, starry, regular flowers.
460. Tillæa muscosa, 8; May 23; Norfolk to Hants
and Devon, Channel Islands. p. 44
461. Sedum Rhodiola, 42; June 4; Shetland to S.
Wales and York, Ireland. p. 107
462. Sedum Telephium, 75; F. W. F. v. 101; July 27;
Perth southwards Derry in Ireland. p. 154
463. Sedum villosum, 30; June 18; Elgin to West-
morland and Yorks.
464. Sedum dasyphyllum, —; June 6; naturalised on
old walls.
465. Sedum anglicum, 60; June 16; Shetland south-
wards, Ireland. p. 67
466. Sedum album, —; July 13; Forfar southwards,
400. Sewim woum, —, July 13, Folial Southwards,
an escape, wild on Malvern Hills and in Somerset. p. 118
467. Sedum acre, 113; F. W. F. III. 141; June 29;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 88
468. Sedum sexangulare, —; July 9; E. England. p. 142
469. Sedum reflexum, —; July 19; England, Wales,
Ireland. p. 141
470. Sedum rupestre, 12; June 24; Wales and S. W.
England rare, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 87
471. Sedum Forsterianum, 11; June 22; Somerset,
Gloucester, Shropshire, Wales. p. 88
472. Sempervivum tectorum, —; F. W. F. VII. 77;
July 3; widely spread, tops of walls, etc. p. 152 473. Cotyledon umbilicus, 54; F. W. F. III. 157; June
473. Cotyledon umbilicus, 54; F. W. F. III. 157; June

Channel Islands.  Order 38.—Saxifragaceæ.—Stamens usually 5-10; peta 5, rarely 4 or 0; sepals 4-5; ovary superior; her (mostly mountainous) with various leaves and regul flowers.  474. Saxifraga Geum, 1; June 18; mountains of Co and Kerry.  475. Saxifraga umbrosa, 1; June 8; W. and S. Ireland wild, and naturalised in other places.  9. 476. Saxifraga stellaris, 42; June 22; Caithness N. Wales and York, Ireland.  477. Saxifraga nivalis, 17; July 23; Snowdon, La District, the Highlands, Sligo (Ireland).  9. 1  478. Saxifraga Hirculus, 8; Aug. 13; Chester, Per to Yorkshire, Ireland.  9. 1  479. Saxifraga aizoides, 33; June 15; Orkney York, Ireland.  9. 1  480. Saxifraga oppositifolia, 30; April 21; Shetland N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland.  9. 481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. IV. 33; M. 1; Eigin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scoland.  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers, Scoland.  484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlan England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  9. 1  484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  485. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountai in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  9. 1  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.	
5, rarely 4 or 0; sepals 4-5; ovary superior; her (mostly mountainous) with various leaves and regul flowers.  474. Saxifraga Geum, 1; June 18; mountains of Co and Kerry.  475. Saxifraga umbrosa, 1; June 8; W. and S. Ireland wild, and naturalised in other places.  476. Saxifraga stellaris, 42; June 22; Caithness N. Wales and York, Ireland.  477. Saxifraga nivalis, 17; July 23; Snowdon, La District, the Highlands, Sligo (Ireland).  478. Saxifraga Hirculus, 8; Aug. 13; Chester, Per to Yorkshire, Ireland.  479. Saxifraga aizoides, 33; June 15; Orkney York, Ireland.  480. Saxifraga oppositifolia, 30; April 21; Shetland N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland.  481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. IV. 33; M. 1; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scaland.  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlan England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  485. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountain Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 26; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.	16; on the west, mostly from Argyll southwards, Ireland Channel Islands. p. 78
and Kerry.  475. Saxifraga umbrosa, 1; June 8; W. and S. V. Ireland wild, and naturalised in other places.  476. Saxifraga stellaris, 42; June 22; Caithness N. Wales and York, Ireland.  477. Saxifraga nivalis, 17; July 23; Snowdon, La District, the Highlands, Sligo (Ireland).  478. Saxifraga Hirculus, 8; Aug. 13; Chester, Per to Yorkshire, Ireland.  479. Saxifraga aizoides, 33; June 15; Orkney York, Ireland.  480. Saxifraga oppositifolia, 30; April 21; Shetland N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland.  481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. Iv. 33; M. I; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Secland.  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  484. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  485. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountair in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 26; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.	Order 38.—Saxifragaceæ.—Stamens usually 5-10; petals 5, rarely 4 or 0; sepals 4-5; ovary superior; herbs (mostly mountainous) with various leaves and regular flowers.
Ireland wild, and naturalised in other places.  476. Saxifraga stellaris, 42; June 22; Caithness N. Wales and York, Ireland.  477. Saxifraga nivalis, 17; July 23; Snowdon, La District, the Highlands, Sligo (Ireland).  478. Saxifraga Hirculus, 8; Aug. 13; Chester, Per to Yorkshire, Ireland.  479. Saxifraga aizoides, 33; June 15; Orkney York, Ireland.  480. Saxifraga oppositifolia, 30; April 21; Shetland N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland.  481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. Iv. 33; M. 1; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scaland.  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  484. Saxifraga rivilaris, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  485. Saxifraga rivilaris, 5; July 23; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  485. Saxifraga kypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountair Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 26; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  9. 2	
N. Wales and York, Ireland.  477. Saxifraga nivalis, 17; July 23; Snowdon, La District, the Highlands, Sligo (Ireland).  478. Saxifraga Hirculus, 8; Aug. 13; Chester, Per to Yorkshire, Ireland.  479. Saxifraga aizoides, 33; June 15; Orkney York, Ireland.  480. Saxifraga oppositifolia, 30; April 21; Shetland N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland.  481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. Iv. 33; M. I; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scolland.  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  484. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  485. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlant England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  486. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.	Ireland wild, and naturalised in other places. p. 71
District, the Highlands, Sligo (Ireland).  478. Saxifraga Hirculus, 8; Aug. 13; Chester, Per to Yorkshire, Ireland.  479. Saxifraga aizoides, 33; June 15; Orkney York, Ireland.  480. Saxifraga oppositifolia, 30; April 21; Shetland N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland.  481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. Iv. 33; M. 1; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scoland.  p. 1.  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawer Braemar, Ben Nevis.  484. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawer Braemar, Ben Nevis.  485. Saxifraga rivularis, 81; April 12; E. Scotlan England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountair Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.	N. Wales and York, Ireland. p. 67
to Yorkshire, Ireland.  479. Saxifraga aizoides, 33; June 15; Orkney York, Ireland.  480. Saxifraga oppositifolia, 30; April 21; Shetland N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland.  481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. Iv. 33; Ma 1; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scolland.  p. 11  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawer Braemar, Ben Nevis.  484. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawer Braemar, Ben Nevis.  485. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlant England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountair in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 26 Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 16 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 2	District, the Highlands, Sligo (Ireland). p. 117
480. Saxifraga oppositifolia, 30; April 21; Shetland N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland. p. 481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. IV. 33; M. 1; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare. p. 482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scoland. p. 1. 483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis. p. 1. 484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlan England, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland. p. 486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountain Wales, Scotland and Ireland. p. 487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28 Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 5	to Yorkshire, Ireland. p. 167 479. Saxifraga aizoides, 33; June 15; Orkney to
N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland.  481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. IV. 33; M.  1; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scotland.  p. 11  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  p. 12  484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlan England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 13  485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountai in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28 Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 2  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18	York, Ireland. p. 92 480. Saxifraga oppositifolia. 30: April 21: Shetland to
1; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare.  482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scotland.  483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers Braemar, Ben Nevis.  484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlan England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountai in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28 Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 2	N. Wales and Yorkshire, N. W. and N. Ireland. p. 33481. Saxifraga granulata, 78; F. W. F. IV. 33; May
483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawer Braemar, Ben Nevis.  484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlan England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountain Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.	1; Elgin to Somerset and Kent, Ireland rare. p. 37 482. Saxifraga cernua, 1; July 26; Ben Lawers, Scot-
484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotlan England, Ireland, Channel Islands.  485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland.  486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountai in Wales, Scotland and Ireland.  487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28 Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.	483. Saxifraga rivularis, 5; July 23; Ben Lawers
485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness Glamorgan and N. Somerset, Ireland. p. 486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountai in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. p. 487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28 Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 5	484. Saxifraga tridactylites, 81; April 12; E. Scotland,
486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountai in Wales, Scotland and Ireland. p. 487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28 Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 5	485. Saxifraga hypnoides, —; April 29; Caithness to
487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28 Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 5	486. Saxifraga cæspitosa, 4; May 16; high mountains
488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18 Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 5	487. Chrysosplenium oppositifolium, 107; March 28;
489. Parnassia palustris, 82; F. W. F. VII. 117; Au	488. Chrysosplenium alternifolium, 70; March 18;
4; Shetland to Dorset and Surrey, Ireland. p. 16	489. Parnassia palustris, 82; F. W. F. vii. 117; Aug. 4; Shetland to Dorset and Surrey, Ireland. p. 162

- Order 39.—Araliaceæ.—Stamens 5; petals 5; calyx 3-5-cleft; ovary inferior; fruit a berry; including a low herb and a climbing shrub, with green flowers.
- 490. Adoxa Moschatellina, 91; F. W. F. III. 29; March 12; Ross southwards, Ireland. p. 21 491. Hedera helix, 118; F. W. F. VII. 25; Oct. 5; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 174
- Order 40.—Cornaceæ.—Stamens 4-5; petals 4-5; calyx 0 or 5-cleft; ovary inferior; herbs or shrubs with opposite leaves and small flowers.
- 492. Cornus sanguinea, 67; F. W. F. vi. 93; June 9; Westmorland southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands.

  p. 66
- 493. Cornus suecica, 15; F. W. F. VII. 81; July 14; Sutherland to Yorkshire. p. 160
- Order 41.—Umbelliferæ.—Stamens 5; petals 5; sepals 5 or 0; ovary inferior; fruit of 2 adhering carpels; herbs with mostly compound leaves and small, white, umbelled flowers.
- 494. Hydrocotyle vulgaris, 116; F. W. F. VII. 61; May 30; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 56
  495. Sanicula Europæa, 115; F. W. F. VII. 113; May
- 15; Caithness southwards, Ireland. p. 44 496. Astrantia major, —; June 18; naturalised at
- Ludlow and Malvern. p. 100
  497. Eryngium maritimum, 54; F. W. F. VIII. 53;
- July 16; shores from Aberdeen and Argyll southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.

  p. 160
- 498. Eryngium campestre, 7; July 22; Kent, Suffolk, Plymouth, Weston-super-Mare, Tyne, Waterford, etc., Channel Islands.
- 499. Conium maculatum, 110; F. W. F. VIII. 113; June 28; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 70
- 500. Physospermum cornubiense, 3; July 15; Cornwall, S. Devon; p. 120

501. Smyrnum olusatrum, 63; April 21; Aberdeen
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 29 502. Cicuta virosa, 37; July 6; Forfar to Suffolk and
502. Cicuta virosa, 37; July 6; Forfar to Suffolk and
Somerset, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 121
Somerset, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 121 503. Apium graveolens, 58; June 16; Perth and
Argyll southwards, Ireland, and Channel Islands. p. 74
504. Petroselinum sativum, —; June 25; a garden
escape; waste places. p. 78
505. Petroselinum segetum, 45; Aug. 7; York south-
wards.
506. Trinia vulgaris, 3; May 17; S. Devon, N. Somer-
set, rare.
507. Helosciadium nodiflorum, 82; July 10; Mid-
Scotland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 122
508. Helosciadium inundatum, 96; June 12; Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 70 509. Sison amomum, 54; Aug. 18; York and Chester
Jos. Dison amonium, 94; Aug. 10; Tork and Onester
southwards, especially in south, Channel Islands. p. 163
510. Ægopodium podagraria, 106; June 7; Elgin
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 73 511. Carum Carui, —; June 12; naturalised in some
511. Carum Carui, —; June 12; naturansed in some
waste places. p. 70
512. Carum verticillatum, 20; July 13; on the west from
Argyll to Cornwall local, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 127
513. Carum Bulbocastanum, 4; June 16; Herts.,
Bucks., Bedford, Cambridge, rare. p. 70 514. Bunium flexuosum, 114; May 12; Great Britain,
514. Bunium flexuosum, 114; May 12; Great Britain,
Treiand, Unannel Islands, p. 42
515. Pimpinella Saxifraga, 108; July 5; Sutherland
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 122
516. Pimpinella magna, 51; July 9; England, E. Scot-
land, Ireland rare. p. 121
517. Sium latifolium, 42; July 10; Stirling southwards,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 121
518. Sium angustifolium, 81; July 12; Elgin south-
wards in E. Scotland, Wigton, England and Wales, Ireland,
Channel Islands. p. 122
519. Bupleurum tenuissimum, 23; Aug. 11; Durham
southwards, local, p. 164

520. Bupleurum aristatum, 2; July 22; Devon very rare, E. Sussex, Channel Islands.

521. Bupleurum falcatum, 2; Aug. 4; Surrey and

Essex.

1255CA:
522. Bupleurum rotundifolium, 39; June 27; È. and
S. England, York to Kent and Somerset. p. 83
523. Enanthe fistulosa, 68; July 25; Ayr south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 124
524. Enanthe pimpinelloides, 16; June 17; Worcester
and Sussex to Essex and Cornwall.  525. Enanthe Lachenalii, 72; July 3; Argyll and
525. Enanthe Lachenalii, 72; July 3; Argyll and
Haddington southwards, Ireland. p. 120
526. Enanthe salaifolia, 22; June 15; Worcester,
Notts., and Norfolk to Dorset and Kent. p. 70
527. Enanthe crocata, 92; F. W. F. vii. 37; July 21;
Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 118
528. Enanthe Phellandrium, 56; July 16; Haddington
(Scotland), southwards rare, England and Wales, Ireland,
Channel Islands. p. 120
529. Enanthe fluviatilis, 27; July 14; southern half
of England, Kildare Canal (Ireland). p. 120
530. Æthusa Cynapium, 96; F. W. F. IV. 69; July 1;
Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 121
531. Fæniculum vulgare, 32; F. W. F. vii. 121; July 10; near the sea, N. Wales and Norfolk to Kent and
Cornwall.  p. 144
532. Seseli Libanotis, 3; July 14; Sussex, Herts., and
Cambridge. p. 120
533. Ligusticum scoticum, 25; July 8; Scotland,
Northumberland, N. Ireland, sea-coast local. p. 127
534. Silaus pratensis, 68; June 29; E. Scot-
land, Fife southwards, England and Wales, Ireland
rare. p: 83
535. Meum athamanticum, 29; June 16; Aberdeen
and Argyll to Wales and York. p. 78
536. Crithmum maritimum, 26; F. W. F. vi. 47; May
25; Ayr southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 44
537. Echinophora spinosa, —; June 13: shores of
Kent, Lancashire, Dorset. p. 69
0

Ireland, Channel Islands.

a garden escape.

538. Angelica sylvestris, 117; July 14; Great Britain,

539. Angelica archangelica, —; July 19; watery places,

p. 127

540. Peucedanum officinale, 2; July 13; Kent, Essex
Channel Islands very rare. p. 144
541. Peucedanum palustre, 13; July 20; York, Lincoln
Eastern Counties, Somerset. p. 119
542. Peucedanum Ostruthium, -; June 28; N
England, Scotland. p. 69
543. Pastinaca sativa, 57; F. W. F. vi. 57; July 24
Durham and Lancaster southwards, Scotland local, Ire-
land, Channel Islands. p. 144
544: Heracleum Sphondylium, 118; F. W. F. vii. 13
June 29; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 67
545. Tordylium maximum, 4; June 16; Essex, Middle-
sex, Oxford, and Bucks. p. 72
546. Daucus carota, 115; F. W. F. II. 89; June 29
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 72
547. Caucalis daucoides, 28; June 26; E. and S. coast
of England, Durham to Kent and Somerset, Channel
Islands. p. 72
548. Caucalis latifolia, 7; July 4; Cambridge to
Gloucester, Herts., S. Wales, Somerset, very rare. p. 150
549. Torilis (Caucalis) anthriscus, 107; July 11;
Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 119
550. Torilis infesta, 57; June 22; York and N. Wales
southwards. p. 70
551. Torilis nodosa, 73; May 19; Banff southwards
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 56
552. Scandix Pecten-Veneris, 93; F. W. F. II. 53
June 4; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands: p. 70
553. Anthriscus vulgaris, 79; May 8; Great Britain,
Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 41
554: Anthriscus sylvestris, 113; April 23; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 26
555. Anthriscus cerefolium, —; May 15; escape from
gardens, rare. p. 42

556. Chærophyllum temulum, 99; June 1; Caithness southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 69
557. Myrrhis odorata, 65; May 4; Caithness to S.

Wales and Lincoln.

p. 41

558. Coriandrum sativum, —; June 18; escape from gardens, S. and E. of England. p. 94

559. Selinum carvifolium, —; July 20; N. Lincoln-shire and Cambridge, very rare.

p. 124

560. Siler trilobum, —; May 21; Cherry Hinton (Cambridge) naturalised.

561. Ammi majus, —; June 17; sandy places near the Severn, an alien weed.

p. 73

Order 42.—Loranthaceæ.—Stamens 4; petals 4; sepals 0; ovary inferior; fruit a pulpy berry; a semi-parasitic shrub with entire leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

562. Viscum album, 40; March 15; York and Denbigh to Kent and Devon. p. 21

#### DIVISION II.-MONOPETALÆ.

Plants with corolla 2- or more-lobed, composed of petals more or less connate:

Sub-Division (a).

Ovary inferior.

#### SECTION 1:

## Stamens on the corolla:

Order 43.—Caprifoliaceæ.—Stamens 4-10 on corolla; corolla lobes 5, sometimes forming 2 lips; calyx 3-5-cleft; fruit a berry; mostly shrubs with opposite leaves and showy, sometimes irregular flowers.

563. Sambucus nigra, 115; F. W. F. vII. 49; June 10; Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 73 564. Sambucus Ebulus, 77; F. W. F. vIII. 157; June 28;

Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 92

565. Viburnum Opulus, 107; F. W. F. VII. 69; June 7; England, Scotland rare, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 66 566. Viburnum Luntana, 45; May 18; York southwards, occasionally elsewhere, Channel Islands. p. 43 567. Lonicera Periclymenum, 112; F. W. F. I. 89; June 15; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 80 568. Lonicera caprifolium, —; May 13; Cambridge, Oxford, naturalised. p. 45 569. Lonicera Xylosteum, —; May 28; Sussex, Herefordshire, Dorset, etc., naturalised. p. 43 570. Linnæa borealis, 16; June 25; Ross southwards to York, chiefly in Central and E. Scotland. p. 99 571. Symphoricarpus racemosus, —; July 1; hedges, etc., escape from gardens. p. 151
Order 44.—Rubiaceæ.—Stamens 3-5, alternate with 3-5 lobes of corolla; calyx usually 4-6-cleft; carpels 2-celled; herbs with whorled (sometimes prickly) leaves, 4-angled stems, and small, regular flowers.
ETO D.L'
572. Rubia peregrina, 23; June 14; Wales, Hereford, and Cornwall to Kent, E. and S. Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 77
573. Galium verum, 117; F. W. F. VII. 129; June 9;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 91 574. Galium Cruciata, 97; F. W. F. IV. 93; April 20;
Elgin southwards, Ireland very rare. p. 28
Elgin southwards, Ireland very rare. p. 28
575. Galium palustre, 118; July 13; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 119
576. Galium uliginosum, 93; July 2; Caithness south-
wards, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 119
577. Galium saxatile, 117; June 18; Sutherland south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 68 578. Galium erectum, 29; June 21; York to Kent and
578. Galium erectum, 29; June 21; York to Kent and
Dorset, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 68
579. Galium Mollugo, 77; July 16; Perth and Lanark
southwards, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 119
580. Galium sylvestre, 28; July 14; Great Britain
except W. Scotland, Wales and E. England, Ireland. p. 121

581. Galium boreale, 43; June 18; Shetland to York
and Brecon, Ireland. p. 68
582. Galium Aparine, 118; F. W. F. III. 13; June 1;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 69
583. Galium Aparine, variety Vaillantii, 1; June 1;
Saffron Walden. p. 76
584. Galium tricorne, 43; June 7; Cumberland south-
wards, chalky soil. p. 69
585. Galium anglicum, 10; June 15; S. E. England
from Norfolk to Kent and Cambridge to Sussex. p. 74
586. Galium spurium, —; June 13; casually, For-
far, Cambridge, Saffron Walden, and Chesterford (Essex).
p. 75
587. Sherardia arvensis, 115; F. W. F. vi. 117; April 29;
Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 34
588. Asperula odorata, 112; F. W. F. IV. 97; May 14;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 40
589. Asperula cynanchica, 40; June 17; York and
Westmorland southwards, S. and W. Ireland. p. 100
590. Asperula taurina, —; April 21; shrubberies,
Cadeby (Leicestershire), Casterton Woods (Westmor-
land). p. 26
591. Asperula arvensis, -; May 27; casually in corn-
fields, Devonport. p. 64
Order 45.—Valerianaceæ.—Stamens 1 or 3; corolla 5-
cleft; calyx toothed; ovary 1-celled; herbs with
opposite leaves and small, sometimes irregular flowers.
592. Centranthus ruber, —; F. W. F. IV. 109; May

wards.
594. Valeriana officinalis, 117; F. W. F. I. 97; June
15; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.
595. Valeriana pyrenaica, —; June 15; naturalised in some plantations.
596. Valerianella olitoria, 99; April 27; Great Britain,

593. Valeriana dioica, 73; May 8; Fife south-

p. 58

6; S. England, Ireland.

Ireland, Channel Islands, p. 34

597. Valerianella carinata, 15; April 28; Yorkshire southwards, Ireland (Co. Down), Channel Islands. p. 34
598. Valerianella auricula, 37; June 12; Fife southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 111
599. Valerianella dentata, 82; June 6; Moray southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 94
600. Valerianella eriocarpa, —; June 8; Worcester, Dorset, Cornwall:

- Order 46.—Dipsaceæ.—Stamens 4; corolla 4-5-lobed; calyx enclosed in a dry, scaly involucel; anthers free; seeds pendulous; herbs with small flowers closely packed in heads with an involucre at the base.
- 601. Dipsacus sylvestris, 74; F. W. F. II. 145; Aug. 3; Perth southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 171 602. Dipsacus pilosus, 52; Aug. 1; York to Kent and Devon. p. 162. 603. Dipsacus fullonum, —; June 28; an escape W. of England. p. 95 604. Scabiosa succisa, 118; F. W. F. IV. 85; July 22; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 159 605. Scabiosa columbaria, 72; July 2; E. Scotland from Perth southwards, England, Channel Islands. p. 156 606. Scabiosa (Knautia) arvensis, 98; F. W. F. IV. 25; June 27; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 94
- Order 47.—Compositæ.—Stamens 4-5; corolla tubular or ligulate; calyx 0; anthers mostly connate; seeds erect; herbs with various leaves, and flowers mostly white or yellow, collected into compound heads.

607. Tragopogon pratensis, 84; F. W. F. vi. 97; June 2; Scotland rare from Caithness southwards, Ireland rare, England and Wales, Channel Islands. p. 84 608. Tragopogon porrifolius, —; May 14; rare and local, not truly wild. p. 59 609. Helminthia echioides, 65; F. W. F. vi. 21; June 16; Haddington to Berwick in Scotland, Durham south-

p. 85

wards, E. Ireland rare, Channel Islands.

610. Picris hieracioides, 60; F. W. F. VIII. 45; July
5; Roxburgh southwards, Channel Islands. p. 138
611. Leontodon hirtus, 71; July 11; Edinburgh to
Roxburgh in Scotland, Durham southwards, Ireland,
Channel Islands: p. 139
612. Leontodon hispidus, 92; June 3; Forfar south-
wards Ireland Channel Islands n. 84
613. Leontodon autumnalis, 116; F. W. F. v. 1; Aug.
7; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 167
614. Hypochæris glabra, 43; June 12; Scotland rare,
Elgin southwards, England except Cornwall, Channel
Islands. p. 87
615. Hypocheris maculata, 7; July 8; Westmorland,
N. Wales, Cornwall, Cambridge, Suffolk, Essex, rare,
Channel Islands. p. 138
616 Hypochæris radicata, 117; F. W. F. vIII. 33;
June 7; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 84
617. Lactuca virosa, 51; June 14; Scotland rare,
Perth southwards, England and Wales, Channel Is-
lands. p. 89
618. Lactuca scariola, 6; July 12; rare, Worcester,
Norfolk, Cambridge, Essex, Kent, Surrey. p. 143
Norfolk, Cambridge, Essex, Kent, Surrey. p. 143 619. Lactuca saligna, 9; July 15; rare, near the sea,
Suffolk and Hunts, to Sussex and Kent. p. 142
620. Lactuca muralis, 69; June 24; Scotland (Perth
and Stirling), England rare, Ireland (Wicklow and
Louth). p. 88
621. Prenanthes purpurea, -; July 16; Edinburgh,
Isle of Skye. p. 153
622. Sonchus paustris, 8; July 28; very rare Nor-
folk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Hunts., Kent, Essex. p. 134
623. Sonchus arvensis, 117; F. W. F. 1. 125; Aug. 2;
Great Britain, Ireland Channel Islands. p. 167
624. Sonchus asper, 104; June 13; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 86
625. Sonchus oleraceus, 117; F. W. F. v. 41; June 13;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 86
626. Mulgedium alpinum, 2; July 26; Forfar, Aber-
deen. p. 158

p. 158

627. Crepis virens, 116; July 1; Caithness south
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 143
628. Crepis biennis, 27; June 16; Aberdeen, England
E. and Mid-counties, from York to Kent and Sussex
Dublin, Channel Islands. p. 86
629. Crepis succisæfolia, 17; July 14; Banff south
wards to York. p. 139
630. Crepis paludosa, 62; July 2; Caithness to S. Wales
and Shropshire, N. Ireland. p. 139
631. Ĥieracium Pilosella, 116; May 20; Great Britain
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 46
632. Hieracium aurantiacum, —; June 23; naturalised
Scotland, N. England. p. 92
633. Hieracium alpinum, 4; July 19; mountains
Sutherland to Westmorland, N. Wales. p. 137
634. Hieracium nigrescens, 3; Aug. 3; Sutherland to
Yorkshire. p. 167
635. Hieracium iricum (anglicum), 16; July 16;
Orkney to York, Ireland. p. 137
636. Hieracium pallidum, —; June 27; England,
Scotland, Ireland. p. 84
637. Hieracium murorum, 68; June 1; Shetland
southwards, Ireland. p. 85
638. Hieracium vulgatum (sylvaticum), 90; July 28;
Ross southwards, Ireland rare. p. 138
639. Hieracium prenanthoides, 18; July 23; Orkney to
York, Ireland (Wicklow). p. 139
640. Hieracium umbellatum, 88; July 25; S. Scotland,
England and Wales, Ireland local, Channel Islands. p. 139
641. Hieracium crocatum, 17; July 20; Orkney to
Wales and York, Ireland rare. p. 139
642. Hieracium boreale, 96; Aug. 12; Isle of Skye,
Banff southwards rare, England and Wales, Ireland. p. 166
643. Barkhausia (Crepis) fatida. 15; June 12; rare;
Cambridge and Norfolk to Sussex and Kent. p. 86
644. Barkhausia (Crepis) taraxicifolia, 31; June 19;
Yorkshire southwards, Carnarvon, p. 84
645. Barkhausia (Crepis) setora, —; Aug. 8; casually
n Clover fields; p. 168

665. Onopordum acanthium, 60; July 19; Fife south-

wards, Channel Islands. p. 152
666. Carlina vulgaris, 83; F. W. F. VIII. 121; June
27; Elgin and Arran southwards, Ireland local, Channel
Islands. p. 107
667. Centaurea nigra, 117; F. W. F. 1. 101; June 26;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 103
668. Centaurea Cyanus, 95; F. W. F. v. 145; June
26; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 113
669. Centaurea scabiosa, 82; F. W. F. v. 109; July 2;
Sutherland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands: p. 151
670. Centaurea aspera, —; July 10; very rare,
Guernsey. p. 153
671. Centaurea Calcitrapa, 17; F. W. F. VIII. 97; July
18; Norfolk and S. Wales to Cornwall and Kent, Channel
Islands. p. 155
672. Centaurea solstitialis, —; July 13; rare, intro-
duced. E. and S. England. p. 140
673. Centaurea Jacea, -; Aug. 5; very rare, Lanark-
shire, Sussex. p. 170
674. Xanthium stumarium, —; Aug. 15; casually
S. England, Kerry (Ireland). p. 164
675. Xanthium spinosum, -; Aug. 19; a casual
weed. p. 164
676. Bidens cernua, 82; F. W. F. viii. 109; July 19;
Elgin and Dumbarton southwards, Ireland. p. 135
677. Bidens tripartita, 84; F. W. F. vii. 101; July
18; Isla and Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Is-
ands: p. 135
678. Eupatorium cannabinum, 98; F. W. F. VIII. 145;
July 8; Scotland uncommon, England and Wales, Ireland,
Channel Islands. p. 156
679. Chrysocoma (Aster) Linosyris, 4; Aug. 17; N.
Somerset, S. Devon, Carnaryon, p. 168
680. Diotis maritima, 9; Aug. 22; E. Suffolk, Essex,
Kent to Cornwall, Anglesea, Kerry, Wexford, Waterford,
Channel Islands. p. 168
681: Tanacetum vulgare, 111; F. W. F. v. 33; Aug. 8;
Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands: p. 168

682. Artemisia campestris, 4; Aug. 13; Norfolk and Suffolk. p. 169 683. Artemisia maritima, 49; Aug. 4; Scotland (Aberdeen southwards) rare, England and Wales, N. E. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 164 684. Artemisia Absinthium, 72; Aug. 6; Scotland mostly S. and E., England and Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 169 685. Artemisia vulgaris, 116; July 26; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 145 686. Antennaria dioica, 86; June 26; Shetland southwards to Suffolk and Cornwall, Ireland. 687. Antennaria margaritacea, -; Aug. 4; S. Wales, Scotland, Channel Islands. p. 167 688. Gnaphalium luteo-album, -; July 12; Norfolk, Suffolk, Sussex, Channel Islands. p. 135 689. Gnaphalium sylvaticum, 108; July 19; Shetland southwards. p. 145 690. Gnaphalium supinum, 16; July 13; Orkney to Argvll and Stirling. p. 145 691. Gnaphalium uliginosum, 117; F. W. F. VII. 149: July 24; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 145 692. Filago gallica, -; July 15; local Essex, Herts., Bucks., Channel Islands. p. 144 693. Filago minima, 91; June 23; local Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 91 694. Filago Germanica, 96; July 9; S. Scotland rare, Ireland common, Channel Islands. p. 146 695. Petasites vulgaris, 111; F. W. F. VII. 5; April 9; Great Britain local, Ireland. p. 34 696. Petasites fragrans, -; Feb. 15; naturalised in shrubberies, etc., especially near the sea. p. 16 697. Petasites albus, -; March 2; naturalised in shrubberies, etc., mostly in Scotland. p. 19 698. Tussilago Farfara, 118; F. W. F. III. 137; March 1; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 20 699. Erigeron alpinum, 3; July 16; Breadalbane and

p. 159

Clova mountains.

700. Erigeron acre, 65; F. W. F. vi. 149; July 3;
England, Forfar, E. and S. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 156
701. Erigeron canadense, —; Aug. 4; England, es-
pecially near London.  p. 163
702. Aster Tripolium, 68; July 29; Sutherland south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 157 703. Aster salignus, —; Aug. 16; Wicken Fen
(Cambridgeshire), an escape.
704. Solidago virgaurea, 115; F. W. F. vi. 9; July 16;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 142
705. Senecio vulgaris, 118; F. W. F. II. 105; March
10; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 17
706. Senecio sylvaticus, 113; July 13; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 144
707. Senecio viscosus, 33; July 15; local Banff and
Dumbarton to Kent and Sussex, Wales, Ireland, very
rare. p. 136
708. Senecio squalidus, —; June 19; Oxford, Bideford, Warwick, Cork.
ford, Warwick, Cork.  709. Senecio erucæjolius, 67; July 4; Lanark south-
wards, E. Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 140
710. Senecio Jacobæa, 118; F. W. F. v. 125; June 22;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 85
711. Senecio aquaticus, 117; F. W. F. v. 29; July 1;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 138
712. Senecio paludosus, 3; June 20; Fens of Lincoln,
Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge, Channel Islands. p. 84
713. Senecio saracenicus, —; June 22; Aberdeen
southwards, Ireland. p. 86 714. Cineraria (Senecio) palustris, 8; June 19; Fens
E. England, very rare.  p. 86
715. Cineraria (Senecio) campestris, 22; May 26; York,
Lincoln, Cambridge to Gloucester, Sussex to Dorset. p. 49
716. Doronicum Pardalianches, -; May 10; natural-
ised in some plantations. p. 48
717. Doronicum plantagineum, —; May 28; naturalised
in some plantations. p. 48
718. Înula Helenium, — ; July 16 ; Ross southwards
local and naturalised mostly. Channel Islands n. 137

719. Inula Conyza, 58; F. W. F. vii. 105; July
19; York and Westmorland southwards, Channel Is-
lands. p. 136
720. Inula salicina, 1; July 10; Lough Dearg (Galway,
Ireland). p. 133
721. Inula crithmoides, 19; July 16; Essex, Gloucester,
and Wales, to Kent and Cornwall, S. W. Scotland, S. and
E. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 138
722. Inula (Pulicaria) dysenterica, 79; F. W. F. I. 137;
July 29; S. Scotland rare, England and Wales, Ireland,
Channel Islands. p. 138
723. Inula Pulicaria (Pulicaria vulgaris), 25; Aug. 5;
rare Montgomery and Norfolk southwards, Channel Is-
lands.
724. Bellis perennis, 118; F. W. F. H. 13; March 2;
Canal Deits in Tarland Channel Irlands
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 18
725. Chrysanthemum segetum, 116; F. W. F. IV. 1;
June 19; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 84
726. Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum, 118; F. W. F. III.
73; June 4; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 65
727. Matricaria Parthenium, —; F. W. F. III. 145;
July 13; Great Britain, Channel Islands. p. 117
728. Matricaria inodora, 117; F. W. F. v. 17; June
28; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 65
729. Matricaria Chamomilla, 64; June 11; Scotland
rare, Ireland rare, Cumberland southwards, Channel
Islands. p. 66
730. Anthemis nobilis, 49; F. W. F. vi. 145; July 1;
Scotland (not indigenous), England, Ireland, Channel
Islands. p. 116
731. Anthemis arvensis, 73; June 5; Caithness south-
wards, S. E. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 65
732. Anthemis Cotula, 74; June 26; Scotland rare,
Dumbarton and Fife southwards, England and Wales,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 65
733. Anthemis tinctoria, —; July 15; ballast heaps,
banks of Tees, Durham, etc. p. 137

6; Great Britain, Ireland.

p. 123

735. Achillea Millefolium, 118; F. W. F. III. 121; June 15; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 67 736. Achillea tomentosa, -; Aug. 14; Scotland, in many places, an escape; England rarer. p. 168 737. Achillea decolorans, -; Aug. 16; an escape, Matlock (Derbyshire), etc. p. 167 738. Achillea tanacetifolia, -; July 12; an escape, Cromford (Derbyshire), Ringinglow (Sheffield). p. 146 739. Galinsoga parviflora, -; July 22; naturalised in a few places, London, Middlesex, Surrey, etc. p. 144 SECTION 2. Stamens on the ovary. Order 48.—Campanulaceæ.—Stamens 5; corolla and calyx mostly 5-lobed; ovary 2-8-celled; herbs with milky juice, alternate, entire leaves, and showy (mostly blue), regular flowers. 740. Campanula rotundifolia, 117; F. W. F. I. 77;

July 2; Great Britain, Ireland. p. 158 741. Campanula patula, 29; July 16; W. and S. of England and Wales mostly. p. 158 742. Campanula rapunculus, 31; July 13; rare, Fife p. 159 southwards. 743. Campanula latifolia, 61; July 8; Banff southwards to N. Wales, Gloucester, and Surrey. 744. Campanula rapunculoides, 24; F. W. F. IV. 45; July 24: rare and local Aberdeen southwards to Dorset and Hants., Ireland rare. p. 158 745. Campanula Trachelium, 59; F. W. F. Iv. 117; July 27; Lanark and Fife to Cornwall and Kent, Kilkenny

(Ireland). 746. Campanula glomerata, 51; F. W. F. III. 117; Aug. 1; Forfar southwards to Somerset and Kent, mostly on the E. side, Ireland rare. p. 173

747. Campanula persicifolia, -; July 16; woods Cullen, Banff (Scotland), and Yorkshire. p. 158 748. Campanula (Wahlenbergia) hederacea, 46; F. W. F.

VI. 141; July 15; Argyll to Ayr in Scotland, England W. and S. from York to Kent and Cornwall, S. and E. Ireland, Channel Islands.

p. 159

749. Campanula hybrida, 47; June 21; Scotland introduced, England chiefly in the E. from Durham to Kent and Cornwall.

p. 113

750. Phyteuma orbiculare, 9; July 16; rare, on chalk, Kent, Surrey, Sussex, and Wilts.

p. 161

751. Phyteuma spicatum, 1; June 7; East Sussex. p. 83 752. Jasione montana, 80; F. W. F. vi. 125; June 26; Kincardine southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 114 753. Lobelia urens, 2; July 10; rare, Dorsetshire and

Cornwall. p. 159

754. Lobelia Dortmanna, 38; July 19; Shetland southwards to Westmorland, Wales, Shropshire, Ireland: p. 161

From species of Vaccinium, Nos. 768, 769, 770, 771, really

[Four species of Vaccinium, Nos. 768, 769, 770, 771, really belong to this section.]

# SUB-DIVISION (b). Ovary superior.

#### SECTION 1.

#### Stamens free from the corolla.

Order 49.—Ericaceæ (except Vaccinium).—Stamens 5, 8, 10; corolla and calyx 4-5-cleft; fruit 3-5-celled; shrubs with opposite or whorled, evergreen leaves and small, often showy, regular flowers.

755. Erica Tetralix, 116; F. W. F. II. 73; July 6; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 151
756. Erica ciliaris, 3; June 3; Cornwall, Dorset. p. 102
757. Erica cinerea, 114; F. W. F. v. 89; July 4; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 155

758. Erica hybernica, 1; April 27; Mayo and Galway (Ireland).

759. Erica vagans. 1: July 19; West Cornwall. p. 155

760. Calluna vulgaris, 117; F. W. F. III. 65; July 20; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 155
761. Menziesia cœrulea, 1; June 19; Sow of Atholl (Perthshire), extremely rare. p. 111
762. Menziesia polifolia, 1; July 23; Connemara and Mayo (Ireland). p. 155
763. Azalea (Loiseleuria) procumbens, 17; May 21; Shetland to Ben Lomond. p. 58
764. Andromeda polifolia, 29; May 24; Perth south-

764. Andromeda polifolia, 29; May 24; Perth southwards to Hunts. and Shropshire, Wales, N. Somerset, and W. Norfolk.

p. 58

765. Arbutus Unedo, 1; Sept. 7; Killarney, Muckross, Bantry (Ireland).
p. 174

766. Arctostaphylos alpina, 10; May 14; Shetland to Forfar, Perth and Inverness. p. 46

767. Arctostaphylos Uva-Ursi, 34; May 16; Shetland to York and Derby, N. W. Ireland. p. 58

[Genus Vaccinium.—Stamens 8-10, on the ovary; corolla and calyx 4-5-lobed; ovary inferior; fruit a fleshy berry, 4-5-celled; low shrubs, mostly mountainous, with alternate leaves and solitary, regular (mostly white or red) flowers.]

768. Vaccinium Myrtillus, 107; F. W. F. vi. 65; April 24; Shetland southwards (except Suffolk and Cambridge), Ireland.
p. 31

769. Vaccinium uliginosum, 19; May 12; Shetland southwards to Westmorland and Durham. p. 56

770. Vaccinium Vitis-Idæa, 67; F. W. F. vIII. 81; June 9; Shetland to Devon, S. Wales and Notts.; Ireland.

771. Vaccinium Oxycoccos, 68; F. W. F. VIII. 17; June 17; local, Shetland to Somerset and Sussex, Ireland. p. 102

<sup>772.</sup> Pyrola rotundifolia, 29; July 13; rare, Aberdeen and Inverness to Norfolk and Salop, E. Kent, Westmeath (Ireland), Channel Islands. p. 117

773. Pyrola media, 42; July 3; Shetland to Warwick and Worcester, N. and W. Ireland.

774. Pyrola minor, 68; June 14; Sutherland to Kent and Devon, Ireland rare.

775. Pyrola secunda, 20; July 16; rare Ross to York, Monmouth, N. E. Ireland.

p. 123

776. Pyrola uniflora, 9; July 7; Sutherland to Perth and Aberdeen; p. 117

#### SECTION 2:

#### Stamens on the corolla.

- Order 50.—Aquifoliace .—Stamens 4-5, alternate with lobes of the corolla; calyx 4-5-cleft; fruit a berry; a shrub with coriaceous leaves and small, regular flowers.
- 777. Ilex Aquifolium, 111; F. W. F. III. 105; May 19; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 39
- Order 51.—Oleaceæ.—Stamens 2; corolla and calyx 4cleft, or sometimes 0; fruit a berry or samara; trees or shrubs with opposite leaves and small, regular flowers.
- 778. Ligustrum vulgare, 83; F. W. F. III. 101; June 18; Forfar and Lanark southwards, S. Ireland, Channel Islands.

  p. 67

779. Fraxinus excelsior, 115; April 24; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 31

- Order 52.—Apocynaceæ.—Stamens 5; corolla and calyx 4-5-cleft; fruit of 2 follicles; shrubs with opposite, entire leaves and showy, regular, purplish-blue flowers.
- 780. Vinca minor, 73; F. W. F. vi. 113; March 18; Mull and Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 22
  781. Vinca major, —; F. W. F. i. 69; April 28; naturalised in some copses, etc. p. 34

Order 53.—Gentianaceæ.—Stamens 4-10, alternate with lobes of corolla; calyx 4-10-lobed; ovary 1-2-celled; ovules many; fruit a capsule 1- or incompletely 2-
celled; seeds minute; herbs with opposite, entire
leaves and solitary, regular, mostly showy flowers.
782. Gentiana verna, 4; April 29; Westmorland,
York, Durham, Teesdale, Ireland (Mayo, Galway,
Clare). p. 35
783. Gentiana Pneumonanthe, 30; Aug. 13; Cumber-
land to Dorset, and from York and Norfolk to Surrey and
Anglesea. p. 173
784. Gentiana nivalis, 2; Aug. 2; Breadalbane and
Clova mountains, very rare. p. 173 785. Gentiana Amarella, 81; Aug. 4; Shetland south-
wards, Ireland.  p. 172
786. Gentiana Amarella, variety præcox, —; June 5;
dry heaths S. England.  p. 110
787. Gentiana campestris, 85; July 22; Shetland
southwards commonest in the North Treland n 159
788. Cicendia filiformis, 9; July 16; rare, Pembroke
788. Cicendia filiformis, 9; July 16; rare, Pembroke and Cornwall to Sussex, Ireland (Killarney and
Cork), p. 143
789. Cicendia pusilla, —; July 19; Channel Is-
lands. p. 151
790. Erythræa Centaurium, 108; June 28; Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 99
791. Erythræa pulchella, 43; July 3; Dumfries and
Haddington southwards. p. 150 792. Erythræa littoralis, 41; June 24; Great Britain,
sandy shores. p. 99 793. Erythræa latifolia, 1; June 23; shores near
Liverpool. p. 99 794. Chlora perfoliata, 60; F. W. F. VIII. 89; June 30
Westmorland and Durham southwards, Ireland. p. 86
795. Villarsia nymphæoides (Limnanthemum peltatum)
10; July 15; rare, chiefly from Norfolk and Oxford to
Sussex, very local in Scotland and Ireland. p. 137
796. Menyanthes trifoliata, 116; F. W. F. VII. 145
May 25; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 48
1

- Order 54.—Polemoniaceæ.—Stamens 5; corolla and calyx 5-lobed; fruit a capsule; ovary 3-celled; herbs with pinnate leaves and showy, regular flowers:
- 797.—Polemonium cæruleum, 5; June 15; Cheviots to Stafford and Derby, casually in Scotland and Ireland. p. 112
- Order 55.—Convolvulaceæ.—Stamens 4-5; corolla 4-5lobed; calvx of 5 sepals; fruit a capsule; ovary 2-4-celled; herbs, generally climbing, with alternate leaves (or 0 in Cuscuta) and mostly showy, regular flowers.
- 798. Convolvulus arvensis, 96; F. W. F. I. 1; June 18; Scotland local, England and Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 97
- 799. Convolvulus sepium, 94; F. W. F. I. 145; June 30; Clyde southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 65
- 800. Convolvulus Soldanella, 46; June 26; Isla and Forfar southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 95
- 801. Cuscuta Europæa, 31; July 11; rare, York to Sussex and Devon. p. 131
- 802. Cuscuta Epilinum, —; July 24; casually England, Scotland, Ireland. p. 130
- 803. Cuscuta Epithymum, 46; July 27; Ayr southwards, Channel Islands. p. 131
- 804. Cuscuta Trifolii, -; June 24; Isle of Wight, p. 72 etc.
- 805. Cuscuta hassiaca, -; July 19; casually, in
- Essex. p. 131
- Order 56.—Solanaceæ.—Stamens 4-5; corolla and calyx 5-cleft; fruit a berry; ovary 2-celled; herbs with alternate leaves and axillary cymes of regular flowers.
- 806. Hyoscyamus niger, 79; F. W. F. vi. 157; June 24; S. Scotland not native, England and Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands.
- 807. Solanum nigrum, 64; F. W. F. vi. 37; June 26; Wigton and Northumberland southwards, casual in Scotland and Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 66

808. Solanum Dulcamara, 97; F. W. F. v. 53; June 25; Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 109

809. Atropa Belladonna, 54; F. W. F. IV. 129; June 22; Westmorland southwards, Scotland near houses, Ireland, Channel Islands.  810. Datura Stramonium, —; F. W. F. VI. 121; July 22; casually on rubbish heaps.  811. Lycium barbarum, —; May 29; naturalised in S. England, escape from gardens elsewhere.  9. 61
Order 57.—Scrophulariaceæ.—Stamens 4, 2 longer than the others; corolla 4-5-lobed, mostly 2-lipped; calyx 4-5-lobed; fruit a capsule; ovary 2-celled; herbs with various leaves and irregular, generally showy flowers.
812. Verbascum Thapsus, 91; F. W. F. III. 77; July 1; Argyll and Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  813. Verbascum Lychnitis, 12; July 16; Denbigh, Herts, and Stafford to Worcester, Kent to Somerset. p. 122 814. Verbascum pulverulentum, 4; July 14; Norfolk and Suffolk.  815. Verbascum nigrum, 43; June 22; Notts., Derby, and Carnarvon southwards.  9. 88 816. Verbascum Blattaria, —; June 27; rare, Nor-
folk and Stafford southwards, S. and W. Ireland, Channel Islands.  817. Verbascum virgatum, —; July 6; rare, Norfolk and Stafford southwards.  p. 133
818. Veronica spicata, 3; July 20; on chalk, Cambridge, Suffolk, Norfolk; on lime, W. England and Wales.  p. 161
819. Veronica serpyllifolia, 118; May 18; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 63 820. Veronica alpina, 10; July 7; rare, Scotch mountains. p. 161
821. Veronica saxatilis, 9; July 6; rare, Scotch moun-

p. 161

tains

822. Veronica scutellata, 113; July 1; Great Britain not very common, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 149 823. Veronica Anagallis, 106; July 2; Great Britain,

Ireland, Channel Islands.

824. Veronica Beccabunga, 118; F. W. F. II. 33; May
14; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 63
825. Veronica officinalis, 117; May 7; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 63
826. Veronica montana, 89; May 16; Skye and Banff
southwards, Ireland. p. 63
827. Veronica Chamædrys, 117; F. W. F. 11. 65; May
8; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 62
828. Veronica arvensis, 117; April 24; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 35
829. Veronica verna, 4; April 26; Norfolk and
Suffolk. p. 36
830. Veronica triphyllos, 6; April 22; Norfolk, Suffolk,
York. p. 35
831. Veronica hederifolia, 106; March 28; Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 23
832. Veronica agrestis, 116; March 16; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 23
833. Veronica polita, 89; April 10; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 35
834. Veronica Buxbaumii, 90; F. W. F. III. 81; April
28; Caithness and Clyde southwards, Ireland. p. 35
835. Veronica peregrina, —; March 16; an alien
weed in many places.  p. 19
826 Veronica reneme . Tune 13 : correlly near
836. Veronica repens, —; June 13; casually near Manchester and York.  p. 113
837. Erinus alpinus, —; May 23; Tanfield (York-
shire), Cheshire, etc.  838. Bartsia alpina, 8; June 17; mountains of Perth,
Inverness and Ross, York, Durham and Westmorland. p. 110
839. Bartsia viscosa, 19; June 19; S. England, Sussex
to Cornwall, Wales, Argyll to Chester, W. Ireland, Channel
Islands: p. 89
840. Bartsia Odontites, 117; F. W. F. v. 137; July
6; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 155

841. Euphrasia officinalis, 118; F. W. F. VIII. 73;
May 26; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 45
May 26; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 45 842. Rhinanthus Crista-Galli, 118; F. W. F. 1. 157;
May 19; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 50
843. Rhinanthus major, 22; May 21; casually Great
Britain. p. 50
844. Melampyrum cristatum, 10; Aug. 5; East counties
rare, Hants to Norfolk, and Suffolk to Bedford. p. 169
845. Melampyrum arvense, 8; June 25; very local,
Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Herts., Isle of Wight. p. 101 846. Melampyrum pratense, 113; F. W. F. IV. 53;
846. Melampyrum pratense, 113; F. W. F. IV. 53;
May 50; Great Dritain, Ireland. p. 50
May 30; Great Britain, Ireland. 847. Melampyrum sylvaticum, 21; July 10; rare Caithness to York, N. E. Ireland. p. 50
848 Pedicularis nalustris 116 · May 20 · Great
848. Pedicularis palustris, 116; May 20; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 144  848. Pedicularis palustris, 116; May 20; Great price particularity price pa
849. Pedicularis sylvatica, 118; F. W. F. v. 113; May
2; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 57
850. Scrophularia nodosa, 115; June 23; Caithness
southwards Ireland Channel Islands n 79
851. Scrophularia aquatica, 72; F. W. F. v. 157;
June 14; Berwick southwards, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands. p. 79
852. Scrophularia Scorodonia, 4; July 16; Cornwall,
S. Devon, Kerry (Ireland), Channel Islands. p. 130 853. Scrophularia vernalis, —; April 29; a denizen,
853. Scrophularia vernalis, —; April 29; a denizen,
very local, in waste places. p. 28 854. Digitalis purpurea, 113; F. W. F. IV. 137; June
8; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 103
855. Antirrhinum majus, —; F. W. F. VIII. 117;
July 15; an alien, old walls chiefly in the S. p. 148
856. Antirrhinum Orontium, 47; July 2; Cumber-
land southwards, Ireland very rare, Channel Is-
lands. p. 154
857. Linaria Cymbalaria, —; F. W. F. H. 5; May
858. Linaria spuria, 43; F. W. F. vIII. 49; July 16; Norfolk, Lincoln, and S. Wales southwards, Channel
Norfolk, Lincoln, and S. Wales southwards, Channel
Islands n 143

859. Linaria Elatine, 55; July 18; N. Wales and York

southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. 860. Linaria repens, 21; July 1; rare, Westmorland and Mid-Wales southwards mostly, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 156 861. Linaria vulgaris, 99; F. W. F. 1. 109; July 12; Scotland rare, Elgin and Clyde southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 136 862. Linaria supina, —; July 20; Poole (Dorset); Plymouth, Cornwall, a casual alien. 863. Linaria purpurea, —; July 19; an escape near p. 159 some gardens. 864. Linaria Pelisseriana, —; June 7; Jersey. p. 110 865. Linaria minor, 62; May 30; Lanark and Berwick southwards local, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 62 866. Limosella aquatica, 43; June 27; Forfar and Ayr to Somerset and Sussex. 867. Sibthorpia Europæa, 8; June 24; rare, S. Wales, Sussex to Cornwall, Kerry (Ireland), Channel and Scilly Isles. p. 94 868. Mimulus luteus, -; July 1; Skye southwards, Ireland. p. 138 Order 58.—Orobanchaceæ.—Stamens 4, 2 longer than the others; corolla 4-5-cleft, gaping; calyx 4-5cleft; ovary 1-celled; leafless, scaly herbs with mostly brownish flowers. 869. Orobanche Rapum (major), 61; F. W. F. IV. 153; May 28; Dumfries southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. 870. Orobanche caryophyllacea, 2; May 27; Kent. p. 55 871. Orobanche elatior, 28; June 18; rare, chiefly E. counties, York and Durham to Sussex and Somerset. 872. Orobanche minor, 32; June 13; Border southwards, Ireland. p. 82 873. Orobanche rubra, 14; June 25; west side Ross

p. 107

to Cornwall, Ireland.

874. Orobanche cærulea, 8; June 19; Herts., Norfolk, Hants to Cornwall local, Channel Isles. p. 109 875. Orobanche arenaria, —; June 10; Alderney and Jersey. p. 109 876. Orobanche ramosa, —; Aug. 15; casual on Hemp; Norfolk, Suffolk, etc. p. 166 877. Lathræa squamaria, 62; April 18; Perth and Inverness southwards, Ireland. p. 27
Order 59.—Verbenaceæ.—Stamens 4, 2 longer than the others; corolla tubular, very slightly 2-lipped; calyx tubular; fruit a capsule of 4 nutlets; ovary 4-celled; a herb with opposite leaves and small, irregular flowers: 878. Verbena officinalis, 67; July 9; local Northumberland southwards, Ireland local, Channel Islands. p. 157
Order 60.—Labiatæ.—Stamens mostly 4 (rarely 2), 2 longer than the others; corolla mostly 2-lipped; calyx 2-lipped or 5-cleft; fruit of 4 nutlets; ovary 4-celled; herbs mostly with square stems and opposite leaves, and irregular (generally smallish) flowers, in whorls or cymes.
879. Salvia Verbenaca, 64; May 23; E. Scotland, Ross southwards, England, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 61 880. Salvia pratensis, 3; June 21; very rare, Cornwall, Kent, Oxford. p. 111 881. Lycopus Europæus, 95; F. W. F. vi. 145; July 4; Ross southwards, rarer in Scotland, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 128
882. Mentha rotundifolia, 52; Aug. 17; Forfar southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.  883. Mentha sylvestris, 59; Aug. 20; rare, Forfar southwards, Ireland.  884. Mentha viridis, —; Aug. 16; rare, Scotland, England.  885. Mentha piperita, 68; Aug. 10; Forfar to Sussex and Cornwall, Ireland.  9. 172
886. Mentha aquatica, 117; Aug. 1; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 172

887. Mentha sativa, 82; July 26; Argyll and Elgin
southwards, Ireland. p. 157
888. Mentha arvensis, 111; F. W. F. 11. 93; Aug. 3;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 172
889. Mentha Pulegium, 52; July 22; Ayr southwards,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 157
890. Thymus serpyllum, 118; F. W. F. vi. 17; June 6;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 106
891. Origanum vulgare, 90; F. W. F. vi. 129; July 11;
Scotland rare, England and Wales, Ireland local, Channel
Islands. p. 155
892. Calamintha Acinos, 74; July 23; Scotland rare,
England and Wales, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 160
893. Calamintha Clinopodium, 89; F. W. F. v. 121;
July 21; Scotland rare, England and Wales, Ireland
rare. p. 154
894. Calamintha Nepeta, 9; July 16; Yorkshire to
Kent. p. 147
895. Calamintha officinalis, 62; July 14; Westmor-
land southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 147
896. Calamintha sylvatica, 3; Aug. 3; rare, Isle of
Wight, Hants, Devon. p. 171
897. Melissa officinalis, -; July 19; S. of England,
naturalised. p. 126
898. Melittis melissophyllum, 9; May 24; Worcester,
Wales, Cornwall to Sussex. p. 45
899. Teucrium Scorodonia, 116; F. W. F. v. 21; July
23; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 135
900. Teucrium Scordium, 11; July 16; very rare,
York, Lincoln to Suffolk, Berks., Northampton, Cambridge,
Devon, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 154
901. Teucrium Botrys, 2; Aug. 12; very rare,
Surrey. p. 169
902. Teucrium Chamædrys, —; July 15; England,
Scotland, Ireland rare. p. 153
903. Ajuga reptans, 115; F. W. F. II. 1; May 6; Great
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 62
904. Ajuga pyramidalis, 10; May 16; very rare, N.
Scotland, Westmorland, W. Ireland, p. 63

905. Ajuga Chamæpitys, 8; May 17; local, Bedford,
Herts., Cambridge, Essex, Surrey, Kent, and Hants. p. 51
906. Ballota nigra, 77; F. W. F. vii. 29; June 23; S.
Scotland rare, England and Wales, Ireland rare, Channel
Islands. p. 105
907. Leonurus cardiaca, —; July 24; rare, England,
Scotland, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 147
908. Lamium Galeobdolon, 66; F. W. F. III. 25; April 27;
Cumberland southwards local, E. Ireland local. p. 27
909. Lamium album, 107; F. W. F. I. 61; April 8;
Great Britain, rare in Scotland and Ireland, Channel
Islands. p. 25
910. Lamium maculatum, —; April 23; England,
Scotland, not indigenous. 911. Lamium amplexicaule, 96; F. W. F. II. 109;
May 12; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 59
912. Lamium purpureum, 118; F. W. F. I. 61; March
5; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 22
913. Lamium incisum, 76; March 24; England and
Scotland. p. 22
914. Galeopsis Ladanum, —; July 26; Scotland rare,
England and Wales, E. Ireland local. p. 154 915. Galeopsis ochroleuca, 8; July 15; rare, Yorks.,
915. Galeopsis ochroleuca, 8; July 15; rare, Yorks.,
Durham, Lincoln, Notts., Essex, Carnarvon. p. 134
916. Galeopsis Tetrahit, 118; F. W. F. II. 125; July 2;
Sutherland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 123
917. Galeopsis versicolor, 80; July 16; Sutherland
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 134
918. Stachys Betonica, 82; F. W. F. IV. 57; July 4;
Scotland rare, Perth southwards, England and Wales, Ire-
land rare, Channel Islands. p. 154
919. Stachys palustris, 117; F. W. F. VIII. 17; July 10; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 154
920. Stachys sylvatica, 118; F. W. F. v. 145; June 14;
Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 105
921. Stachys germanica, 3; Aug. 5; very rare, Hants,
Oxford, Kent, Channel Islands.  p. 171
922. Stachys arvensis, 99; May 16; Scotland rare
England and Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 66

923. Stachys annua, -; Aug. 11; an alien, very rare. Gadshill and Rochester, etc. p. 167 924. Nepeta Glechoma, 109; F. W. F. v. 81; April 6; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. 925. Nepeta Cataria, 58; July 16; Scotland introduced, Northumberland southwards rare, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 127 926. Marrubium vulgare, 66; Aug. 6; E. Scotland rare, England and Wales, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p: 162 927. Prunella vulgaris, 118; F. W. F. IV. 133; July 1; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 160 928. Scutellaria galericulata, 109; F. W. F. VIII. 37; July 4; Great Britain, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 160 929. Scutellaria minor, 72; July 12; Inverness and W. Scotland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 155 Order 61.—Boraginaceæ.—Stamens 5; corolla and calvx 5-lobed; fruit of 4 nutlets; ovary 4-celled; herbs with alternate (usually rough) leaves and spikes of showy, regular flowers. 930. Myosotis palustris, 110; F. W. F. III. 129; June 5; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 114 931. Myosotis repens, 92; June 12; Great Britain, especially in the N., Channel Islands. p. 115 932. Myosotis cæspitosa, 113; May 25; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 63 933. Myosotis alpestris, 3; June 5; Scotland (Ben Lawers), Teesdale, Westmorland. p. 114 934. Myosotis sylvatica, 45; May 10; Forfar to Kent, Hants, and Wales, Channel Islands: p. 63 935. Myosotis arvensis, 118; F. W. F. II. 97; June 2; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. 936. Myosotis collina, 92; April 23; Great Britain, E. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 36

937. Myosotis versicolor, 114; April 23; Great Britain,

p. 28

Ireland, Channel Islands.

938. Lithospermum officinale, 77; June 15; Ross
southwards, especially England, Ireland. p. 82
939. Lithospermum arvense, 86; May 24; Ross south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 44
940. Lithospermum purpureo-cæruleum, 8; June 19;
very rare. Wales, Devon to Kent, on lime, p. 114
941. Mertensia maritima, 32; May 22; Welsh coast,
N. and W. Scotland, Ireland. p. 61
942. Symphytum officinale, 86; F. W. F. IV. 61;
May 30; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands. p. 43
943. Symphytum tuberosum, 30; June 4; Elgin south-
wards to N. Wales, Stafford and Bedford. p. 80
944. Borago officinalis, —; F. W. F. 1. 21; June 16;
an alian ar agoana England Channal Islands n 119
an alien or escape, England, Channel Islands. p. 113 945. Lycopsis (Anchusa) arvensis, 111; F. W. F.
949. Lycopsis (Amonusu) arvensis, 111; F. W. F.
viii. 141; June 17; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel
Islands. p. 115
946. Anchusa officinalis, —; June 14; rare, Northum-
berland, Glasgow. p. 112
947. Anchusa sempervirens, -; F. W. F. vi. 101;
May 4; Caithness southwards rare, Ireland, Channel
Islands. p. 63
948. Asperugo procumbens, -; June 3; rare and
casual, Sutherland to Kent. p. 111
949. Cynoglossum officinale, 76; F. W. F. II. 85; June
27; not common, E. Scotland, Forfar to Kent and Corn-
wall, S. E. Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 106 950. Cynoglossum montanum, 17; June 18; Shropshire and Norfolk to Kent and Surrey, Dublin. p. 106 951. Pulmonaria angustifolia. 4: April 8: very rare.
950. Cynoglossum montanum, 17; June 18; Shrop-
shire and Norfolk to Kent and Surrey, Dublin. p. 106
951. Pulmonaria angustifolia, 4; April 8; very rare,
Hants, Dorset. p. 33
952. Pulmonaria officinalis, 1; April 15; rare S.
Scotland, England. p. 33
953. Echium vulgare, 92; F. W. F. vi. 153; June 27;
Sutherland southwards, S. E. Ireland, Channel Is-
lands. p. 114
954. Echium plantagineum, 1; June 24; Cornwall,
Jersey: p. 112
o one o j ·

955. Echinospermum Lappula, —; May 13; ballast heaps or waste land. p. 64

Order 62.—Lentibulariaceæ.—Stamens 2; corolla 2-lipped; calyx 5-partite or 2-lipped; fruit a many-seeded capsule; ovary 1-2-celled; marsh herbs with radical, entire leaves, or multipartite, floating leaves with bladders, and irregular, rather showy flowers.

956. Pinguicula grandiflora, 1; May 28; Ireland (Cork and Kerry), rare.

957. Pinguicula vulgaris, 93; F. W. F. vii. 45; June 5; Shetland southwards to Hants and Devon, mostly in N., Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 111

958. Pinguicula alpina, 3; June 7; Isle of Skye, Ross.

959. Pinguicula lusitanica, 29; June 17; W. Scotland, Hants to Cornwall local, Ireland. p. 96

960. Utricularia vulgaris, 86; June 22; Great Britain not common, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 88

- 961. Utricularia intermedia, 27; July 7; rare, Sutherland to Westmorland, Dorset, Hants, Norfolk, Ireland.
- 962. Utricularia minor, 72; June 16; Orkney southwards, Ireland. p. 82
- Order 63.—Primulaceæ.—Stamens 4-7, generally opposite the segments of the corolla; corolla and calyx 4-7-cleft; fruit a many-seeded capsule; ovary 1-celled; herbs with various (mostly radical) leaves, and generally showy, regular flowers.
- 963. Primula vulgaris, 117; F. W. F. I. 37; April 1; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 27
  964. Primula elatior, 6; April 18; Bedford, Suffolk,

Cambridge, Essex, etc. p. 28

965. Primula veris, 89; F. W. F. 1. 105; April 20; Scotland rare, England common, Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands.
p. 28

966. Primula farinosa, 11; F. W. F. vii. 17; June
5; Cheviots southwards to York and Lancashire,
Peebles. p. 95
967. Primula scotica, 4; June 16; Orkney, Caithness,
Sutherland. p. 109
968. Cyclamen hederæfolium (europæum) —; July 23;
Kent, Sussex. p. 150
969. Trientalis Europæa, 38; F. W. F. VII. 125; June
14; Shetland to York, local. p. 66
970. Hottonia palustris, 48; F. W. F. VIII. 85; May
15; Durham and Westmorland to Somerset and Kent,
Ireland (Co. Down).
971. Lysimachia vulgaris, 78; F. W. F. III. 133;
July 15; Scotland rare, England and Wales, Ireland
local.
972. Lysimachia thyrsiflora, 14; July 5; local, Forfar
southwards to York, Lancaster and Notts. p. 142
973. Lysimachia nummularia, 70; F. W. F. IV. 21;
June 22; York and Durham to Devon and Kent, Ireland
rare. p. 85
974. Lysimachia nemorum, 115; F. W. F. II. 153;
May 16; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands. p. 49
975. Lysimachia ciliata, —; July 13; Cumberland,
etc:
976. Lysimachia punctata, —; July 18; Newcastle,
etc. p. 134
977. Anagallis arvensis, 99; F. W. F. III. 153; May
27; E. Scotland from Elgin southwards, England and
Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 57
978. Anagallis tenella, 97; F. W. F. vi. 25; July
10; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 149
979. Centunculus minimus, 64; June 15; local, Inver-
ness southwards, Ireland rare. p. 94
980. Samolus Valerandi, 82; June 18; Skye and Elgin
southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 68
981. Glaux maritima, 71; June 4; Great Britain,
including galt districts of Worsester and Staffard Ireland
including salt districts of Worcester and Stafford, Ireland,
Channel Islands. p. 100

- Order 64.—Plumbaginaceæ.—Stamens 5, opposite petals, hypogynous; corolla of 5 petals united at the base; calyx tubular, dry, scaly; ovary 1-celled, 1-seeded; herbs mostly maritime, with radical or alternate leaves, and mostly blue, regular flowers.
- 982. Armeria maritima, 75; F. W. F. IV. 37; May 20; shores and mountains, Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 57

983. Armeria plantaginea, —; June 11; Jersey. p. 105 984. Statice Limonium, 35; F. W. F. v. 117; July 16;

Fife to Kent and Devon, Channel Islands. p. 157

- 985. Statice bahusiensis (rariflora), 22; July 5; S. Scotland, England and Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands.
  p. 157
- 986. Statice binervosa (auriculæfolia), 23; July 18; Wigton to Cornwall, and Lincoln to Kent, S. England, Ireland, Channel Islands.

  p. 157

987. Statice caspia (bellidifolia), 6; July 15; Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridge.

- Order 65.—Plantaginaceæ.—Stamens 4 (hypogynous in Littorella); corolla 4-lobed, dry and scaly; calyx 4-cleft; ovary 2-4-celled (1-celled in Littorella), many-seeded; herbs with generally radical, entire leaves, and spikes of small brownish or greenish flowers.
- 988. Plantago major, 118; F. W. F. III. 57; May 29; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 54

989. Plantago media, 81; June 1; Aberdeen and Ayr southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 74

990. Plantago lanceolata, 118; F. W. F. III. 33; May 10; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 54 991. Plantago maritima, 78; June 18; Great Britain,

also inland York and Perth. p. 75

992. Plantago Coronopus, 96; June 17; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands, generally near the sea. p. 76
993. Littorella lacustris, 94; July 15; Great Britain,

Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 124

#### SUB-CLASS B:

Plants with either corolla, calyx, or both, absent;

#### DIVISION I.

Flowers with the corolla absent, mostly with stamens and pistils in the same flower:

# Sub-Division (a): Ovary superior:

- Order 66.—Amaranthaceæ.—Flowers 1-sexual; stamens 3-5, opposite the sepals; fruit indehiscent; herbs with exstipulate leaves and inconspicuous, greenish flowers.
- 994. Amaranthus Blitum, —; July 16; London, Cambridge, Huntingdon, etc.

  995. Amaranthus retroflexus, —; July 20; a casual weed on wool-shoddy heaps, etc.

  p. 126
- Order 67.—Chenopodiaceæ.—Flowers 1- or 2-sexual; stamens mostly 5 (1 or 2 in Salsola), opposite sepals; fruit indehiscent; herbs with exstipulate leaves, or sometimes with leafless, jointed stems, and small flowers.
- 996. Chenopodium olidum, 37; Aug. 17; Edinburgh, Northumberland southwards, S. and E. Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 165

997. Chenopodium polyspermum, 49; Aug. 12; Berwick southwards, Channel Islands.
p. 165

998. Chenopodium urbicum, 39; Aug. 24; York southwards, Ireland, occasionally elsewhere.
p. 165

999. Chenopodium murale, 42; Aug. 16; Northumberland southwards rare, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands.

p. 165

1000. Chenopodium hybridum, 25; Aug. 11; local, Lancashire and Norfolk to Somerset and Kent. p. 165

1001. Chenopodium album, 117; F. W. F. vii. 137; July 17; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 126

1002. Chenopodium ficifolium, 18; Aug. 12; E. and S. England, York to Kent and Sussex, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 165 1003. Chenopodium rubrum, 64: Aug. 16; salt marshes, etc., Aberdeen southwards, Ireland very rare, p. 165 Channel Islands. 1004. Chenopodium botryodes, 6; Aug. 10; Scotland, England. p. 165 1005. Chenopodium glaucum, 13; Aug. 17; Fife southwards to Hants, very rare except in S. England. p. 166 1006. Chenopodium Bonus-Henricus, 106; June 8; generally near houses, Caithness southwards, Ireland common, Channel Islands. 1007. Obione (Atriplex) portulacoides, 35; F. W. F. VII. 133; Aug. 13; Ayr southwards, Ireland very rare, Channel Islands. p. 164 1008. Obione (Atriplex) pedunculata, 7; Aug. 15; rare, Lincoln, Norfolk, Suffolk, Kent. p. 164 1009. Atriplex arenaria (laciniata), 43; July 10; Sutherland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 125 1010. Atriplex Babingtonii (rosea), 70; July 6; abundant, Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. 1011. Atriplex hastata, 95; July 7; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 129 1012. Atriplex patula, 92; July 4; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 129 1013. Atriplex littoralis, 42; July 9; E. Scotland from Perth southwards to Dorset and Kent, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 126 1014. Beta maritima, 57; June 27; Fife and Argyll southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 75 1015. Salsola Kali, 64; July 26; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 125 1016. Suæda maritima, 70; July 13; Shetland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 126 1017. Suæda fruticosa, 7; July 17; rare and local, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Dorset. p. 126 1018. Salicornia herbacea, 70; Aug. 16; Great Britain,

p. 166

Ireland, Channel Islands.

1019. Salicornia radicans, 12; Aug. 26; York southwards to Devon.
1
Order 68.—Polygonaceæ.—Flowers mostly 2-sexual; stamens 5-8; sepals 3-6; fruit indehiscent, usually
enclosed in the sepals; herbs with sheathing stipules,
alternate leaves, and small flowers.
1020. Polygonum Bistorta, 74; F. W. F. vii. 85; June
6; Renfrew and Edinburgh southwards, introduced
elsewhere, Ireland rare. p. 94
1021. Polygonum viviparum, 30; June 16; Shetland
to Carnarvon and York, W. Ireland. p. 93 1022. Polygonum amphibium, 114; F. W. F. VIII. 93
July 1; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 150
1023. Polygonum lapathifolium, 109; July 12; Great
D.: 4. :- T 1
1024. Polygonum Persicaria, 118; F. W. F. I. 113;
July 15; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 129
1025. Polygonum mite, 20; Aug. 6; local, York
southwards. p. 170 1026. Polygonum Hydropiper, 111; F. W. F. VIII.
1020. Folygonum Hydropriper, 111; F. W. F. VIII. 129; Aug. 14; Skye southwards, Ireland, Channel Is-
lands. p. 170
1027. Polygonum minus, 52; Aug. 10; local, Perth
and Renfrew southwards, Ireland rare. p. 170
1028. Polygonum aviculare, 117; F. W. F. IV. 89;
June 30; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 72
1029. Polygonum maritimum, 4; Aug. 23; Hants,
Devon, Cornwall, Channel Islands. p. 166 1030. Polygonum Convolvulus, 117; July 24; Caith-
ness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 124
1031. Polygonum dumetorum, 14; Aug. 5; rare, Mon-
mouth and Essex to Kent and Devon. p. 164
1032. Polygonum Roberti, 39; July 16; West coasts of
Britain, Dublin. p. 127
1033. Polygonum Fagopyrum, —; July 16; a natural-
ised escape, S. England mostly. p. 150 1034. Rumex obtusifolius, 115; July 14; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands.  p. 129
p. 125

1035. Rumex pratensis, 6; June 24; Orkney southwards. 1036. Rumex pulcher, 42; June 4; N. Wales and Notts.

southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 108

1037. Rumex maritimus, 39; July 15; rare, Northumberland to Kent and Somerset, Ireland, Channel Islands: p. 136

1038. Rumex palustris, 26; July 15; rare, England, p. 136

Ireland, inland marshes.

1039. Rumex crispus, 117; June 16; Great Britain, Ireland. Channel Islands. p. 107

1040. Rumex sanguineus, 90; July 15; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 129

1041. Rumex conglomeratus, 96; June 23; Skve and Aberdeen southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 108

1042. Rumex Hydrolapathum, 71; July 2; Perth southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 125

1043. Rumex aquaticus, 45; July 13; Shetland southp. 128 wards to York.

1044. Rumex alpinus, -; July 18; rare, naturalised Scotland and N. England. p. 129

1045. Rumex Acetosa, 118; May 10; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.

1046. Rumex Acetosella, 118; April 29; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 31

1047. Oxyria reniformis, 31; July 7; Orkney to N. Wales and Westmorland, S. W. Ireland. p. 126

Order 69.—Elæagnaceæ.—Flowers 1-sexual (male flowers in catkins); stamens 4-8; sepals of male flowers 3-4; fruit indehiscent; a shrub with silvery scales, alternate, entire, exstipulate leaves and small flowers.

1048. Hippophæ rhamnoides, 7; May 16; Scotland and Ireland naturalised, York to Kent and Sussex not p. 53 common.

Order 70.—Thymelæaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual; stamens 8; calyx 4-lobed; fruit fleshy, indehiscent; shrubs with

entire, exstipulate leaves and conspicuous, sweet-scented flowers.

1049. Daphne Mezereum, 9; March 1; an alien or denizen, chiefly in the South.

1050. Daphne laureola, 51; March 1; Durham to

Devon and Kent, Channel Islands.

p. 17

## Sub-Division (b):

#### Ovary inferior.

- Order 71.—Santalaceæ.—Stamens 3-5, opposite the segments of the calyx; ovary 1-celled; parasitic herbs with entire, alternate leaves and inconspicuous flowers.
- 1051. Thesium humifusum (linophyllum), 22; June 14; Norfolk and Gloucester to Cornwall and Sussex, Channel Islands. p. 73 1052. Thesium humile, —; June 16; Devon. p. 74
- Order 72.—Aristolochiaceæ.—Stamens 6-12, epigynous; calyx 3-lobed or lipped; ovary 4-6-celled; herbs, sometimes climbing, with alternate leaves.

1053. Asarum Europæum, 6; May 15; Wilts., Hereford, Bucks, York, Denbigh, Lancaster. p. 54
1054. Aristolochia Clematitis, —; June 6; York southwards, rare. p. 82

#### DIVISION II.

Flowers with corolla and calyx absent, and with stamens and pistils in separate flowers (except Buxus and Mercurialis, in which a calyx is present

#### Sub-Division (a).

#### Flowers not in catkins.

Order 73.—Empetraceæ.—Diœcious; stamens 3; perianth of scales, but apparently of 3 petals and 3 sepals;

ovary 3-9-celled; small shrubs with evergreen, alternate leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

1055. Empetrum nigrum, 72; F. W. F. vIII. 105; April 25; Shetland southwards to Devon and Somerset (not Sussex), Ireland.

p. 31

Order 74.—Euphorbiaceæ.—Diœcious; stamens 1 or many; perianth 3-4-partite or 0; fruit separating into carpels elastically; herbs with entire leaves, often milky juice, and small flowers sometimes enclosed in a calyx-like involucre.

1056. Euphorbia Peplis, 9; July 11; S. Wales and Cornwall to Hants, very rare, Ireland (Waterford), Channel Islands.

p. 132

1057. Euphorbia Helioscopia, 118; June 12; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 77

1058. Euphorbia platyphyllos, 28; July 4; rare, York and Gloucester southwards.

p. 132

1059. Euphorbia hiberna, 1; May 18; N. Devon, S. and W. Ireland rare. p. 51
1060. Euphorbia pilosa, 2; May 19; near Bath. an

alien. p. 52

1061. Euphorbia coralloides, —; May 12; introduced, Slinfold (Sussex). p. 52

1062. Euphorbia amygdaloides, 51; F. W. F. vi. 89; March 28; local Northumberland southwards, Bandon and Donegal (Ireland), Channel Islands. p. 20

1063. Euphorbia Esula, —; July 16; naturalised in Forfar, Edinburgh, and Alnwick; native in Jersey.

p. 143

1064. Euphorbia Cyparissias, —; June 16; Cumberland southwards.

1065. Euphorbia Paralias, 30; Aug. 5; Cumberland and Suffolk southwards, Ireland local, Channel Islands.

p. 163

1066. Euphorbia portlandica, 19; May 17; W. coast from Wigton southwards to Hants rare, Ireland, Channel Islands:

1067. Euphorbia exigua, 83; July 14; rare in Scotland,
Banff and Clyde southwards, Ireland local, Channel
Islands. p. 132
1068. Euphorbia Peplus, 111; July 1; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 132
1069. Euphorbia Lathyris, —; June 12; chiefly
Somerset and Sussex, Channel Islands. p. 74
1070. Buxus sempervirens, —; April 27; wild in
Kent, Surrey, Bucks., Gloucester, occasionally else-
where.
1071. Mercurialis perennis, 113; March 2; Great
Britain Iraland Channel Islands n 21
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 21 1072. Mercurialis annua, 42; Aug. 10; casual in
Scotland, near gardens in England, Ireland rare. p. 164
p. 104
O day and III-timener I remain to the second of E
Order 75.—Urticaceæ.—Flowers 1-sexual; stamens 4-5,
opposite sepals; fruit indehiscent; ovary 1-celled;
herbs often with stinging hairs, and clustered, small,
greenish flowers.
1073. Urtica urens, 114; July 3; Great Britain, Ire-
land, Channel Islands.  1074. Urtica dioica, 118; F. W. F. vii. 157; June 2;
1074. Urtica dioica, 118; F. W. F. vii. 157; June 2;
Creat Pritain
1075. Urtica pilulifera, —; June 17; E. England
near the sea. p. 77
1076. Parietaria officinalis, 94; June 13; Ross south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 80
1077. Humulus Lupulus, 86; F. W. F. viii. 65; July
21; Renfrew and Elgin southwards, especially England,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 131
p. 101
Order 76.—Ulmaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual; stamens 4-8;
perianth 4-8-partite; fruit a samara; ovary 2-
celled; trees with alternate, distichous leaves.
1078. Ulmus montana, 98; March 17; Sutherland

1079. Ulmus campestris, 60; March 23; Scotland rare,

p. 23

p. 23

southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.

England and Wales, Ireland, Channel Islands.

#### Sub-Division (b):

#### Flowers in catkins:

- Order 77.—Cupuliferæ.—Stamens 5-20; perianth 5-6-lobed; fruit indehiscent, 1-seeded, enclosed in a tough involucre or cup; trees with alternate, stipulate leaves and small, green flowers.
- 1080. Quercus Robur, 111; April 25; Sutherland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.

1081. Fagus sylvatica, 67; April 24; on chalk and lime chiefly. England; Scotland and Ireland planted. p. 29

1082. Carpinus Betulus, 37; May 22; N. Wales, Stafford and Norfolk to Devon and Kent, Scotland and Ireland planted, Channel Islands.

p. 26

1082. Carpinus Betulus, 37; May 22; N. Wales, Stafford and Norfolk to Devon and Kent, Scotland and Ireland planted, Channel Islands.

p. 26

1083. Castanea vulgaris, —; May 29; S. and S. W. England mostly.

1084. Corylus avellana, 117; March 4; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.

p. 17

- Order 78.—Betulaceæ.—Stamens 1 or more, opposite each sepal; fruit small, indehiscent, 2-seeded, not enclosed in a cup; trees or shrubs with alternate leaves and small flowers.
- 1085. Alnus glutinosa, 116; March 26; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 23

1086. Betula alba, 115; April 16; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.

- 1087. Betula nana, 16; May 17; local, Sutherland to Perth, Peebles, Northumberland. p. 53
- Order 79.—Salicaceæ.—Stamens 1 or more to each scale; perianth 0; fruit many-seeded, not in a cup; trees with alternate, simple leaves, and flowers which mostly precede the leaves.
- 1088. Populus alba, 60; April 7; Elgin southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 30
- 1089. Populus canescens, 48; April 9; S. E. England, especially Norfolk.

1090. Populus tremula, 111; March 20; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 23

1091. Populus nigra, —; April 12; S. E. England

mostly.

1092. Salix Caprea, 112; F. W. F. III. 113; April 1;
Argyll and Inverness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.

p. 20

[There are at least 19 species of Salix or Willow, of which Salix caprea is the earliest to flower and is often called Palm. The distinction of the different species and varieties is too difficult for the beginner.]

- Order 80.—Myricaceæ.—Stamens 4-8; fruit a drupe; a small, aromatic shrub with alternate leaves and inconspicuous flowers.
- 1093. Myrica Gale, 85; June 16; Caithness to Cornwall and Sussex, Ireland. p. 108
- Order 81.—Coniferæ (Gymnospermæ).—Male flowers in deciduous catkins; female flowers in cones; shrubs or trees with rigid, evergreen, linear leaves and resinous juices.

1094. Pinus sylvestris, 17; May 7; Sutherland to Yorkshire in few places, Ireland.

1095. Juniperus communis, 77; May 19; Great Britain, Ireland.

1096. Taxus baccata, 52; March 12; Perth and Argyll to Somerset and Kent, Ireland.

p. 21

#### CLASS.-MONOCOTYLEDONS (Petaloideæ only).

Plants with leaves usually parallel-veined; parts of the flower generally 3 or 6; perianth petaloid (sometimes absent) coloured, not glumaceous.

# Division I. Ovary inferior.

#### SECTION (a).

#### Leaves with parallel veins.

Order 82.—Orchidaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual, irregular; stamens united to the pistil, appearing as 2, but in reality 1 (except *Cypripedium*); ovary 1-celled; fruit capsular; herbs mostly with tuberous roots and handsome flowers in spikes or racemes; seeds minute.

1097. Goodyera repens, 18; Aug. 7; rare, Ross to Ayr, Cumberland and Berwick. p. 163

1098. Spiranthes autumnalis, 59; Aug. 22; Westmorland and York southwards, S. and Central Ireland, Channel Islands.

p. 162

1099. Spiranthes estivalis, 2; July 20; Wyre Forest (Worcester), New Forest (Hants), Channel Islands. p. 124

1100. Spiranthes Genmipara (cernua), 1; Aug. 14; Bantry Bay, Co. Cork. p. 163

1101. Neottia Nidus-avis, 86; June 13; Banff and Argyll southwards, Ireland.

1102. Listera cordata, 58; June 24; Shetland to Hants and Devon.

1103. Listera ovata, 111; F. W. F. vi. 137; May 29; Sutherland southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 52 1104. Epipactis latifolia, 86; July 15; Ross south-

wards, Ireland.

p. 130

1105. Epipactis latifolia, —; June 18; limestone cliffs, Orme's Head, Yorkshire, Sutherland, etc. p. 108 1106. Epipactis palustris, 64; July 19; local, Perth

southwards, Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 128 1107. Cephalanthera grandiflora, 30; May 18; chiefly

on chalk, rare, Cumberland to Somerset and Kent.

1108. Cephalanthera ensifolia, 34; May 18; Perth southwards to Dorset and Sussex, Ireland rare.

p. 42

1109. Cephalanthera rubra, 4; June 20; on lime, very rare, Gloucester and Somerset:

1110. Epipogium Gmelini, 2; Aug. 12; very rare, Herefordshire. p. 166

1111. Corallorhiza innata, 15; July 17; E. Scotland
(Poss to Barwiels) warm rare
1112. Orchis Morio, 63; May 16; Northumberland
southwards, Ireland. p. 59
1113. Orchis mascula, 112; April 28; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands, p. 32
1114. Orchis ustulata, 43; May 17; local Northumber-
land to Devon and Kent. p. 46
1115. Orchis fusca (purpurea), 4; May 15; on chalk,
Kent and Sussex. p. 54
1116. Orchis militaris, 5; May 19; Oxford, Berks.,
Herts., Bucks., Kent. p. 59
1117. Orchis Simia, 4; May 13; on chalk, Oxford,
Berks, Kent. p. 59
1118. Orchis laxiflora, 1; May 20; ballast heaps
Hartlepool, Channel Islands. p. 59
1119. Orchis latifolia, 111; May 26; Great Britain,
Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 59
1120. Orchis incarnata, 67; June 7; Wilts, Hants,
Cornerall Corls
Cornwall, Cork. p. 103 1121. Orchis maculata, 114; F. W. F. III. 101; June
3; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 95
5; Great Drivain, Treiand, Onannei Islands. p. 95
1122. Orchis pyramidalis, 63; July 2; Wigton and
Berwick southwards, Central Ireland. p. 149
1123. Orchis hircina, 4; July 21; very rare, E. Šuffolk
and Kent. p. 128
1124. Gymnadenia conopsea, 98; F. W. F. vii. 57;
June 24; Great Britain, Ireland. p. 105
1125. Habenaria bifolia, 89; F. W. F. III. 1; June 21;
Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 72
1126. Habenaria chlorantha, 87; July 4; Ross south-
wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 123
1127. Habenaria viridis, 97; June 16; Shetland to
Devon and Kent, Ireland. p. 79
1128. Habenaria albida, 48; June 22; Shetland to
York and Lancaster, Sussex, Wales, W. and N. Ire-
land. p. 81
1129. Aceras anthropophora, 17; June 19; on chalk,
scarce, E. England from York to Kent and Sussex. p. 76

ORDERS, GENERA, AND SPESES. 251
1130. Neotinea (Habenaria) intacta, 1; June 14; on lime, Mayo and Galway.  1131. Herminium monorchis, 23; June 20; Norfolk, Cambridge, and Gloucester to Somerset and Kent.  1132. Ophrys apifera, 59; F. W. F. II. 121; June 27; on chalk or lime, Durham and Lancaster southwards, S. and Mid Ireland, Channel Islands.  1133. Ophrys arachnites, 3; June 10; Kent, Surrey.  1134. Ophrys arachnites, 3; June 10; Kent, Surrey.  1135. Ophrys aranifera, 12; April 25; on chalk and lime, rare, Northampton and Suffolk to Dorset and Kent.  1135. Ophrys muscifera, 43; F. W. F. VIII. 61; May 29; on chalk and lime, Durham and Westmorland to Kent and Somerset, Central Ireland very rare.  1136. Malaxis paludosa, 45; July 20; rare, Sutherland to Devon and Kent, Ireland local.  1137. Liparis Loeselii, 5; July 16; Norfolk, Suffolk, Hunts., Cambridge.  1138. Cypripedium Calceolus, 4; May 23; very rare, Durham and York.  100. P. 100.  101. P. 102.  102. P. 103.  103. P. 103.  103. P. 103.  103. P. 104.  103. P. 104.  104. P. 105.  105. P. 106.  106. P. 107.  107. P. 108.  108. P. 109.  109. P. 109.  109. P. 100.  109. P
Order 83.—Iridaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual; stamens 3; perianth 6-partite; fruit capsular, 3-valved; ovary 3-celled; herbs with narrow leaves and handsome flowers; roots bulbous or rhizomatous.
1139. Iris fætidissima, 49; F. W. F. VII. 23; June 1; Scotland and Ireland naturalised, wild from Durham southwards, Channel Islands. p. 109 1140. Iris fætidissima, variety citrina, 2; June 13; Dorset, Isle of Wight. p. 81 1141. Iris Pseudacorus, 118; F. W. F. I. 57; May 29; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 48 1142. Iris tuberosa, —; March 29; Penzance and Cork. p. 22 1143. Gladiolus communis, 1; June 19; rare, New Forest, Isle of Wight. p. 101 1144. Sisyrinchium anceps, 1; July 15; Galway and Kerry (Ireland): p. 159

Dawlish (Devon), Channel Islands.

and Cheshire, E. Scotland, Ireland.

1145. Trichonema (Romulea) Columnæ, 2; March 28;

p. 19

p. 116

	1146. Crocus vernus, —; March 2; Notts., Suffolk,
	Middlesex. p. 22
	1147. Crocus nudiflorus, 8; Sept. 28; local Midland
(	Counties. p. 174
	1148. Crocus sativus, —; Sept. 17; Saffron Walden,
	Essex. p. 170
-	Order 84.—Amaryllidaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual; stamens
	6; perianth 6-partite; fruit capsular, 3-valved;
	ovary 3-celled; herbs with bulbous roots, narrow
	leaves, and handsome flowers.
	1149. Narcissus biflorus, —; April 28; naturalised
ì	S. England and Dublin. p. 27
	1150. Narcissus Pseudo-narcissus, 76; March 19;
	England, Wales, Scotland, Ireland. p. 20
	1151. Narcissus poeticus, —; April 30; escape near
	gardens, rare. p. 24
	1152. Galanthus nivalis, —; Feb. 12; Scotland, Ireland,
- 1	and England, especially Hereford and Denbigh: p. 16
	1153. Leucojum vernum, 2; March 23; Dorset. p. 18.
	1154. Leucojum æstivum, 7; May 19; S. E. England,
	Suffolk to Oxford, and Kent to Dorset. p. 45
	(For No. 1155, etc., see p. 253.)
	(101 2101 1200) 0001, 000 pt 2001)
	Order 85HydrocharidaceæFlowers 1-sexual; stamens
	3 or 6; fruit a berry; ovary 1- or 3-6-celled; aquatic
	herbs with floating or submerged leaves and con-
	spicuous flowers.
	1
	1189. Hydrocharis Morsus-ranæ, 47; July 16; Durham
	to Kent and Devon, Ireland local. p. 117
	1190. Elodea canadensis, —; July 10; Aberdeen to
	Cornwall and Kent, Ireland. p. 130
	1191. Stratiotes aloides, 15; July 12; E. England,
	Northumberland to Suffolk and Northampton, Lancashire

(For No. 1192, etc., see p. 255.)

#### SECTION (b):

#### Leaves with netted veins:

Order 86.—Dioscoreaceæ.—Flowers 1-sexual; stamens 6; perianth 6-partite; fruit a berry; ovary 3-celled; a climbing herb, with broad leaves and small flowers.

1186. Tamus communis, 69; May 30; Cumberland southwards, Channel Islands. p. 53

(For No. 1187, 1188, see p. 255.)

#### DIVISION II:

#### Ovary superior.

Order 87.—Liliaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual; stamens 6; perianth 6-partite; fruit a berry or capsule, mostly 3-celled; ovary 3-celled; herbs with mostly narrow leaves and showy flowers.

1155. Lilium Martagon, —; Aug. 6; Mickleham (Surrey), naturalised. p. 171

1156. Tulipa sylvestris, 4; April 24; on chalk, S.W. York, Norfolk, Suffolk, Somerset, rarely elsewhere. p. 27
1157. Fritillaria meleagris, 20; F. W. F. v. 153; April

26; rare, Norfolk and Stafford to Somerset and Hants. p. 32

1158. Allium Ampeloprasum, —; July 16; Dorset and Cornwall, Steep Holme (Severn), Guernsey, Roundstone, and Aran Isles (Ireland).

p. 124

1159. Allium Scorodoprasum, 17; May 13; rare, Perth southwards to York and Lancaster, Ireland. p. 60

1160. Allium oleraceum, 51; July 7; rare, E. Scotland (Foriar to Berwick), southwards to Devon and Kent. p. 135

1161. Allium vineale, 79; July 5; Aberdeen southwards, S. and E. Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 155
1162. Allium sphærocephalum, 1; June 19; Bristol,

Channel Islands.

p. 106

1163: Allium Schonoprasum, 7; June 24; very rare, Northumberland, Lancashire, Brecon, Cornwall. p. 96 1164: Allium ursinum, 114; F. W. F. I. 53; April

1104: Autum ursinum, 114; F. W. F. I. 53; April 12; Skye and Ross southwards, Ireland. p. 24

1165. Allium triquetrum, 2; April 19; Cornwall,
Guernsey. p. 25
1166. Allium carinatum, -; Aug. 6; Notts, Newark,
Lincoln, Edinburgh, Perth. p. 170
1167. Allium roseum, —; June 16; Rochester,
Suffolk, an escape. p. 98
1168. Gagea lutea, 42; March 18; East side Moray to
Gloucester, Sussex and Somerset, rare. p. 20
1169. Ornithogalum pyrenaicum, 9; June 16; Somer-
set, Wilts., Beds., Berks., Sussex. p. 73
1170. Ornithogalum nutans, —; April 26; E. and
Central England, Yorks., and Durham to Hereford. p. 24
1171. Ornithogalum umbellatum, —; May 23; gener-
ally near houses, rare.  p. 37
1172. Scilla verna, 27; April 24; Scotland, W. England,
and Wales, Flint to Devon, E. and N. E. Ireland very
rare. p. 35 1173. Scilla autumnalis, 9; Aug. 6; Gloucester and
Middlesex to Kent and Cornwell Channel Islands n 171
Middlesex to Kent and Cornwall, Channel Islands. p. 171 1174. Hyacinthus nonscriptus (Scilla nutans), 118;
F. W. F. 1. 41; April 22; Caithness southwards, Ireland,
Channel Islands.
1175. Muscari racemosum, 3; May 1; Norfolk, Suf-
folk, Cambridge. p. 64
1176. Lloydia serotina, 1; June 19; very rare, Snowdon
range. p. 71
1177. Simethis bicolor, 1; June 15; Dorset (?) Derrynane
(Ireland). p. 71
1178. Asparagus officinalis, 5; June 28; Wales, Corn-
wall, Dorset rare, Tramore (Ireland), Channel Is-
lands. p. 81
1179. Ruscus aculeatus, 29; F. W. F. VIII. 125; March
1; Scotland and Ireland naturalised, Norfolk, Leicester
and S. Wales southwards rare, Channel Islands. p. 19
1180. Maianthemum bifolium (Convallaria), 1; May
20; Yorkshire, Lancashire, Bedford, very rare. p. 39
1181. Convallaria majalis, 58; F. W. F. IV. 77; May
15; Caithness to Kent and Devon, Scotland and Ireland
rarely; p. 39

1182. Polygonatum verticillatum, 4; June 13; very rare, Perth, Forfar, Northumberland. p. 73

1183. Polygonatum multiflorum, 32; May 23; rare, Northumberland to Kent and Devon (not Wales), Scotland and Ireland rarely. p. 43

1184. Polygonatum officinale, 14; May 22; rare, Cheviots to Somerset and Dorset. p. 43

Order 88.—Trilliaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual; stamens 6-10; petals 3-5, filiform; sepals 3-5; fruit a berry; a herb with ovate, netted-veined leaves, generally 4 in a whorl.

1185. Paris quadrifolia, 73; F. W. F. VIII. 105; May 3; Caithness to Kent and Somerset. p. 52

(For No. 1186, see p. 253.)

Order 89.—Melanthaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual; stamens 6; perianth petaloid, 6-partite; fruit capsular, 3-valved; herbs with narrow leaves.

1187. Colchicum autumnale, 40; F. W. F. v. 13; Aug. 24; Scotland rare, Westmorland and Durham to Sussex and Somerset, Ireland. p. 170

1188. Tofieldia palustris, 17; July 26; Sutherland to Argyll and Perth, York, Durham. p. 125

(For No. 1189, etc., see p. 252.)

Order 90.—Alismaceæ.—Flowers 2-sexual; stamens 6; perianth 6-partite; fruit of many carpels; aquatic plants with radical, netted-veined leaves, and mostly showy, whitish flowers.

1192. Alisma plantago, 106; F. W. F. vii. 109; July 6; Ross southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 147 1193. Alisma ranunculoides, 87; June 23; Ross south-

wards, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 92

1194. Alisma natans, 14; July 19; very rare, Ayr and Wigton, W. England (Cumberland to Hereford and Wales), W. Ireland rare.
p. 117

1195. Actinocarpus Damasonium, 13; May 16; Shropshire and Suffolk to Kent and Hants. p. 46

1196. Sagittaria sagittifolia, 58; F. W. F. vi. 61; July 20; Scotland naturalised, Cumberland to Kent and Devon, Ireland local.

p. 128
1197. Butomus umbellatus, 60; F. W. F. III. 85; June 18; Scotland naturalised, York and Durham southwards, Ireland rare.

p. 97

Order 91.—Naiadaceæ.—Flowers 1-2-sexual; perianth of scale-like sepals or 0; stamens as many as sepals; fruit of 1-4 carpels; aquatic herbs with various floating or submerged leaves and inconspicuous flowers.

1198. Triglochin maritimum, 79; May 16; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 53
1199. Triglochin palustre, 116; June 23; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 76
1200. Scheuchzeria palustris, 6; July 16; rare, Salop, Notts., Chester, York, Perth. p. 132
1201. Potamogeton natans, 106; June 27; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 79

- [There are at least 21 species of *Potamogeton* found in water in our Islands, besides many sub-species and varieties, and their identification is too difficult a matter for the beginner to attempt.]
- Order 92.—Araceæ.—Stamens indefinite; perianth 0; fruit a berry; herbs with netted-veined leaves, and flowers on a spadix enclosed in a leafy sheath.

1202. Arum maculatum, 84; F. W. F. 1. 29; April 24; Caithness southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.

1203. Arum italicum, 6; June 26; very local, Cornwall to Sussex, Channel Islands.

1204. Acorus calamus, 31; June 19; Scotland and Ireland naturalised, York and Lancaster to Somerset and Sussex, rare.

p. 78

- Order 93.—Typhaceæ.—Stamens many; perianth 0; fruit drupaceous; marsh plants with ensiform leaves, and small flowers in dense, conspicuous heads.
- 1205. Sparganium natans, 54; July 24; England, Scotland, Ireland, not common. p. 133

1206. Sparganium simplex, 99; July 8; Great Britain, Ireland.

1207. Sparganium ramosum, 114; June 26; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.

1208. Typha latifolia, 81; July 26; Great Britain,

- Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 146 1209. Typha angustifolia, 58; July 24; Fife southwards. E. Ireland rare, Channel Islands. p. 146
- Order 94.—Restiaceæ.—Stamens 2-3; perianth 2-6-partite, colourless; fruit capsular; an aquatic plant with very narrow leaves, and flowers in an involucrate head.
- 1210. Eriocaulon septangulare, 2; Aug. 26; Skye and W. Ireland. p. 163
- Order 95.—Juncaceæ.—Stamens usually 6; perianth 6-partite, each part dry and scaly; fruit capsular, 3-valved; herbs (rushes) with narrow leaves and small brownish flowers.
- 1211. Narthecium ossifragum, 95; F. W. F. IV. 113; July 12; Great Britain, Ireland. p. 141
- 1212. Juncus communis, 118; July 16; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.
- 1213. Juncus glaucus, 90; July 13; Aberdeen southwards, Ireland, Channel Islands.
- 1214. Juncus maritimus, 54; July 22; Scotland rare, England, Ireland common. p. 145
- 1215. Juncus acutiflorus, 117; July 19; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands.
  p. 145
- 1216. Juncus lamprocarpus, 116; July 10; Great Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p. 146

1217. Juncus bufonius, 118; July 4; Great Brita	in
Ireland, Channel Islands.	146
1218. Juncus Squarrosus, 113; July 6; Great Brita	in
Ireland. p. 1	
1219. Luzula sylvatica, 114; May 9; Great Brita	in
Ireland, Channel Islands. p.	55
1220. Luzula pilosa, 114; April 20; Great Brita	in
Ireland, Channel Islands. p.	
1221. Luzula Forsteri, 29; April 20; on chalk,	S
Wales, Oxford and Essex to Cornwall and Kent, Chang	nel
Islands. p.	30
1222. Luzula campestris, 113; March 27; Gre	eat
Britain, Ireland, Channel Islands. p.	23
1223. Luzula spicata, 21; July 15; Shetland to St	tir-
ling, N. Wales, Westmorland, p. 1	

#### INDEX TO COMMON NAMES.

The figures in this Index give the number of page.

N.B.-Common Names not in this Index will be found in Index II

ACONITE, WINTER, 17 Agrimony, 88 Alder, 23 Alexanders, 29 Alkanet, 112 Allseed, 74 Amaranth, 125 Archangel, 27 Arrow-grass, 53 Arrow-head, 128 Asarabacca, 54 Ash, 31 Ash, mountain, 43 Asparagus, 81 Aspen, 28 Asphodel, bog, 141 Asphodel, Scott, 125 Avens, 31 Awl-wort, 121

BALM, 126 Balsam, 133 Baneberry, 39 Barberry, 47 Barrenwort, 59 Basil, wild, 154 Bastard-balm, 45 Bastard-plantain, 94 Beaked-parsley, wild 26 Bear-berry, 46 Bedstraw, 28 Beech, 29 Bee-orchis, 97 Beet, 75 Bell-flower, 113 Bilberry, 31 Bilberry, great, 56 Bindweed, 65 Bindweed, black, 124 Birch, 29 Bird-cherry, 38 Bird's-foot, 46 Bird's-foot trefoil, 87 Bird's-nest, 108 Birthwort, 82 Bistort, Alpine, 98 Bitter-eress, 19

Bitter-vetch, tuberous, 57 Bitter-vetch, wood, 46 Bittersweet, 109 Blackthorn, 18 Bladder-nut, 81 Bladder-seed, Cornish, 120 Bladderwort, 82 Bluebell, 35 Blue-bottle, Corn, 113 Blue-eyed grass, 159 Bog-myrtle, 108 Bog-orchis, 132 Borage, 113 Box, 29 Bramble, 116 Brooklime, 63 Brookweed, 68 Broom, 48 Broom-rape, 55 Bryony, black, 53 Bryony, white, 43 Buck-bean, 45 Buckthorn, 53 Buckthorn, sea, 53 Buckwheat, 150 Buckwheat, copse, 164 Bugle, 62 Bugle, yellow, 51 Bugloss, small, 115 Bulrush, 146 Burnet, conical-fruited, 130 Burnet, great, 107 Burnet, salad, 79 Burnet-saxifrage, 122 Bur-dock, 152 Bur-marigold, 135 Bur-medick, 51 Bur-medick, little, 51 Bur-parsley, 72 Bur-reed, 164 Bur-weed, 78 Butcher's-broom, 19 Butter-bur, white, 19 Butter-bur, 34 Buttercup, chervil-leaved, Butteroup, upright, 48 Butterwort, 111

CABBAGE, 47 Calamint, 147 Campion, bladder, 66 Campion, evening, 37 Campion, moss, 98 Campion, red, 31 Campion, sea, 66 Candytuft, 118 Caraway, 70 Carline, thistle, 107 Carnation, wild, 148 Carrot, wild, 72 Catchfly, corn, 59 Catchfly, Lychnis, 66 Catchfly, Silene, 77 Cat's-ear, 84 Cat's-foot, 71 Cat-mint, 127 Celandine, greater, 49 Celandine, lesser, 20 Celery, wild, 74 Centaury, 99 Chaffweed, 94 Chamomile, 65 Chamomile, wild, 66 Charlock, 49 Cherry, 24 Chickweed, 16 Chickweed, mouse-ear, 66 Chickweed, umbelliferous jagged, 25 Chervil, 42 Chestnut, Spanish, 52 Chicory, 160 Chives, 96 Cinquefoil, 28 Cinquefoil, Marsh, 107 Cleavers, 69 Clematis, 122 Cloudberry, 71 Clover, crimson, 102 Clover, pinkish, 46 Clover, purple, 60 Clover, white, Dutch, 46 Columbine, 61 Colt's-foot, 20 Comfrey, 43 Coral-root, bulbiferous, 83

Coral-root, Gmelin's, 166 Coral-root, spurless, 131 Coriander, 94 Corn-cockle, 152 Cornel, 66 Corn-flag, 101 Cornflower, 113 Corn Gromwell, 44 Corn-parsley, 162 Corn-salad, 34 Corn-spurrey, 67 Cornish bladder-seed, 120 Corydal, solid-rooted, 32 Cotton-thistle, 151 Cotton-weed, 168 Cow-bane, 121 Cow-berry, 93 Cow-herb, 149 Cow-parsnip, 67 Cowslip, 28 Cow-wheat, 50 Crab-apple, 44 Crake-berry, 31 Cran-berry, 102 Crane's-bill, 32 Cress, 69 Cress, water, 89 Cress, yellow, 89 Crocus, naked-flowered, 174 Crosswort, Bedstraw, 28 Crowberry, black, 31 Crowfoot, bulbous, 48 Crowfoot, celery-leaved, 47 Crowfoot, corn, 47 Crowfoot, creeping, 48 Crowfoot, ivy-leaved, 39 Crowfoot, mud, 39 Crewfoot, pale hairy, 85 Crowfoot, small-flowered, 50 Cuckoo-flower, 34 Cuckoo-pint, 29 Cudweed, 145 Currant, black, 29 Currant, mountain, 29 Currant, red, 29

DAFFODIL, 20
Daisy, 18
Dame s Violet, 62
Dandelion, 19
Danewort, 92
Dead-nettle, red, 22
Dead-nettle, red, 22
Dead-nettle, 116
Dock, 107
Dodder, 72
Dogwood, 66
Dropwort, 80
Dyer's weed, 78

EARTH-NUT, 42 Earth-nut pea. 102 Elder, 73 Elder, dwarf, 92 Elecampane, 137
Elm, 23
Enchanter's Nightshade, 71
Evening-primrose, 133
Everlasting, 71
Eyebright, 45

FEATHER-FOIL, 55 Fennel, 144 Fenugreek, 72 Feverfew, 117 Figwort, 28 Fir, Scotch, 52 Flag, 48 Flax, 68 Flax-seed, 122 Flea-bane, 156 Flea-bane, small, 168 Flea-bane, yellow, 138 Fleawort, 49 Flix-weed, 79 Flowering-rush, 97 Fluellen, 136 Fly-orchis, 55 Fool's-parsley, 121 Forget-me-not, 114 Fox-glove, 103 Fritillary, 32 Frog-bit, 117 Fumitory, 33 Furze or Gorse, 17

ARLIC, broad-leaved, 24 Garlic, mustard, 25 Gentian, 35 Germander, 153 Gipsy-wort, 128 Gladdon, 109 Gladiolus, 101 Glasswort, 166 Globe-flower, 48 Goats'-beard, purple, 58 Goats'-beard, yellow, 84 Gold of pleasure, 91 Golden-rod, 142 Golden-saxifrage, 20 Goldilocks, 27 Goldilocks, flax-leaved, 168 Good King Henry, 78 Gooseberry, 30 Goosefoot, 126 Goosegrass, 69 Gorse or whin, 17 Gout-weed, 73 Grape Hyacinth, 64 Grass of Parnassus, 162 Grass-vetch, 57 Greenweed, 49 Greenweed, Dyer's 86 Gromwell, 44 Gromwell, seaside, 61 Ground-ivy, 33 Groundsel, 17 Guelder-rose, 66

HARDHEAD, 103 Harebell, 158 Hare's ear, 88 Hartwort, 72 Hawk-bit, 84 Hawk's Beard, 141 Hawkweed, 46 Hawthorn, 38 Hazel, 17 Heath, or heather, 32 Hedge-mustard, 91 Hedge - mustard, many. podded, 148 Hedge-parsley, 56 Heliotrope, winter, 16 Hellebore, black, 100 Hellebore, green, 21 Hellebore, stinking, 21 Helleborine, 130 Helleborine, large white, 42 Helleborine, narrow-leaved, Helleborine, purple, 103 Hemlock, 70 Hemp-agrimony, 156 Hemp-nettle, 123 Henbane, 81 Herb-bennet, 87 Herb-Paris, 52 Herb-Robert, 31 Hog's-fennel, 69 Hog's Fennel, sea, 144 Hogweed, 67 Holly, 39 Honewort, 42 Honeysuckle, 43 Hop, 131 Hop-trefoil, 51 Horehound, black, 105 Horehound, white, 162 Hornbeam, 52 Hornwort, 42 Horse-radish, 40 Horse-shoe vetch, 50 Hound's tongue, 106 House-leek, 152 Hyacinth, 35

TVY, 174

JACOB'S-LADDER, 112 Joint-vetch, 81 Juniper, 54

KIDNEY-VETCH, 89 Knapwed, 103 Knawel, 76 Knot-grass, 72 Knot-grass, Robert's, 127 Knot-grass, whorled, 122 Knot-weed, seaside, 166

Lady's mantle, 58 Lady's salipper, 56 Lady's-smock, 34 Lady's-tresses, 162 Lamb's-lettuce, 34 Larkspur, 112 Laserwort, 42 Leek, 124 Leopard's-bane, 48 Lettuce, 88 Lily-of-the-valley, 39 Lily, purple, 171 Lime, 77 Ling, 155 Livelong, 154 London-pride, 71 London-rocket, 89 Loosestrife, 140 Loosestrife, purple, 104 Loosestrife, wood, 49 Lousewort, 57 Lovage, Scottish, 127 Lucerne, 110 Lungwort, 33

MADDER, field, 34 Madder, wild, 77 Madwort, 111 Mallow, 95 Mallow, marsh, 169 Mare's-tail, 75 Marigold, corn, 84 Marjoram, 155 Man-orchis, 76 Maple, 52 Marsh-marigold, 20 Marshwort, 70 May, 38 May-lily, 39 Mayweed, scentless, 65 Meadow-rue, 131 Meadow-sweet, 80 Medick, 28 Medlar, 87 Melilot, 83 Mercury, dog's, 21 Mezereon, 22 Michaelmas-daisy, 158 Mignonette, 68 Milfoil, 67 Milk-thistle, 152 Milk-vetch, 82 Milkwort, 40 Milkwort, sea, 100 Mint, 157 Mistletoe, 21 Moneywort, S5 Moneywort, Cornish, 94 Monkey-musk, 138 Monk's-hood, 158 Moon-penny, 65 Moschatel, 21 Mossy-cyphel, 77 Motherwort, 147 Mouse-ear chickweed, 18 Mousetail, 28

Mudwort, 94 Mugwort, 145 Mullein, 85 Mustard, 88

N AKED-stalked Teesdalia, 26
Navew, wild, 88
Nettle, 77
Nightshade, black, 66
Nightshade, deadly, 109
Nightshade, enchanter's, 71
Nightshade, woody, 109
Nipplewort, 142
Nipplewort, dwarf, 142
Nonsuch, 28

OAK, 30
Orache, 129
Orache, 129
Orchis, bee, 97
Orchis, butterfly, 72
Orchis, early purple, 32
Orchis, fragrant, 105
Orchis, fragrant, 105
Orchis, fragrant, 105
Orchis, great butterfly, 123
Orchis, musk, 75
Orchis, spider, 97
Orchis, spider, 97
Orchis, spotted, 95
Orpine, 154
Ox-eye, 65
Ox-eye, yellow, 84
Ox-lip, 23
Ox-tougue, 85

PÆONY, 56 Palm, 27 Pansy, wild, 62 Pansy, yellow, mountain, 47 Parsley, common, 78 Parsley, milk, 124 Parsley-piert, 53 Parsnip, wild, 144 Pasque-flower, 33 Pea, earth-nut, 102 Pea, everlasting, 106 Pear, wild, 24 Pearlwort, 41 Pellitory, wall, 80 Penny-cress, 26 Pennyroyal, 157 Pennywort, marsh, 56 Pennywort, wall, 75 Pepper-wort, 26 Periwinkle, 22 Persicaria, amphibious, 150 Persicaria, biting, 170 Persicaria, spotted, 129 Pheasant-eye, 101 Pilewort, 20 Pimpernel, 49 Pine, 52

Pink, 79
Pipe-wort, 163
Pipe-wort, 163
Plantain, 54
Plantain, 54
Plantain shore-weed, 124
Ploughman's spikenard, 136
Plume-thistle, 52
Pond-weed, 79
Poplar, 30
Poppy, 66
Poppy, horned, 88
Poppy, yellow-horned, 83
Prenanthes, purple, 158
Primrose, 27
Primrose, bird's-eye, 95
Primrose, bird's-eye, 95
Primrose, evening, 133
Primrose, Scottish, 109
Privet, 67
Purslane, common, 90
Purslane, sea, 40

PADISH, 45
Ragged.robin, 57
Ragwort, 84
Rampion, 83
Ramsons, 24
Rape, 49
Raspberry, 73
Rock-cress, 18
Rocket, 86
Rocket, London, 89
Rocket, London, 89
Rocket, yellow, 50
Rock-ose, 50
Rose, 45
Rose-oot Stonecrop, 107
Rose-root Stonecrop, 107
Rowan, 43
Rupture-wort, 126
Rush, 145
Rush, 160
Rush, 160
Rowering, 97

SAFFRON-OROCUS, 170
Saffron, meadew, 170
Sage, 61
Saintfoin, 98
Sallow, 27
Sallow-thorn, 53
Salisify, 58
Saltwort, 125
Saltwort, 125
Saltwort, 125
Samphire, golden, 138
Samphire, prickly, 69
Samphire, prickly, 69
Samphire, sea, 44
Samdwort-spurrey, 96
Sanicle, wood, 44
Sandwort, 39
Sandwort-spurrey, 96
Sanicle, wood, 44
Satin-flower, 24
Saw.wort, 171
Saxifrage, 25
Saxifrage, 25
Saxifrage, golden, 20
Saxifrage, mountain mea
dow, 120

Saxifrage, pepper, 83 Scabious, 94 Scorpion-grass, 28 Scurvy-grass, 25 Sea-blite, 126 Sea-heath, 170 Sea-holly, 160 Sea-kale, 67 Sea-lavender, 157 Sea-parsnip, 69 Sea-pink, 57 Sea-purslane, creeping, 40 Sea-purslane, shrubby, 164 Sea-rocket, purple, 95 Sea-stock, 104 Self-heal, 160 Setterwort, 21 Sheep's-bit, 114 Shepherd's-needle, 70 Shepherd's-purse, 16 Shore-weed, plantain, 124 Silvery-weed, 84 Skull-cap, 160 Sloe, 18 Snake's head, 32 Snake's head iris, 22 Snakeweed, 94 Snapdragon, 148 Sneezewort, 123 Snowberry, 151 Snowdrop, 16 Snowflake, 18 Soapwort, 169 Solomon's seal. Sorrel-dock, 59 Sorrel, mountain, 126 Sorrel, sheep's, 31 Sow-bread, 148 Sow-thistle, 86 Sow-thistle, Alpine, 158 Spearwort, 84 Speedwell, Buxbaum's, 35 Speedwell, common, 63 Speedwell, field, 23 Speedwell, germander, 62 Speedwell, grey, 35 Speedwell, ivy-leaved, 23 Speedwell, linear-leaved, 19 Speedwell, marsh, 149 Speedwell, mountain, 63 Speedwell, thyme-leaved, 63 Speedwell, wall, 35 Speedwell, water, 156 Spider-orchis, 30 Spignel, 78 Spindle-tree, 52 Spurge, 51 Spurge-laurel, 17 Spur-valerian, 59 Squill, 35 Squinancy-wort, 100 St. John's wort, 87 Star of Bethlehem, 24 Star-fruit, 46 Star-thistle, 140

Starwort, 158
Starwort, water, 58
Starwort, water, 58
Stock, shrubby, 61
Stone-bramble, 78
Stone-opp, 67
Stone-parsley, bastard, 168
Stitchwort, 24
Stork's-bill, 59
Strawberry, 38
Strawberry, 38
Strawberry, barren, 16
Strawberry, barren, 16
Strawberry, barren, 16
Strawberry, barren, 17
Sulphur-wort, 70
Sulphur-wort, 70
Sulphur-wort, 52
Supet-briar, 97
Sweet Cicely, 41
Sweet-flag, 78
Sweet-flag, 78
Sweet-gale, 108
Sycamore, 53

TAMARISK, 148 Tansy, 168 Tare, hairy, 113 Tare, slender, 111 Tea-plant, 61 Teasel, 95 Thale-cress, 41 Thistle, 102 Thorn-apple, 116 Thrift, 57 Thyme, 106 Toadflax, bastard, 73 Toadflax, yellow, 136 Toothwort, 27 Tormentil, 50 Tower mustard, 43 Traveller's joy, 122 Treacle-mustard, 44 Trefoil, hare's-foot, 148 Trefoil, hop, 51 Trefoil, lesser yellow, 91 Trefoil, rough-rigid, 44 Trefoil, slender yellow, 92 Trefoil, soft-knolled, 100 Trefoil, strawberry, 156 Trefoil, zig-zag, 60 Tulip, 27 Turnip, 49 Tutsan, 85 Twayblade, 52

VALERIAN, 59
Venus's-comb, 70
Vervain, 157
Vetch, bush, 61
Vetch, common, 58
Vetch, crimson, 57
Vetch, marsh, 110
Vetch, rough podded, 102
Vetch, spring, 34
Vetch, tuberous bitter, 57
Vetch, tutted, 113

Vetch, wood, 67 Vetch, wood bitter 46 Vetch, yellow, 90 Vetchling, meadow, 87 Violet, Curtis's, 62 Violet, dog, 22 Violet, hairy, 35 Violet, marsh, 84 Violet, sweet, 22 Viper's bugloss, 114 Viginian stock, 67

WALL-FLOWER, 27 Wall-pepper, 88 Wart-cress, 69 Water-bedstraw, 119 Water-blinks, 42 Water-blob, 20 Water-cress, 39 Water-crowfoot, 45 Water-dropwort, 70 Water-lily, 65 Water-milfoil, 54 Water-parsnip, 121 Water-plantain, 92 Water-purslane, 130 Water-soldier, 116 Water-starwort, 58 Water-violet, 55 Water-weed, Canadian, 139 Water-wort, 151 Wayfaring-tree, 43 Welsh-poppy, 83 Wild-service, 25 Willow, goat, 27 Willow-herb, 99 Winter-cress, 51 Winter-green, 71 Winter-green chickweed, 66 Winter heliotrope, 16 Whitebeam, 38 White-rot, 56 Whitlow-grass, 18 Whortleberry, 31 Whortleberry, bog 56 Whortleberry, red, 93 Woad, dyer's, 143 Wood Anemone, 18 Wood-betony, 154 Woodruff, 26 Wood-rush, 23 Wood-sage, 134 Wood-sorrel, 24 Wood spurge, 20 Worm-seed treacle Worm-seed tard, 83 Wormwood, 164

YARROW, 67 Yellow-cress, 89 Yellow-pimpernel, 49 Yellow wort, 86 Yew, 21

Woundwort, 60

## INDEX TO PART II.

The figures in this Index give the number preceding the Species.

A CER . :		255			1011			788
Aceras .		1129	Atropa		809	Cichorium		649
Achillea		735	Azalea		768	Cicuta .	, .	502
Aconitum .		35				Cineraria .		715
Acorns		1204	DALLOTA .		906	Circaea .		432
Actes		36	Barbarea :		102	Claytonia	,	447
Actinocarpus .		1195			645	Clematis .		1
Adonis		9	Bartsia		840			79
Adoxa		490	Bellis	-	724	Colchicum		1187
Ægopodium .		510			38	Comarum		388
Æthusa		530	Bets		1014	Conium .		499
Agrimonia .		404	Betula		1086	Convallaria		1181
Ajuga		903			677	Convolvulus		798
Alchemilla .		410			944	Corallorhiza		1111
Alisma		1192			126		,	558
Allium	Ī	1164	Bryonia		445			492
Alnus	Ī	1085			514		: :	341
Althea		285			522	Corrigiola		451
Alyssum		90	Butomus		1197	Corydalis .		57
Amaranthus .		994		·	1070	Corylus .		1084
Ammi	Ţ.	561				Cotoneaster		413
Anagallis	•	977	CAKILE		60	Cotyledon	: :	473
Anchusa	·	946			893			61
Andromeda .		764		i,	438		: :	412
Anemone	:	6	Calluna		760		: :	627
Angelica .		538		•	27	Crithmum	: :	536
Antennaria .	•	686			88		: :	1147
Anthemis .	•	732			740			180
Anthriscus .	•	554		:	68		: :	803
Anthyllus .	•	294			93		: :	968
Antirrhinum .	•	855		•	657	Cynoglossum		949
Apium		503	Carlina	٠	666	Cypripedium	: :	1138
Aquilegia .	•	32	Carpinus .	:	1082			1190
		99	Carum	•	512	DAPHNE		1049
Arabis		765			1082	Datura	: :	810
Arctium	:	650		:	547		: :	546
Arctostaphylos	•	767			667	Delphinium	: :	33
Arenaria		200		Ċ	592		: :	91
Aristolochia .	•	1054		i.	979		;	161
Armeria	:	982	Cephalanthera		1108		, .	
Arnoseris .		647	Cerastium		216		: :	680
Artemisia .	٠	985	Ceratophyllum					131
Arthrolobium .	•	338	Chærophyllum		556			601
Arum	•	1202			118	Doronieum		
Asarum		1053			49	Draha	: :	83
Asparagus .	:	1178			1001			151
Asperugo .	:	948			222	Dryas .		375
Asperugo . Asperula .		588	Chlora		794	Dijas .	* 1	210
Aster		70			726	TACHINOPH	ORA	587
Astragalus		332			679	Echinoph Echinospe	rionn.	955
Astronutio			Chrysosplenium		487			958
AND CLASSIC CO.		200	Our Jacob length and		101	Echium .		900

Elatine .			159	Hutchinsia			69	Matthiola .		120
Elodea .			1190	Hyacinthus			1174	Meconopsis .		48
Empetrum			1055	Hydrocharis	Ĭ	·	1189	Medicago .		297
Epilobium		·	419	Hydrocotyle			494	Melampyrum .		846
Epimedium			39	Hyoseyamus			806	Melilotus		301
Rpipactis			1104	Hypericum			249	Melissa		897
Epipogium		•	1110	Hypochæris	1	•	616	Melittis		898
Eranthis .			29	LLJ POULCEIO		•	020	Mentha		886
Erica .	•		759	TRERIS .			72	Menyanthes .		796
Erigeron .	•	:	701	IBERIS :		:	777	Menziesia		762
Erinus .			837	Illecebrum			450	Mercurialis .		1071
Erioceulon			1210				431	Mertensia .	•	941
700 7.1			273	Impatiens			274	Mespilus		411
Erucastrum		i	136	Inula .			718	Meum		535
Eryngium		·	498	Iris			1141	Mimulus		868
Erysimum	•	•	117	Isatis .	Ĭ.	Ť	64			187
Erythræa	•	i	790	100000	•	•	-	Montia		446
Euonymus	•		280	TASIONE			752	Mulgedium		626
Eupatorium	•	•	678	Jasione Juneus.			1212	Muscari		1175
Wareh owhie	•	•	1056	Juniperus			1095	Myosotis		935
Euphrasia	•		841	_	•	•		Myosurus .	•	10
-	•	٠	031	KNAUTIA (	Scah	ins		Myrica	:	1093
FAGUS			1081	Arvensi	ie)	1000	606	Myriophyllum	•	437
Filago .	•	•	694	Koniga .		•	89	Myrrhis	•	557
Fœniculum	•		581	Trompa .	•	•	0.5	adjiins	•	001
Fragaria .	•	•	389	T ACTICA			620	ATARCISSUS		1150
			158	LACTUCA Lamium	•	:	909	NARCISSUS Narthecium	•	1211
Fraxinus	•	•	779	Lapsana .	•	•	648	Nasturtium .	•	105
Fritillaria	•	•	1157	Lathræa .	•	•	877	Neotinea		1180
Fumaria .	•	•	53	Lathyrus	•	٠	356	Neottia		1101
rumana .	•	•	00	Lavatera .	•	٠	237	Nonete	•	924
CAGEA			1168	Leontodon	•	•	619	Nepeta Nuphar Nymphæa	•	41
Colenting	•	•	1152	Leonurus .	•	•	613 907	Nwmhma	4	40
Galanthus	•	٠	917	Lepidium		•	76	Тушрижа .		40
Galeopsis	•	•	739	Leucojum.		•	1153	ORIONE		1007
Galinsoga	•	•	573	Ligusticum	•		538	Manutha		527
Cantum	•	•	290		•	٠	778			420
Genista .	•	•	782	Ligustrum Lilium .	٠	•	1155		•	340
Gentiana .		•	268	Limosella		٠	866	Onobrychis	•	291
Geranium .	٠		374	Linaria .	•	•	861	Ononis	•	665
Geum .	•	٠	1143			•	570	Onopordum		1132
Gladiolus .	•	٠	50	Linnæa . Linum .		•	226	Ophrys Orchis	•	1121
Glaucium	•	•	981	Liparis .	•		1137		•	891
Glaux	•		691	Listera .		٠	1103		•	1169
Gnaphalium	٠		1097			•	940			337
Goodyera	•	•	1124	Lithospermun Littorella	1	•	998	Ornithopus . Orobanche .		
Gymnadenia	•	•	1124			•	1176		12	869
THE A POPULATION A PORT			1125	Lloydia . Lobelia .	•	٠				277
HABENARI.	A.		491		•	٠	754 567	Oxyria	*1	1047
Hedera	•		143	Lonicera .	•	٠	329	Oxytropis .	•	335
Halianthemum		•		Lotus .		•		TO MONTE !		o.lm
Helleborus		•	30	Ludwigia .		٠	431	PARONIA .		37
Helminthia			609	Luzula .			1219	T ON DANA A CT .		45
Helosciadium		•	508	Lychnis .			186			1076
Heracleum		•	544	Lycium .	•	0.	811	Paris	•	1185
Herminium			1131	Lycopsis .		٠	945	Parnassia .		489
Herniaria			452	Lycopus .	•	٠	881	Pastinaca .	٠	
Hesperis			121	Lysimachia		٠	974			849
Hieracium			681	Lythrum		٠	441			443
Hippocrepis			389		****	16	****	Petasites		695
Hippophae			1048	MAIANTHI Malaxis	EM U	M	1180	Petroselinum .		505
Hippuris			434		•		1136			541
Holosteum			206	Malcolmia			135			500
Honokenya			195	Malva .		٠	229	Phyteuma .		750
Hottonia .			970	Marrubium			926	Pieris		610
Humulus .			1077	Matricaria			726	Pimpinella .		515

### INDEX.

265

Pinguicula			957	Sanicula		495	MARIX		444
Pinus .			1094	Saponaria .		167	1 Tamus		1186
						284			001
Plantago .			988		٠		Tanacetum		277
Polemonium			797			651			646
Polycarpon			453	Saxifraga .		484	Taxus .		1096
			154	Scabiosa		604			
Polygala .							Tecsualia .		
Polygonatum			1183			552			
Polygonum			1024	Scheuchzeria .		1200	Thalictrum		2
Populus .			1090	Scilla		1172	Thesium .		
					•	454			
Portulaca			449	Scleranthus .					
Potamogeton			1201	Scrophularia .		850	Thymus .		
Potentilla			379	Scutellaria .		928	Tilia .		240
Poterium	•		406	0 1		467	Tillæa .		
	٠						m e 11		
Prenanthes			621	Selinum		559			
Primula .			963	Sempervivum .		472	Tordvlium		545
Prunella .	-		927	Senecio		705	Torilis .		549
						63			
Prunus . Pulmonaria			365				Tragopogon		
Pulmonaria			951	Serratula		652	Trichonema		1145
Pyrola .	4		774	Seseli		532	Trientalis		969
Pyrus			418	Sherardia	•	587	Trifolium		
1 yrus	•		410		•				
				Sibbaldia .		376			
				Sibthorpia .		867	Trigonella		305
				Silaus		534	Trinia .		506
OUERCUS			1080	Silene		169		•	28
QUERCUS				CHI					
-				Siler		560			1156
				Simethis		1177	Tussilago		698
RADIOLA Ranuncula			227			127	Typha .		1208
RADIOLA		•		C1 -		509	Typna .		1400
Ranuncul	us.		20						
Raphanus			133			108	TTIDY		285
Reseda .			.137	Sisyrinchium .		1144	ULEX .		
Rhamnus .						518			
Tenaminus .					•		Urtica .		1074
Rhinanthus			842			501	Utricularia		
Ribes .			459	Solanum		808	Cuiculatia		200
Rosa .			402	Solidago		704			
70 11	•					623	A COINTUM		768
Rubia .							V Valeriana		593
Rubus .			398			1207	Valerianella		COM
Rumex .			1045	Spergula		194	** *		
Ruscus .			1179	Spergularia .		197	Verbascum		812
ituscus .		•	1119	Spergularia .		369	Verbena .		878
				Spiræa					818
				Spiranthes .		1098	Wilesamon samo		565
SAGINA Sagittaria			191	Stachys		920			
O Sagittaria		÷	1196			281	vicia .		842
Salicornia							Villarsia .		795
			1019						780
Salix .			1092			208			144
Salsola .			1015			1191			
			879			1016	Viscum .		562
Salvia .				Suæda					
Sambucus Samolus			564	Subularia .		82			
Samolus .			980	Symphoricarpus		571	XANTHIUM		674
			405			942	Δ		
			AVV	Man T. wee T. we "A Address.		W 4.00			



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